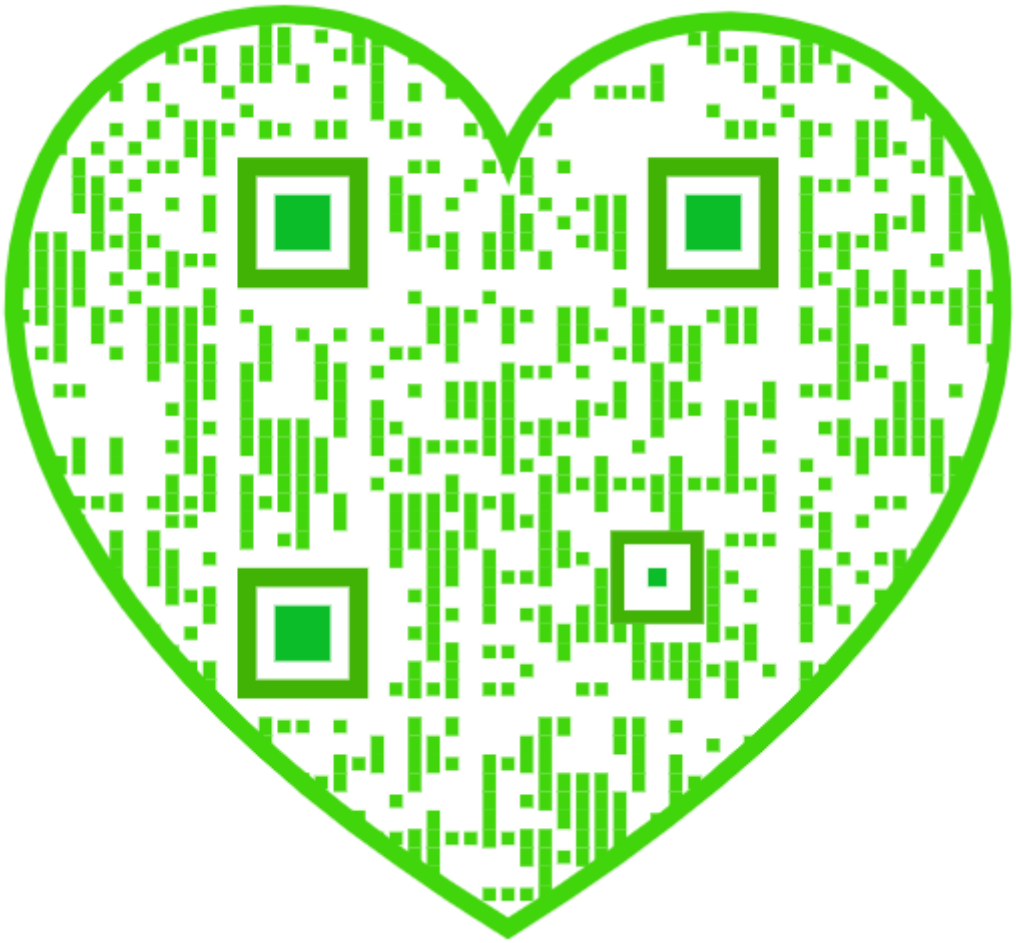

# THE ARCHITECT

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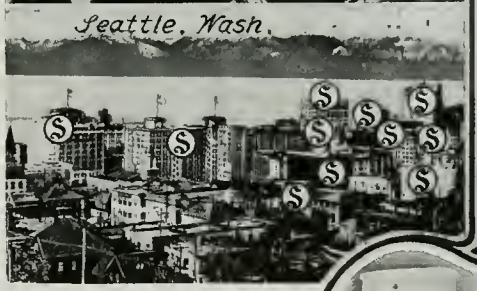

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# THE ARCHITECT

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Associate Editors for January, 1918
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WILLIAM C. HAYS - - San Francisco
HART WOOD - - - San Francisco
D. R. WILKINSON - - Los Angeles

HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

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# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY, 1918 NO. 1

## Sketching Trip Through the Missions

By D. R. WILKINSON

THINKING it might be of interest, I am writing, telling how two of us in Los Angeles, being among the fortunate six prize winners in the recent "Competition for a Brick House in California," spent some of our prize money.

Joe Weston and I have been working actively together in the Atelier of the Los Angeles Architectural Club for some time, and went into the competition with the idea in mind that, should we be successful, we would take a trip which would include the California Missions and Monterey. You see, Joe owns a Ford, so we were sure there would be no trouble in getting over the country. Our intentions were to make measured drawings and sketches and to take pictures.

In the course of time we learned the great news and our hopes were even excelled in that we both succeeded in winning cash prizes, Joe getting fourth and myself second. Our plans had to be modified, however, as my good friend Joe had enlisted in the California Field Artillery and expected to be called into service any day, so we had to do in one week that which we hoped to have at least six weeks or two months for. Before leaving, we read two books, books every lover of California should read, namely: "California Coast Trails," by Chase, and McGroarity's "California, Its History and Romance." By reading these books, we got close to old California, the early days and influences; our idea being to try to live, as much as possible, in this early atmosphere while on the road and while inspecting the fine old remains of those wonderful days.

Abandoned Cloisters, San Antonio de Padua Mission, near Jolon

On June 30th, we rolled up our blankets, packed our grub, and about 4:30 in the afternoon Mrs. Wilkinson, Joe and I started, and "the little old Ford rambled right along." The ride through San Fernando Valley, with the late afternoon sun turning the mountain ranges on the other side of the valley into colors such as one only sees in California, bid fair for what was to come. We did not stop at Ventura or Santa Barbara this time, having made a trip two weeks before to take in these missions and San Fernando Mission. The evening's ride along the ocean beyond Santa Barbara, with a full moon, was delightful beyond description.

The first night found us making camp in Gaviota.

The early mornings and late afternoons being the most enjoyable time of day caused us to be on our way at five o'clock in the morning. The morning was perfect and the oak country beautiful; but upon coming to Santa Inez Mission we were much disappointed because of the criminal restoration work on the belfry. A sign which said, "Take no pictures," completed our disgust, so we hastened away.

During the day our spirits rose again, as we were continually reminded that California has not lost her old atmosphere, as we frequently passed ranch houses and great herds of cattle, with the cowboy in his pic-

San Fernando Cloister

turesque outfit still intact—chaps, sombrero, lariat, gun and all (not for the movies, either).

San Miguel Mission we found quite interesting; but, owing to our limited time, we had to content ourselves with taking several photos.

At Nacimiento we left the main highway and took the road to Jolon (fine road). We found Jolon and San Antonio de Padua Mission one of the most interesting spots on the trip. One could spend many days at this most beautifully located Mission, badly ruined, but least spoiled by modern hands, and the quaint little place, Jolon, with its adobe roadside tavern, where we had a dinner, we will never forget.

After supper at Jolon and a quiet smoke on the big restful veranda, we drove on to Salinas, went a few miles further and camped so we could come in to Monterey in the early morning.

It is useless for me to attempt to describe Monterey. It is still old Monterey, and truly contains many things that sincere students of California architecture should become familiar with. Of course, there is the Mission at Carmel, the Monterey church San Carlos, the Custom House and the old theater, but the fine little old houses are full of good things, both

The Garden Wall, Estudillo House, Old Town, San Diego

Governor Alverado's House, Monterey

Old Gate on Main Street, Monterey

the adobe and the wooden house. It impressed us with the truth that we in California have indeed traditions and our early influence to guide us in seeking a true California architecture, just as real, just as picturesque and, yes, just as good as Atlantic Coast States have in Colonial and Georgian influences. It is certainly a place to study, and one could be happy there a lifetime, by that bluest of blue bays with its queer little fishing boats, and among the cypresses and pine woods. Three days here were only enough to make us vow to return for three months, when the opportunity arrives.

An Early Court of Justice, Monterey

Being a long way from home, we were forced to be on the way, so we drove on around Monterey Bay, through Santa Cruz and into the big Redwoods, where we camped for a night.

The next day our drive took us over the mountains, thru the redwood forests, arriving at Los Gatos for lunch. Then continuing on to San Jose, then turning south, and for home, we went on thru the Santa Clara Valley to Hollister, across the mountains (awful road) to the San Joaquin Valley and to Fresno, down the valley to Bakersfield, over Tehachapi and across the Mojave Desert, then thru the mountains again, across San Fernando Valley and home again.

The Patio Garden, Estudillo House, Old Town, San Diego

It is indeed hard to grasp the greatness of California and to describe the impressions one gets in traveling across such great stretches of country, each day bringing landscapes of totally different character, yet just as beautiful as the day before.

There is so much room everywhere one can but wonder what the future will be. Our imaginations cannot begin to picture what lies ahead and what a field there is to develop an architectural style truly lovely and a style that belongs rightfully to California.

We would do well to recall a portion of a treatise on "Architecture in California," by Mr. Elmer Grey, Architect. "The Original Missions are most of

House in Monterey, An Example of the Charm in Plain Walls

The Lopez House, Old Town, San Diego. Long, Unbroken, Restful Lines.

San Buena Ventura Mission

them monuments of rare beauty that have a quality peculiarly in harmony with the Western landscape—a quality made up of broad, simple masses, plain wall surfaces and of low-pitched roofs that do not compete with Nature's own mountain architecture." "What do you think of the Mission style?" is a question repeatedly asked, and the answer is, that the original Mission buildings bear about the same relation to the architecture of California as do the first Colonial buildings to that of New England. In both cases the original models are good, but their influence has been good, bad and indifferent. The spirit of the style is made up of the low-pitched roofs and broad masses before mentioned, of courts and cloisters designed for out-of-door living, of thick masonry walls and consequent deep windows and door recesses, of sturdy doors and window sash, of open roof construction, and, in most cases, of well-studied proportion of parts. The flowing lines of some of the gables are a very incidental feature.

Adaptation of the style to a modern house plan almost presupposes a patio where a family may live out of doors, the out-of-doors aspect of California plaining being one, it may be said in passing, that has not yet been sufficiently recognized. Almost every inn in France or Germany, for instance, has its

Spanish Colonial Detail, San Carlos de Monterey Church

Council Larkins House and Hall of Records when Monterey was California's Capitol

A Street in Monterey. Charcoal Sketch by D. R. Wilkinson.

delightful little court yard, then with tables set out under arbors or loggias, where some of the meals are served. California has a climate infinitely better adapted to the purpose, and yet either the architects or projectors of hotels have not often taken advantage of it.

Arriving home again, Joe had to report, and found it impossible to continue with us, but Mrs. Wilkinson and I spent some time at San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, and San Diego Mission and San Diego Old Town, where we found more little houses similar to those in Monterey.

The buildings at the San Diego Exposition grounds seem more beautiful than ever, having lost their newness and the gardens and planting having had time to grow.

This glorious garden, for that is what the Fair grounds have resolved themselves into, is a most splendid example of what can be done with plant life both on a large and small scale. It illustrates particularly the harmony between our traditional architecture and its proper setting in plants and trees adapted to California.

Side Entrance, San Gabriel Mission. Charcoal Sketch by D. R. Wilkinson.

Quoting Mr. Grey again:

"This suggests that California is a land of great possibilities for landscape gardening in conjunction with architecture. A building and its setting are always inseparably connected, and especially must this be borne in mind in a land so rich in vegetable life. The beautiful cypress tree, the picturesque eucalyptus and the graceful palm, all so much coveted by the artists as adjuncts to architectural effects, grow here. And one may also have a perpetual bloom of flowers and the clipped hedge and

The Monastery Building, San Fernando Mission. Charcoal Sketch by D. R. Wilkinson.

Old Adobe House at San Gabriel. D. R. Wilkinson.

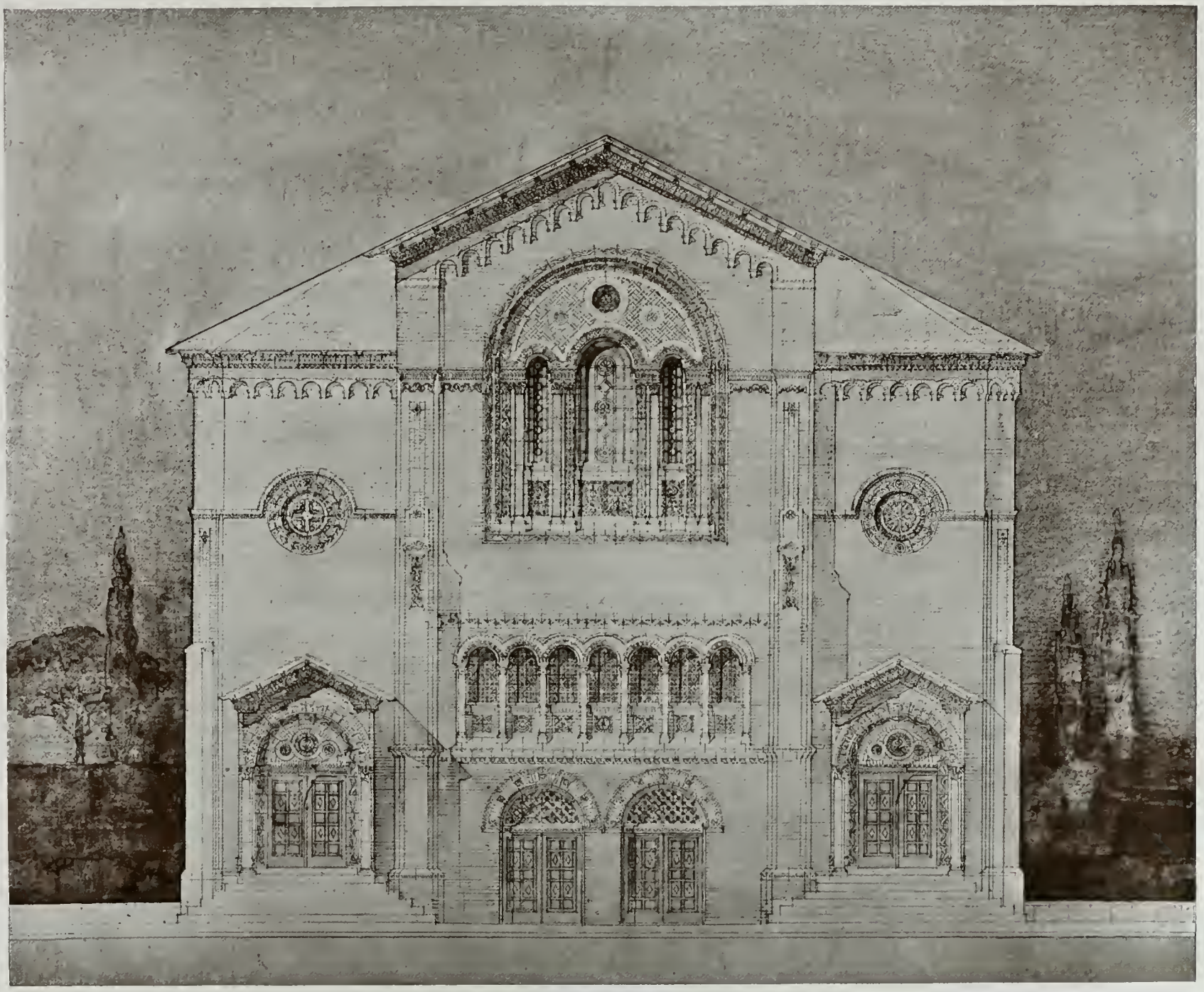
vine-covered pergola green all the year around."

Now we are home, we begin to realize what a grand country we are living in and what a wonderful future is in store for California and her architecture.

We feel that our prize money thus spent will continue to pay big dividends the rest of our lives.

Am sending some sketches and photos, in case you should wish to use any portion of them and this letter in the magazine. Kindly return pictures at your convenience.

California Garden, San Diego Exposition. Pencil Sketch by D. R. Wilkinson.



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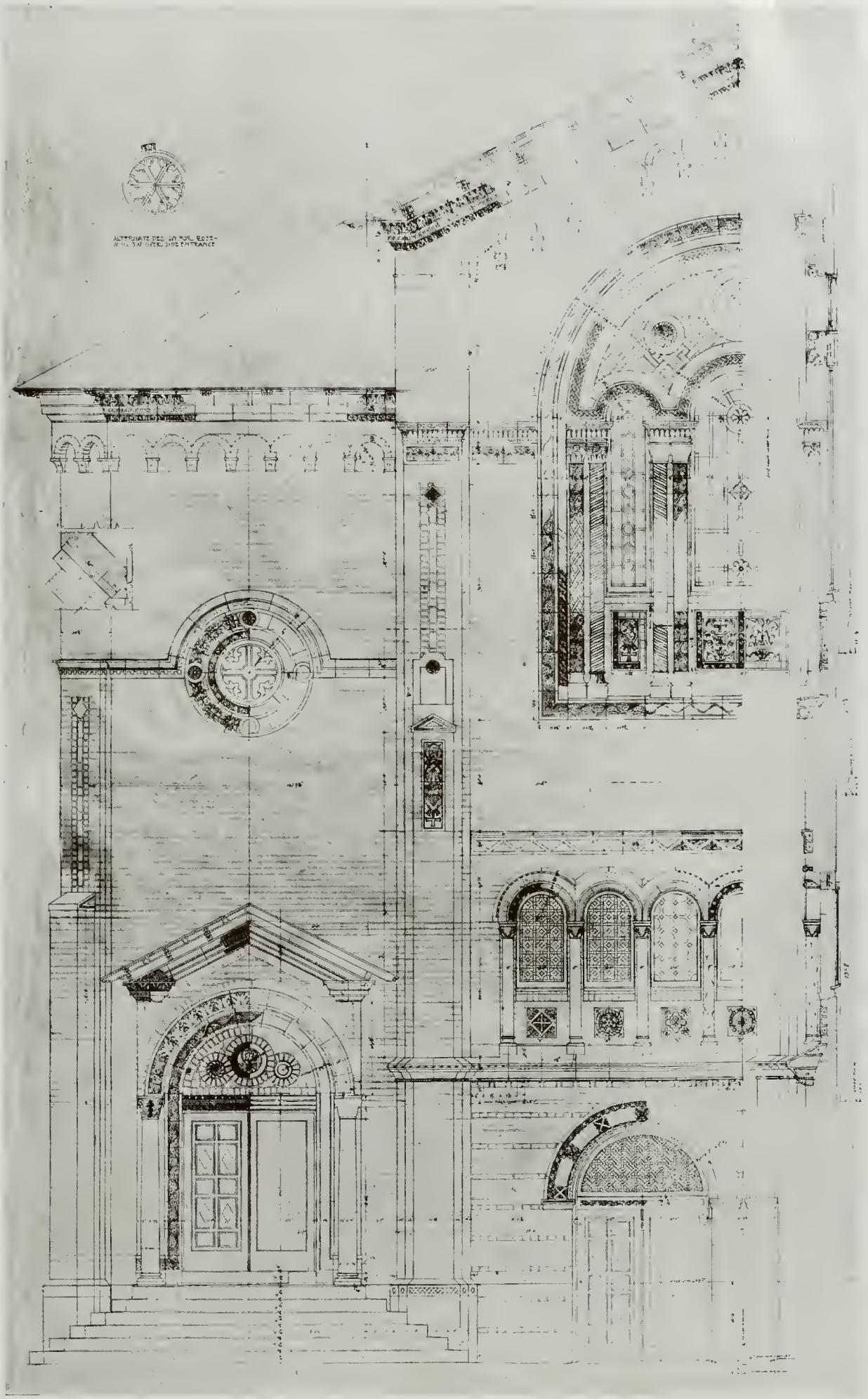

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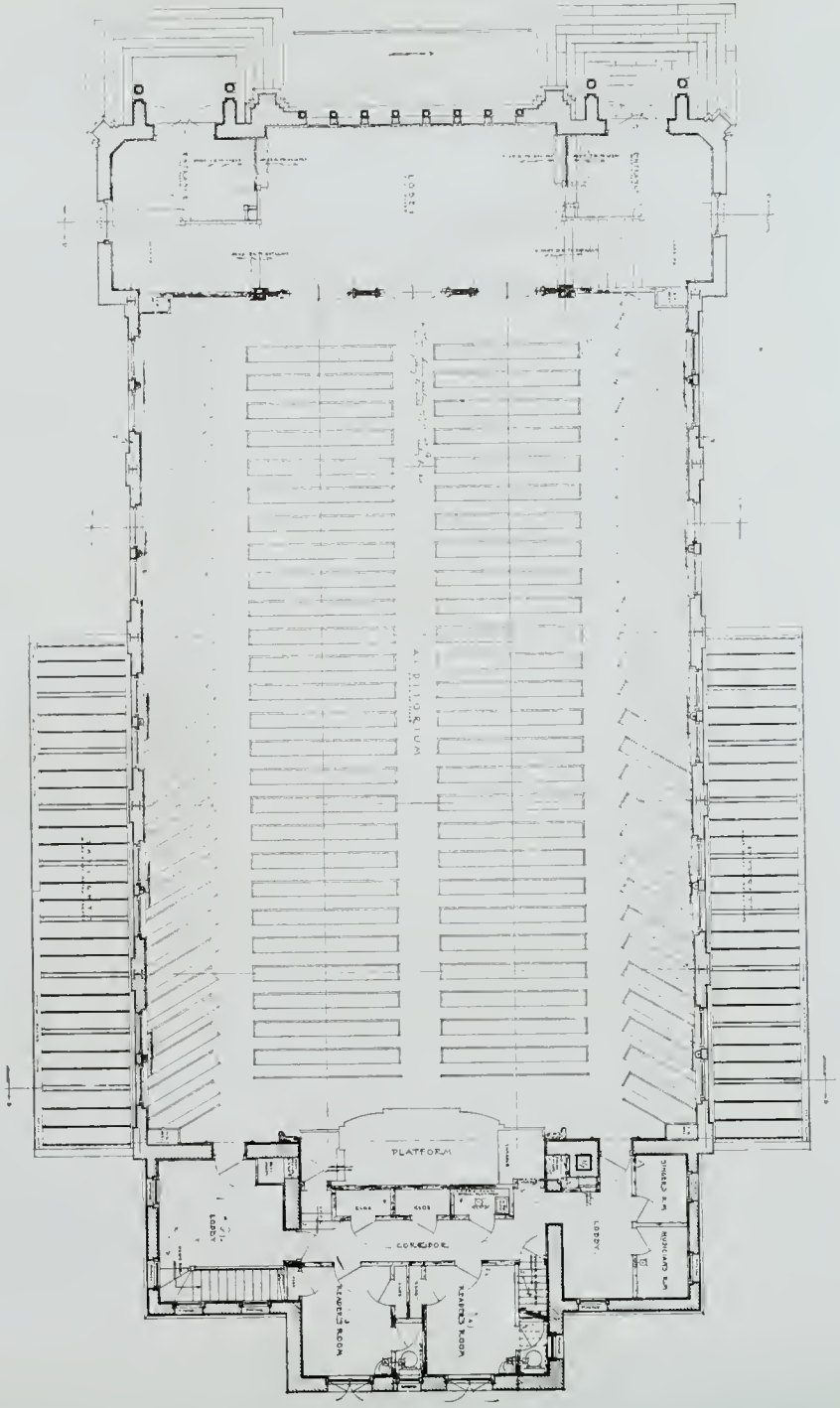
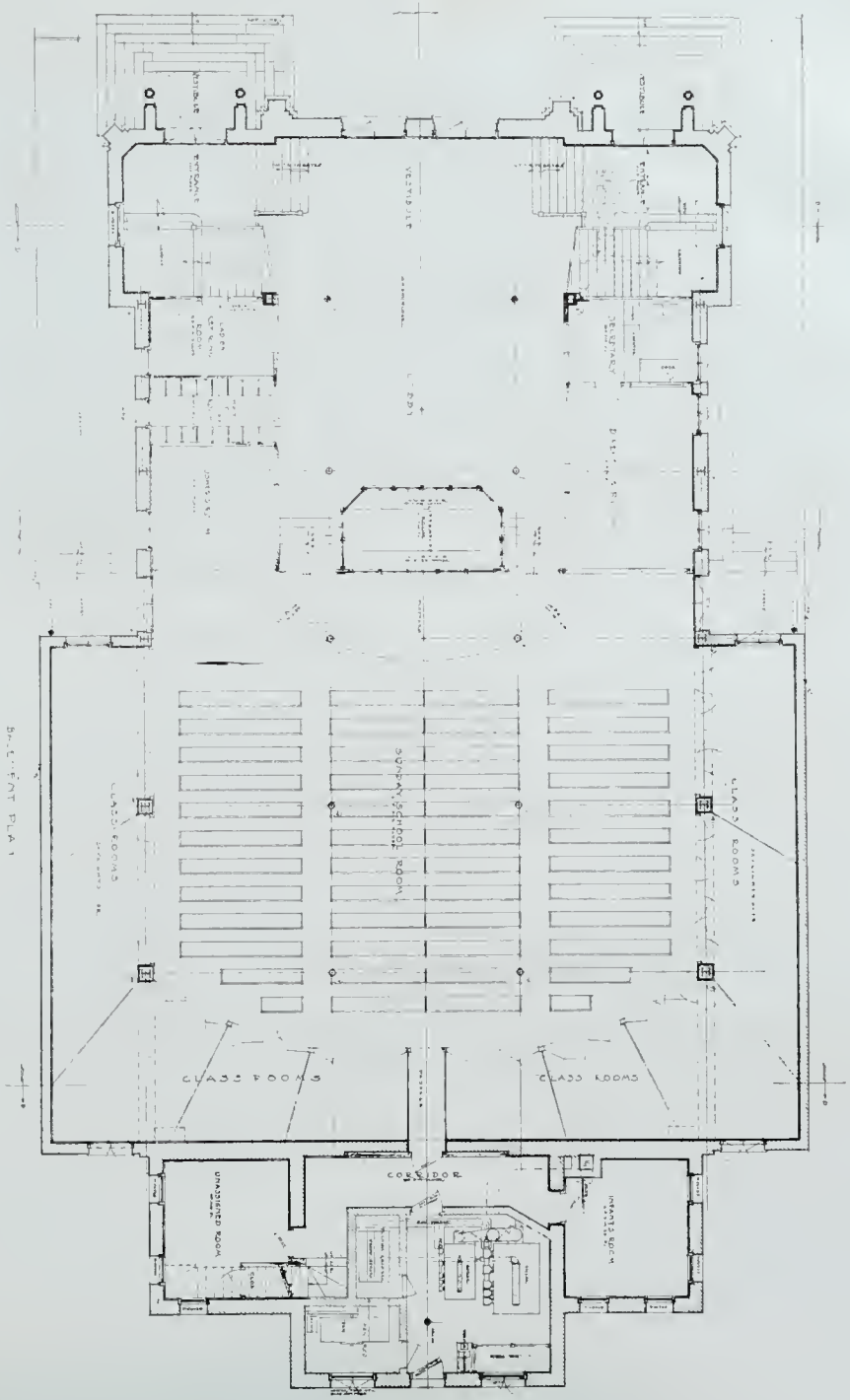



MAIN FLOOR PLAN




BASEMENT PLAN

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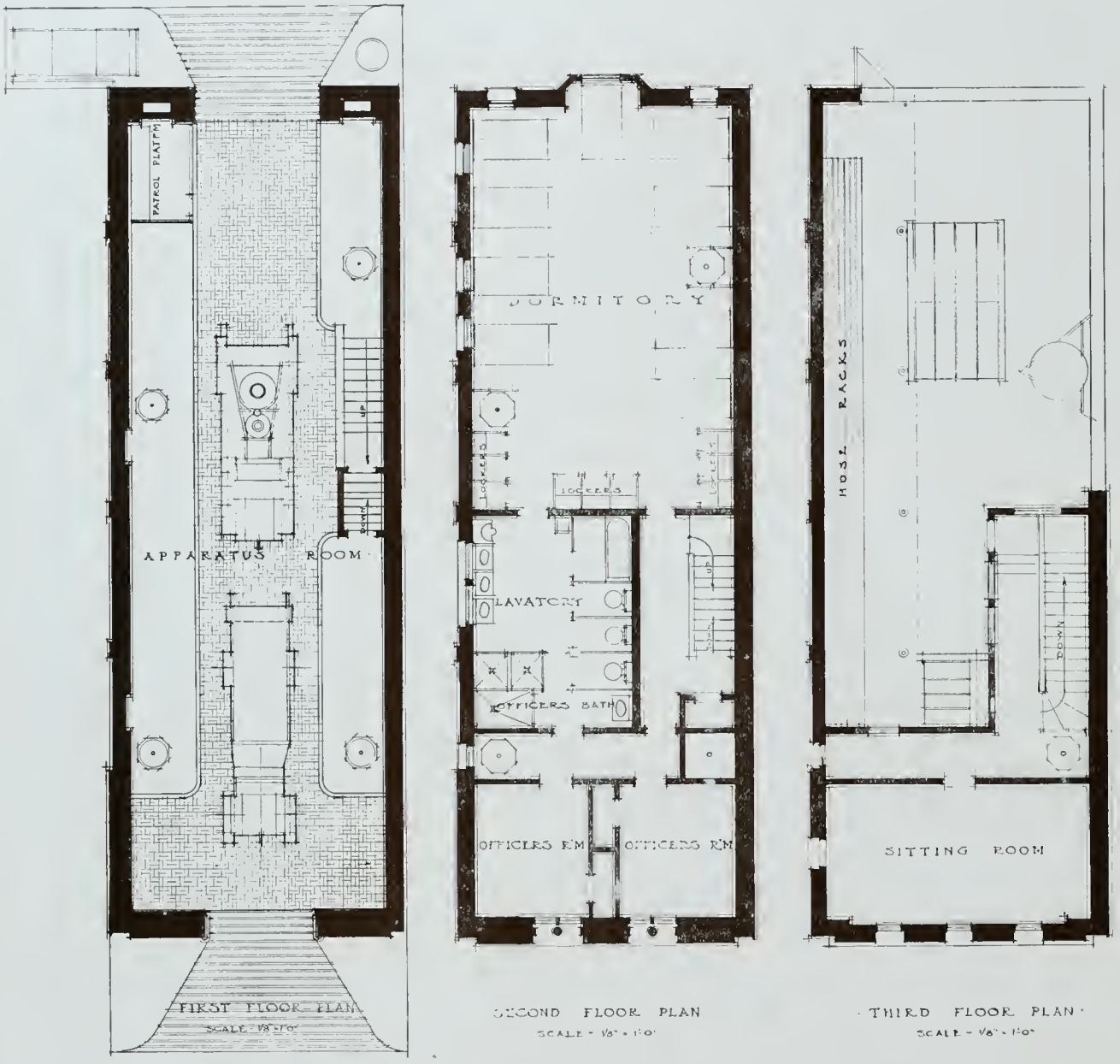


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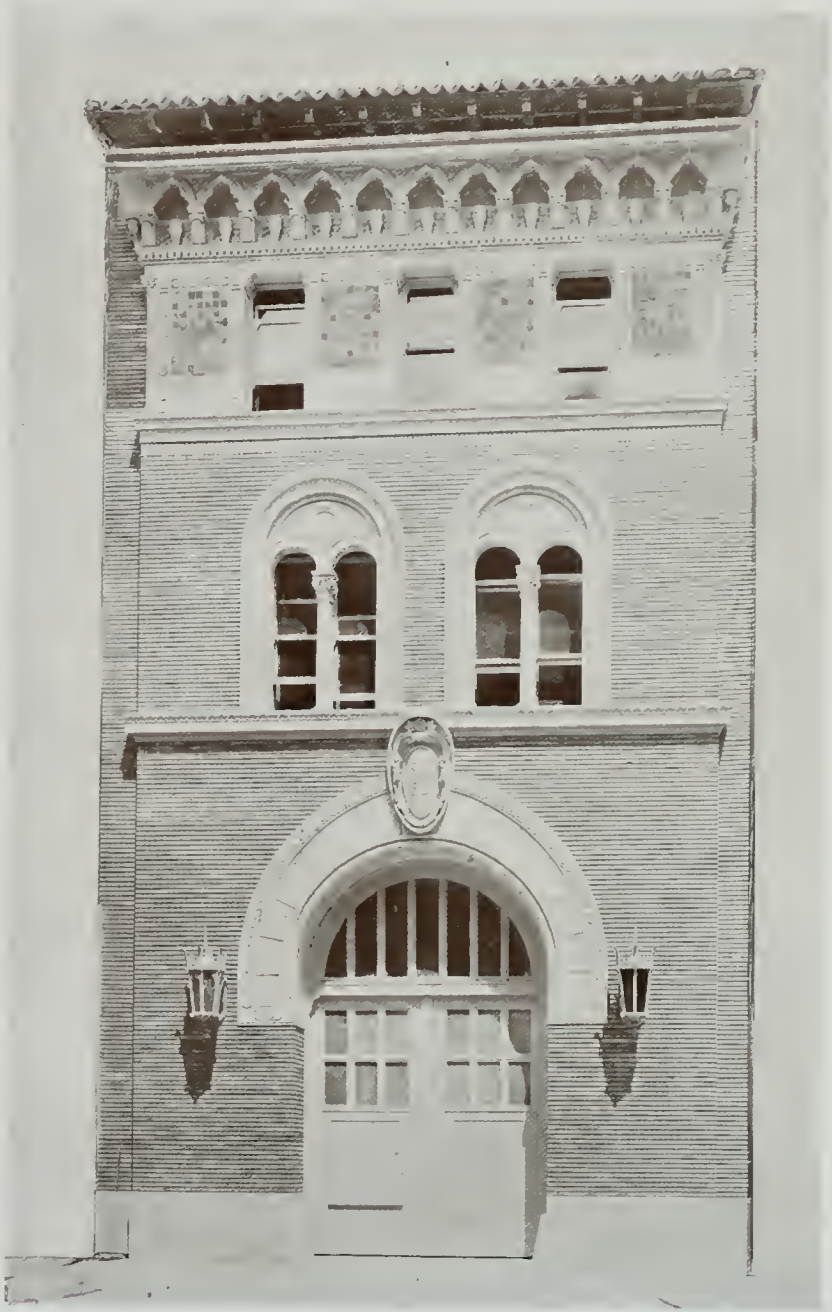

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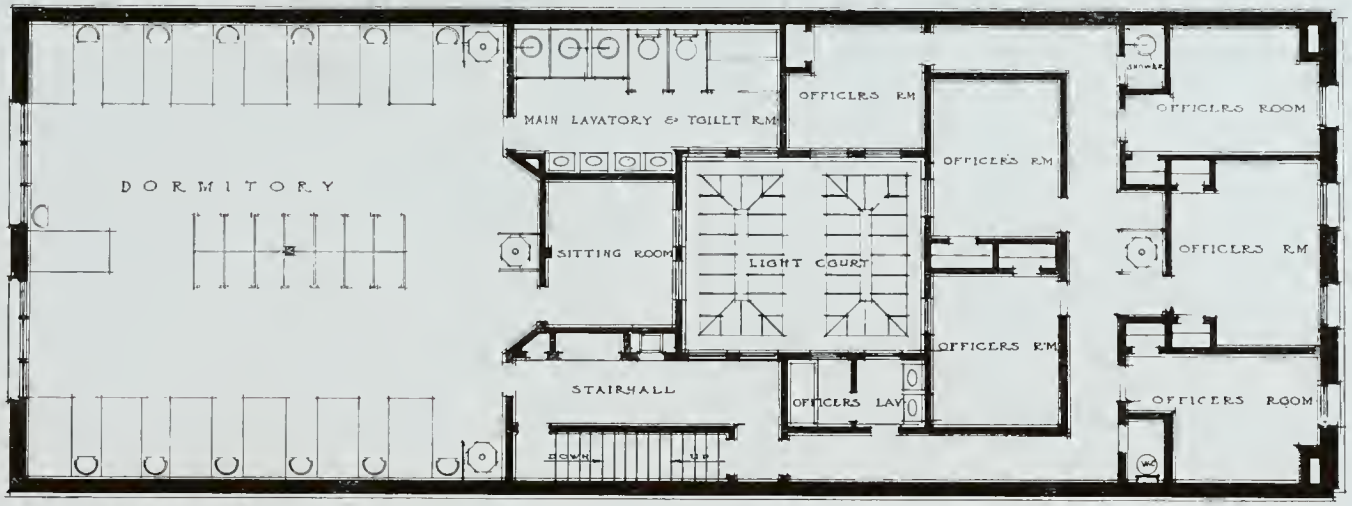


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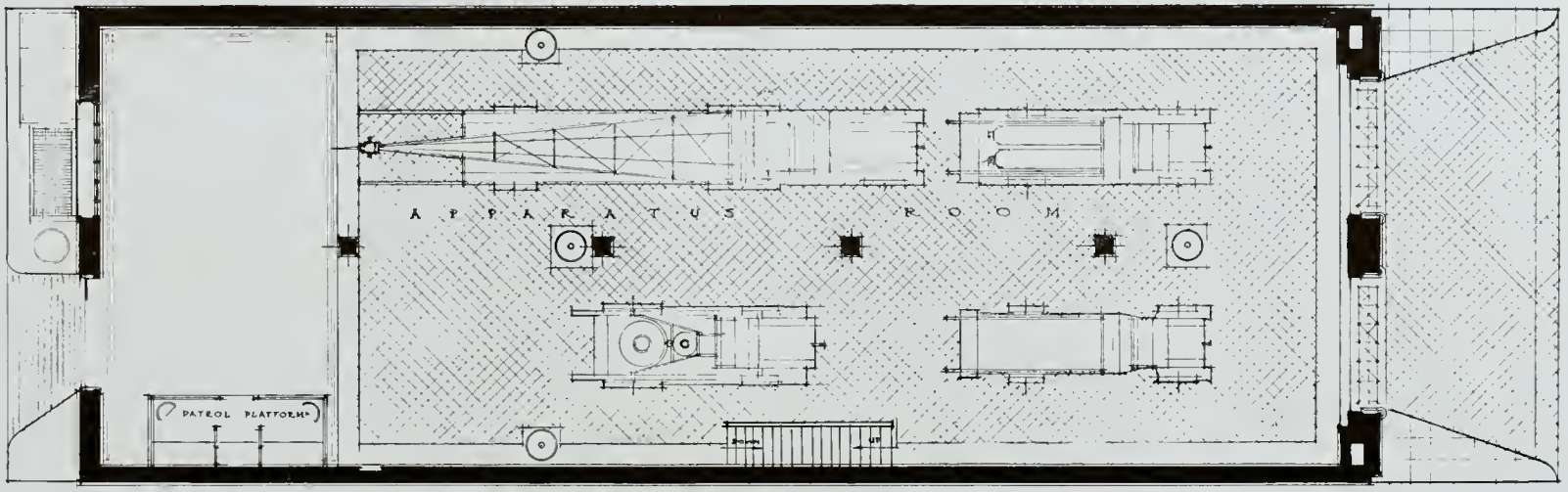


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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VIEW OF ARCADE, LOS MEDANOS HOTEL, PITTSBURG, CAL.
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GENERAL VIEW LOS MEDANOS HOTEL, PITTSBURG, CAL.
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# The Significance of the Housing Crisis

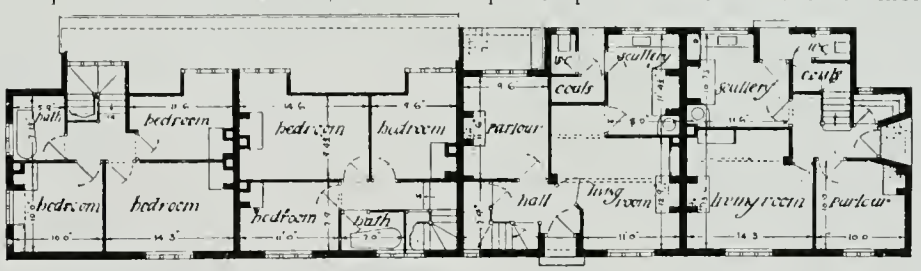
By HART WOOD

THE term "military necessity" is perhaps, in the last analysis, the reason for every important step which is taken by a nation in a time of war. It is sufficient reason for any measure, of construction or destruction, or for any sacrifice; it calls into play the utmost of a nation's creative faculties, and the ramifications of its workings have profoundly affected some of the oldest and most firmly established of human institutions. "Military necessity" signifies the extreme of need, so the forces which it sets into motion may be expected to produce results commensurate with the magnitude of the particular occasion. As war calls for the extreme sacrifice, so it demands the supreme achievement. Not only the urge of necessity, but the zeal of patriotism tends to bring out in man the utmost of effort and accomplishment. The great institution of destruction is maintained by creative and productive agencies, operated under the greatest stress, and the zest of consecration; so when beneficial agencies are exercised in the conduct of war, great progress and advancement may be expected to follow. Science, surgery, industry, aviation, navigation, etc., have all been called upon to render service, and in many ways progress has ensued from which humanity will derive benefits for all time.

Group of Cottages, Hamstead Garden Suburb — Berry Parker & Raymond Unwin, Architects

One of the problems of government from time immemorial has been the problem of the poor, those dependent or partially dependent. The acute manifestation of this problem is the city slum. Wherever humanity has congregated in numbers, some form of this social malady has been present. It is synonymous with idleness, disease and crime; the breeding place of defectives and degenerates; the main source from which are recruited the inmates of our institutes of charity and correction; a menace to the social order.

The operation of the great forces of war has resulted in a condition which seems to point to the solution of this ancient problem.




FIRST FLOOR PLAN — GROUND FLOOR PLAN

This condition has reached its most advanced stage in Great Britain, but the same causes which produced this situation are in operation in some measure in most of the civilized nations of the world. Of the Central Powers since the beginning of the war we know practically nothing, but we do know that their vast system of preparedness had foreseen, and in a great measure provided for, this contingency which other nations have been forced to confront through the exigencies of war. The reference is to the housing problem, which arose almost immediately upon the unprecedented demand for the manufacture of numerous commodities required for the prosecution of the war and included under the general term "munitions," to the production of which every energy of a nation is subservient. The diversion of such enormous resources to new channels has resulted in the creation of complete new industrial centers and the concentration of these resources has produced establishments of unheard of size, and practically everything necessary to their operation had to be newly created, and the very size and character of these plants precluded the use of former facilities. Ample opportunity for expansion of factory space and housing was essential.

Being a measure of "military necessity," it was indispensable that every phase of production be operated and maintained at the highest possible standard of efficiency.

Because of the fact that the bulk of private capital had been requisitioned for war purposes, it developed that there were not sufficient available funds to meet the housing situation, and, after several futile attempts, it was finally found necessary for the government to take action. The result has been the creation of entirely new towns with populations in some cases of thousands.

In the process of development it has been possible to observe the conditions under which the best results

Cottages at Ruslip — Edwin Gunn, A. R. I. B. A., Architect

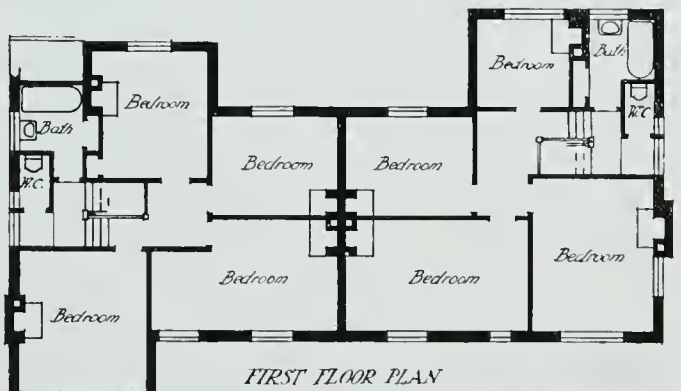
Laborers' Cottages, Apethorpe, Northants — Traylen & Son, Architects

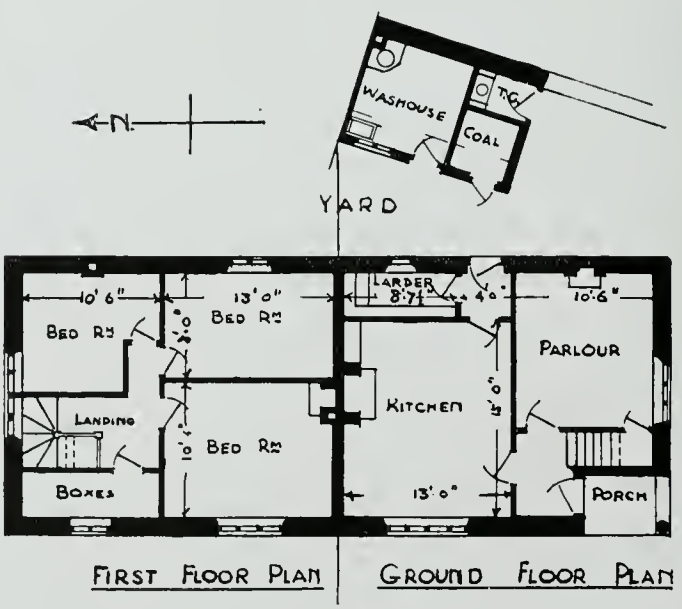
were obtained, and as a measure of "military necessity" it was essential to provide those conditions at whatever cost.

There has of late years been a gradually increasing movement for the betterment of the working classes, fostered to a great extent by semi-philanthropic motives. It has been claimed by the sponsors of this movement to result in marked increase in factory efficiency. The demonstration of this particular phase of the question, however, has been more a matter of faith than of bookkeeping, so its growth has been mostly due to those of the broad visional class who could see beyond mere book values and who realized that most of the valued things of life are not to be stated in terms of coin.

Several of these more or less privately fostered housing projects are in existence at the present time in England, but they are for the most part of the more pretentious Garden Village type. The government had also taken some action before the war in the matter of housing, but not on any comprehensive scale.

The present state of the housing situation, then, is the result of observation of conditions previous to and during the war, and on account of the inexorable demand for production may be assumed to provide the essentials for the very utmost of output so far as these pertain to this subject. The most exacting conditions imaginable, then, have conspired to produce a situation which compelled the adoption of every available measure of efficiency. The results, therefore, are not a matter of philanthropy, but of practicability reduced to its most common terms, and proven by the supreme test of war. They coincide most conclusively with the claims of architects and other authorities on housing, and their logical development has been more



"The Grove," Mill Hill, Middlesex Stanley Hamp, A. R. I. B. A., Architect

in the line of Garden Village than of mere Industrial Housing.

Strenuous demands for speed in production have at various times counseled compromise and expedients in the way of temporary construction and the neglect of certain psychological factors, but experience has shown that any such defections have resulted in a decline in producing efficiency.

The workers, therefore, are housed in respectable dwellings, built of permanent and durable materials and of a design to contribute to their feeling of self-esteem. They have gardens and parks, churches and schools, theaters and recreation grounds, and their time is so ordered as to provide the requisite portion for labor and allow sufficient for recreation and rest. Their surroundings are clean and wholesome, but in keeping with their requirements, and on a scale proportionate to their earning capacity, practical and economical. Nothing, however, has been done which they could not have done for themselves if properly directed.

The consequences of this development, aside from the solely material considerations, have been a marked improvement in the moral and physical characteristics of the workmen, and a most decided decrease in those various manifestations of industrial unrest, which were so much in evidence in the beginning of the war. Experience at home has shown us that these

consequences do not necessarily follow high wages and prosperity.

A large percentage of the class of people employed at these industries would in normal times gravitate to the congested districts or slums. The exigencies of the present situation, however, have precluded that as well as their exploitation by mercenary landlords. Having been so convincingly demonstrated that the most exacting demands of efficiency are met by conditions which also contribute to the greatest welfare of the individual and the state, is it conceivable that any other conditions be permitted to exist longer than is necessary to rectify them?

If in the prosecution of war it is found incidentally that conditions promoting the health and happiness of the people also contribute to the material prosperity of a nation, can one imagine a reversion to former conditions in time of peace?

The realization of this great fact has required the outlay of millions, and millions more are to be spent, but the investment has proven economically sound and morally justifiable.

The enormous force of a nation engaged in a death struggle was required to bring forth the exertion necessary to produce this revolutionary action; but having been started, the work must go on to its logical end, and in its fulfilment will doubtless prove to be one of the compensations to humanity for the terrible ordeal through which it is now passing.

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# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY, 1918 NO. 1

## Editorial.

BY the terms of the Competition Program for the Sacramento State Buildings, provision is made for the nomination of certain jurors by the two California Chapters of the American Institute of Architects.

While it is out of place to discuss the personnel of the jury, or the machinery by which its members will be named, it is timely to glance at some of the qualities which fit men for such service.

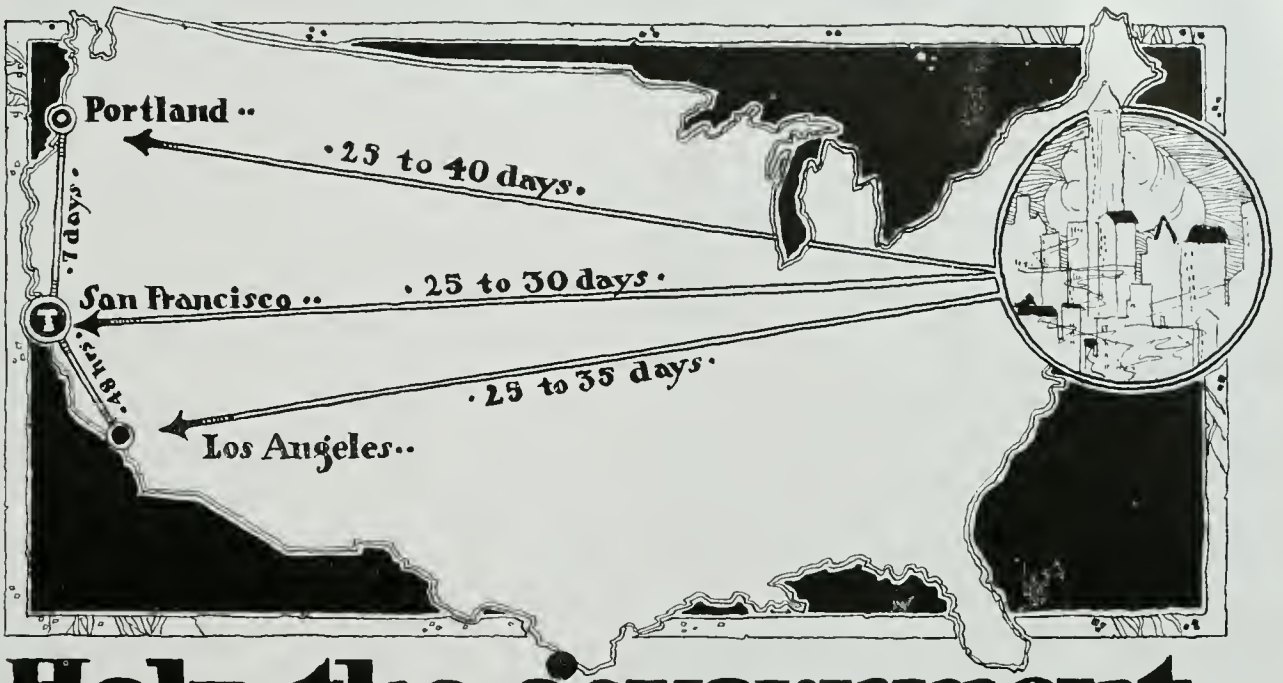
Competitors and the public are alike interested; they are entitled to the benefits of a "judgment by one's peers." But how define "peers"? And just what characteristics should jurors possess? It is inferred that a proper juror should have standing (and standards) recognized by his fellows as of high order—although the best juror is not always the man of "big practice"; he should have had broad professional experience, his taste should be excellent, his training thorough and widely inclusive. All of these requirements are self-evident.

Less tangible, but far more important, is the quality best termed "judicial temperament," and it is here that the average otherwise capable juror fails. The glowing enthusiast is a splendid, vivifying force—in his place and season—but he has little, if any, place on a jury.

Granted that any building (with the possible exception of a mausoleum) has a vital, utilitarian function, it is the obligation of the architect, above all, to so plan as to assure perfect functioning when the building shall be occupied. The wise designer, therefore, concentrates his thought on the plan. It is for this reason that the facades of the best designs submitted in competition are often less exhaustively studied than are the plans. That any trustworthy judgment can be rendered, without many and repeated sessions given to pure unemotional analysis and comparison of values, is out of the question.

The juror must be broad enough, furthermore, to recognize the validity of two points of view. The opinions of the "expert," be he ever so wise, are not infallible, but are always open to challenge by others of equal authority. This is true even of the "exact" sciences; much truer of so elusive, unformulated a matter as architectural design. Above all else, a jury can admit no stylist's controversies in its sessions. That a competition should ever be decided through a rout of the valiant knights yclept "Gothicists" before the champions under the "Beaux Arts" guerdon (or the reverse) is a travesty on justice and a tragedy—not of the moment, but of decades—for both the public and the profession of Architecture. For Architecture is more than passing Style; a jury is to be guided, not as by the shadow, but the substance.

WILLIAM C. HAYS.

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# Current Notes and Comments

The publication of a newly completed building for the Third Church of Christ, Scientist (San Francisco), designed by Edgar A. Mathews, leads one to look back a few years to the construction, also by Mr. Mathews, of the First Church.

The diverse problems offered the architect in these two cases make comparison impossible, if desirable. In the case of the First Church, the site was upon a corner of two important streets, one of them —the longer—having a considerable slope downward toward the rear. Here the Sunday-school, placed below the auditorium, is entered at low level from the side, leaving the main frontage unbroken for the auditorium entrances. The Third Church, on the other hand, occupies an approximately level "inside" lot. Granting again the simplest solution in plan, the Sunday-school being placed beneath the auditorium, it is here necessary to provide a complex system of entrances, all coming through to the main street.

A type of facade more broken than in the case of the First Church seems to have been inevitable. Doubtless Mr. Mathews regrets, and would gladly have done away with, at least one of the four broad doorways had circumstances, or perhaps the Building Committee, permitted; but notwithstanding the imposed conditions, the composition has a certain "repose," behind the attainment of which quality there lies the designer's sincere, skilful, painstaking study for many a day. Less simple and direct than the First Church, as the conditions under which this new building came into being were less simple and direct, but being a more difficult project, the completed building is equally successful with its predecessor, which is merely another way of saying that it has high merit.

Given the broad, undivided auditorium, Mr. Mathews has arbitrarily composed a facade of three vertical divisions with rich central motif and plain flanking walls. Two main entrances to the auditorium, marked by ornate porches, are approached by flights of marble steps. From the level of these porches additional steps lead to the higher level of the main vestibule. The range of seven small, arched windows light this vestibule.

At the street level, directly below the main vestibule, are the entrances, unfortunately conspicuous, for the Sunday-school, while above the vestibule is the auditorium balcony, reached by stairways at either end. A great window in the main gable lights the rear of the auditorium, over the balcony.

It has obviously been Mr. Mathews' *parti* to enhance the values of plain wall surfaces, and this has been accomplished by the use of bricks having marked texture and varying tones of warm grays only, without resort, as was the case in the First Church, to extreme range of color. The terra cotta enrichment is well disposed, modeled well and in good scale, has variety and contrast, and there is a moderate use of polychrome. The symbolic significance of the ornamental forms is happy and appropriate.

The roof tiles vary from light, delicate pink-red to buff, the resultant effect being rather more buff than red. The projected eaves of the main roof are of copper, as are the adroit "recalls" of the eaves over the entrance porches. Unlike the First Church, with its lanterns, railings and gates, there is not here the rich use of exterior bronze work.

The auditorium is a well-proportioned room, with vaulted ceiling of high elliptical section, ribbed, and with "penetrations" over the side windows. A finely studied arch spans the platform, readers' desk and organ screen. This organ screen is of wood, having three high-arched panels filled with wire and so painted as to have the appearance of the main wall color. This scheme is admirable in that it interposes the least obstruction to the passage of sound waves from the instrument that it conceals. The daytime lighting is ample and at the same time softly diffused, though the amber-colored glass might well have been of darker tone. There is marked restfulness of color and an avoidance of unnecessary distracting detail, for the architect has felt it to be one of his functions to enhance those qualities that make for tranquillity, believing that only in the quiet spirit does there come emotional or intellectual response.


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# Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

## The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

*San Francisco Chapter,* 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

*Southern California Chapter,* 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

*Oregon Chapter,* 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberber. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

*Washington State Chapter,* 1894—President, Charles H. Bebb, Seattle. First Vice-President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Tacoma. Third Vice-President, L. L. Rand, Spokane. Secretary, J. C. Coté, Seattle. Treasurer, Ellsworth P. Storey, Seattle. Counsels: J. H. Schack, J. Stephen and Charles H. Alden. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

*The American Institute of Architects*—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

*Board of Directors for One Year*—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. *For Two Years*—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *For Three Years*—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

## Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

DECEMBER 20, 1917.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Tait's Cafe, 168 O'Farrell Street, on Thursday evening, December 20, 1917. Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., President, called the meeting to order at 7 p. m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., Arthur Brown, Jr., Morris M. Bruce, J. S. Fairweather, W. B. Faville, August G. Headman, John Galen Howard, James A. Magee, William Mooser, Kenneth MacDonald, Jr., William A. Newman, Smith O'Brien, Albert Schroepfer, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Charles P. Weeks.

Mr. Burton C. Morse, Secretary of the State Board of Architectural Examiners of the State of Idaho and President of the Idaho Society of Architects, was present as a guest of the Chapter.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on November 15, 1917, were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. H. F. Withey, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., asking for financial assistance in *re* Assembly Bill No. 1126; from William W. Tyrie with reference to the matter of an insignia for Institute members; from General Contractors' Association, enclosing copy of comments upon the methods recently adopted by the High School Board of Palo Alto when inviting contractors to bid upon their high school; from George B. McDougall, State Architect, acknowledging the Chapter's telegram relative to the State Building Competition; from William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the A. I. A., relative to new Chapter Constitution and By-Laws; from John W. Carey, relative to Thomas J. Welsh's resignation from the Chapter; from Mr. E. C. Kemper, relating to Institute members engaged in war service.

STANDING COMMITTEES

*Board of Directors:* The Board of Directors reported that a meeting had been held on December 20th to discuss the communication from the Southern California Chapter asking for financial assistance in *re* Assembly Bill No. 1126, and that it was decided that a check for $150.00 be sent on account of this indebtedness.

*Chapter Advisory Committee on Competitions:* Mr. W. C. Hays, as chairman of this committee, submitted a written report.

*Committee to Study Building Conditions:* Mr. Smith O'Brien reported meeting at the Chamber of Commerce with committees of other organizations and at a later meeting a report will be formulated and presented.

*Special Committee to Report on Books of the Secretary:* A report was received from Messrs. Arthur Brown, Jr., and Bernard J. Joseph, stating that they had examined the books and accounts of the Chapter for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917, and that the same were found correct.

NEW BUSINESS

After an extended discussion of competitions and considering the report of Mr. Hays, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Competitions, Mr. Howard proposed the following resolution, which was seconded and carried:

"*Resolved*, That the Chapter does not approve the present double form of competition and suggests that the Institute endeavor to substitute some other method for the qualification of competitors."

A discussion was held as to the desirability of the abolition of Fellowships in the Institute, which was advocated by Mr. Faville. Mr. Howard suggested as more workable that all members be made Fellows. Some action on these lines was generally approved by the Chapter, but no formal action was taken.

The question of abandoning the Convention of the Institute this winter or of abridging the number of delegates so that the expenses might be reduced, was brought up by Mr. Faville, but no formal recommendation was made, pending the receipt of an official request from the Institute.

As guest of the evening, Mr. Burton C. Morse, Secretary of the State Board of Architectural Examiners of Idaho and President of the Idaho Society of Architects, told the Chapter of the workings of the Idaho State Law and also of the Idaho State Architectural Society, which is looking forward to becoming a part of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Faville volunteered his assistance in obtaining information as to the special action sometimes taken by the Institute to admit smaller societies.

Mr. Howard read a report by Mr. Kimball, of Omaha, on advertising and offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Chapter recommends that the Institute Canon prohibiting advertising be repealed and that the Circular of Advice shall contain an amplification and definition of what constitutes permissible publicity."

Resolution seconded and carried unanimously.

A letter was received from Mr. John W. Carey announcing the resignation of Mr. Thomas J. Welsh on account of failing health. Mr. Welsh is the only living charter member of the Chapter. On motion of Mr. Faville, and duly seconded and carried, Mr. Welsh's resignation as a regular member was accepted and he was nominated and unanimously elected as an Honorary member of the Chapter, and Mr. Mooser was appointed to notify Mr. Welsh of the Chapter's action.

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1917.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, *Secretary.*

## MINUTES OF THE 112TH REGULAR MEETING OF MEMBERS

The one hundred and twelfth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Jahnke's Tavern, December 11, 1917.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Backus, President, at 7:25 p. m.

The following members were present: J. J. Backus, G. E. Bergstrom, F. P. Davis, P. A. Eisen, W. E. Erkes, J. C. Hillman, R. G. Hubby, J. P. Kremple, A. C. Martin, H. H. Martin, Octavius Morgan, A. W. Rea, A. F. Rosenheim, J. T. Vawter, A. R. Walker, August Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present Mr. Sylvester L. Weaver,

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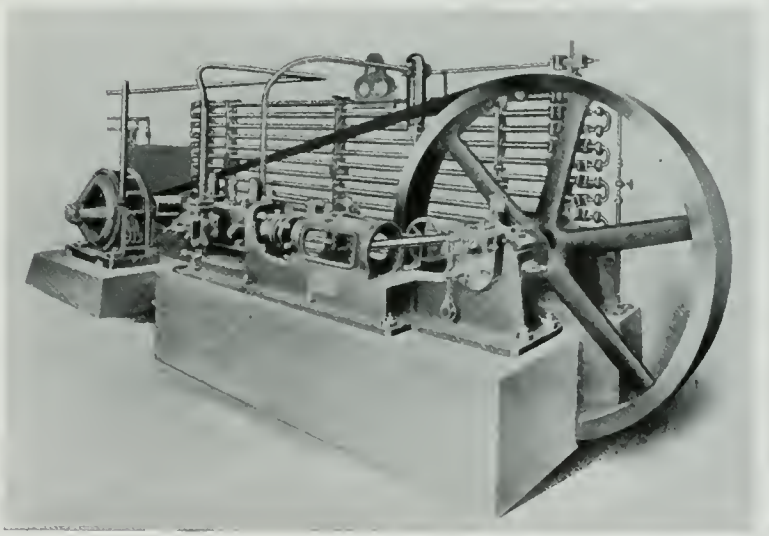

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of the Weaver Roofing Company, and A. G. Wernich and Mr. William Henry, both of the Pioneer Waterproofing and Roof Company, and Mr. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Contractor*.

Minutes of the one hundred and eleventh meeting were read and approved.

For the report of the Directors, the Secretary read the minutes of the eighty-eighth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on November 21st.

For the special committee or delegation who attended the Southwest League at San Diego, Mr. Backus gave a detailed report of the purposes of the Convention and the business transacted at the several meetings.

For the Committee on Public Information, Mr. Davis reported a meeting of the committee during the month, at which the subject of awarding medals for meritorious architectural work was taken up, and plans furthered for making the award in February.

At the suggestion of Mr. Rosenheim, the remaining regular business was set aside to listen to the guests of the evening. Mr. Weaver was introduced and spoke at length, very interestingly, upon the subject of Composition Roofing, followed by an invitation to Mr. Wernich, who, after a few words, gave the floor to Mr. William Henry. Mr. Henry gave an instructive talk upon the manufacture of roofing materials, and history of the material from the beginning of its production.

For the Committee on City Planning, Mr. Withey reported that copies of the volume, "City Planning Progress," had been delivered to the Mayor of the city and individually to the members of the City Council; also that the resolution passed at the last meeting had been submitted to the Council and was at present in the hands of the Welfare Committee of the Council.

For the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Bergstrom reported at length regarding the ordinance prepared by the Master Painters' organization of Los Angeles for the purpose of licensing painters, stating that while the committee approved any effort to better the quality of painting, they did not deem it advisable that the Chapter take official action in endorsing this ordinance.

For the Committee on Education, Mr. Grey being absent, the Secretary read his written report upon the committee's work.

The following communications were read:

A card from Mrs. Bertha Norton and family, acknowledging with thanks the Chapter's expression of sympathy on the death of Mr. Isaac Norton.

From Mr. Everett Perry, of the Los Angeles Public Library, with reference to technical books in the library, and soliciting any suggestions that the Chapter might offer for the acquisition of other works on architecture. This was referred to the Committee on Education for attention.

From Tyrie & Chapman, of Minneapolis, with reference to Institute pins, buttons, fobs, etc., soliciting orders for the same from Chapter members. The Secretary was authorized to take orders from any members desiring them.

From the General Contractors' Association of San Francisco, commenting on the method recently adopted by the High School Board at Palo Alto when inviting the contractors to figure on the proposed high school. The same was ordered filed.

From the American Institute of Mining Engineers, requesting that the Chapter be represented at and participate in the discussions of its mid-winter meeting to be held January 7th. It was moved and duly passed that this invitation be accepted, and the President appoint a committee to attend.

Under head of New Business, the President asked for expressions of opinion as to the advisability of continuing the Chapter's membership in the organization of the Technical Societies of Los Angeles. Mr. Walker reported at length on the benefits derived from the regular meetings and from the special excursions arranged by the societies, and urged that the Chapter continue its membership. Mr. Kremple endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Walker on this matter, and there being no adverse comments, the matter rested, with the general understanding that the Chapter's affiliation with the Technical Societies continue.

After a discussion on the matter, it was moved by Mr. Kremple, seconded by Mr. Morgan and duly passed, that the new By-Laws should provide that the annual and regular meetings of the Chapter be held on Wednesday of each month, instead of Tuesday.

Under the head of Unfinished Business was taken up the reading of the revised By-Laws, upon the completion of which it was moved by Mr. Kremple, duly seconded and passed, that the Chapter tentatively adopt the same, pending the approval of the Secretary of the Institute.

Mr. Weaver reported upon a proposed Exposition of Building Industries to be held in Los Angeles in a year or so for the purpose of furthering the interests and welfare of the Pacific Coast manufacturers, and urged that at the proper time this Chapter give the matter its endorsement and co-operation.

Mr. Backus reported that the Engineering Societies desired as many of the architects as possible to contribute to the Christmas Fund being sent to the Los Angeles Engineers now located at Lake Washington.

Mr. Wackerbarth reported receiving a letter from Mr. J. W. Preston, life member in the Chapter, residing at Masonic Home, Decoto, California, and suggested that the Chapter members contribute toward a Christmas gift for Mr. Preston, as has been done in previous years.

In closing, Mr. Backus expressed to the guests of the evening the Chapter's appreciation of their presence at the meeting and the educational value of their remarks.

The meeting adjourned at 10:08 p. m.

H. F. Withey, *Secretary.*

## Minutes of Washington State Chapter

SUMMARY OF THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A., DEC. 5, 1917, NORTHOLD INN

The Chapter Constitution and By-Laws final draft, having been approved by the Secretary of the Institute, was adopted unanimously. There were no particular reports from the standing committees.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Willcox presented a suggestion from R. C. Erckine that the Mr. Willcox presented a suggestion from R. C. Erskine that the Chapter hold an exhibit after the first of the year.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read, showing that two lists had been prepared, as follows: President, Huntington, Gould; First Vice-President, Albertson, Willatzen; Second Vice-President, Gove, Gove; Third Vice-President, Held, Held; Secretary, Field, Field; Treasurer, Blair, Baker; Executive Committee, Schack, Stephen, Myers, and Bebb, Blackwell, Thomas.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting at the University Club as in the past.

G. C. Field, *Acting Secretary.*


C. CHRISTIANSEN

*Manufacturer of*

HIGH GRADE

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As a matter of convenience, I will designate this bench by the use of two numbers—15 and 16.

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This bench is sturdily built and firmly bolted. The framework is finished in oil. It has adjutable steel bench stop and rack for tools.

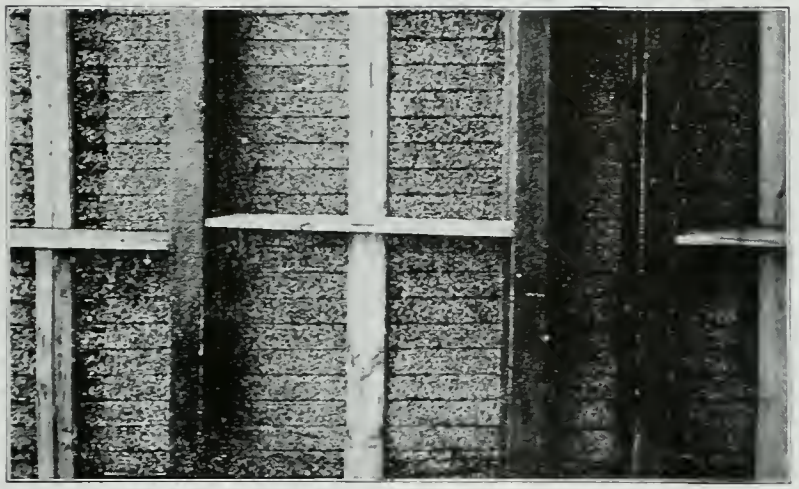
The top is built up of narrow strips, solidly drawn together and glued, so that it cannot warp. It is nicely finished with two coats of shellac.

| | |
|---|---|
| Height, 32 inches. | Tool Recess, 7¾ inches wide. |
| Top, 2¼ inches thick. | Drawer, 22x19x6 inches. |
| Working Top, 14¾ inches wide. | Shipping Weight, 130 pounds. |

J. A. DRUMMOND

CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVE

245 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO



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# ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

## Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

**ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER**
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7¾x10¾, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

**ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING**
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp.; and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

**ASBESTOS SHINGLES**
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

**BARS, REINFORCING**
Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Square, round and corrugated.

**BRICK, ENAMELED**
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue on "Enameled Brick for Facing," illustrating and listing names of prominent buildings finished with Enameled Brick. 5x7½, 48 pp.

**BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES**
Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Imported and domestic brands.
Catalogues and various literature.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5x7, 54 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**BRICK, PRESSED**
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literatnre.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Moulded and Ornamental Pressed Brick. General catalogue. 5x7, 54 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**BRICK, PAVING**
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.

**CEMENT, PORTLAND**
Atlas Portland Cement Company, The, 30 Broad St., New York.
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Choosing the Garage. Describing actual construction. Booklet. 8x10½ in. 26 pp.
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Early Stucco Houses. With modern stucco specifications. Booklet. 8½x11 in. 24 pp.
Guide to Good Stucco. Addressed to contractors. Booklet. 8½x11. 20 pp.
Handbook and Treatise. Concrete in factory construction. 6½x8¾ in. 250 pp.
Information for Home Builders. Addressed to owners. Booklet. 8½x10¾. With 8 insert plates.
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Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.
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Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

**CONTRACTORS**
Lange & Bergstrom, 207 Sharon Building, San Francisco, Cal.

**ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½. 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.

**ELEVATORS**
Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

**ESCALATORS**
Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Escalators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 36 pp.

**FACTORY EQUIPMENT**
Manufacturing Equipment and Engineering Co., Framingham, Mass.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletins and various literature. "Sanitary Washbowls," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Metal Lockers," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Plumbing Fixtures," 6x8 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Stools and Chairs," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Storage Racks," 6x9 in., 16 pp.; "Bubbling Fountains," 6x9 in., 1 pp.

**GLASS**
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Glass Samples.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

**IRONING BOARDS**
National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. 3½x6⅜ in. 4 pp.

**LABORATORY FURNITURE**
Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-18 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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Keyhold Lath Co., 255 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.
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North Western Expanded Metal Co., 934 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
Designing Data. Scientific treatise on reinforced concrete. 4x6½ in. 88 pp.
Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath. Treatise on metal lath, with details and specifications. 6x9 in. 52 pp.
"Chanelath" Handbook. Treatise on ribbed metal lath details and specifications of its application to reinforced concrete construction and for plastering work. 6x9 in. 48 pp.
Stucco Specifications. Reprint of the standard specifications adopted by the American Concrete Institute.

**LIGHTING EQUIPMENT**
The Reflectolyte Co., 914 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
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United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
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Southern Manager, C. B. Noyes, 201 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
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School Sanitation Book. 6x9. 32 pp.
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.
San Francisco Warehouse, Display Rooms and Offices, Bluxome St.
Los Angeles Warehouse, Display Rooms, Offices, Mesquit St.
Seattle, 5300 Wallingford Ave.
General Catalogue "P." 9x12, 674 pp. General Catalogue "PF," 9x12, 329 pp. Factory Sanitation Catalogue, 9x12, 36 pp. Built-in Bath, 9x12, 37 pp. Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Earthenware, 9x12, 38 pp. Shower Booklet, 3½x6, 19 pp. Efficiency Kitchen Book — Modern Kitchen Equipment, 5x7, 15 pp. Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, 5x7¾, 63 pp.

PIPE, WOOD
Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 4x8¾ in. 40 pp.

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Catalogue descriptive of installation for various purposes and types of buildings, 6x9 in., 12 pp. "Hospital Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Marine Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 12 pp.

REINFORCING
North Western Expanded Metal Co., 934 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
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C. Christiansen, 2219 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
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United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue showing attractive application of details and specifications for roofing tile. 8x11 in. 32 pp.
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J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS
MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

VARNISHES
Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Luxeberry cement coating color cards. 3⅛x8⅞. 3 pp. Complete varnish specifications. 4¼x6½. 94 pp.
Boston Varnish Co., Boston, Mass.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 311 California Street.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directory Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete Specification Booklet. 5x7. 20 pp.
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W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
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National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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Hoffman Heater Co., Lorain, Ohio.
Hoffman Heater Co., 397 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x7 in. 32 pp.

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Catalogues and various pamphlets.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
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Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 6x9 in. 24 pp.

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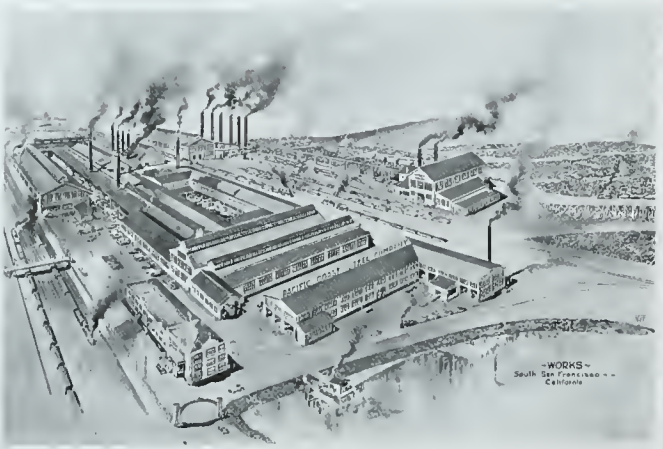


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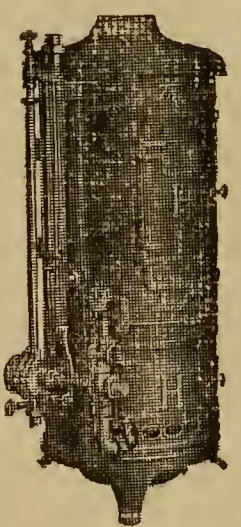

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# THE ARCHITECT

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EDITOR

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¶ The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.

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THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY, 1918 NO. 2

GARDEN FRONT, WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD, ENGLAND

# The Aesthetic Element in Public School Architecture

By H. G. SIMPSON, Architect, A. I. A.

CHARLES DICKENS begins one of his most celebrated novels with the words: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, . . . it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair. . . ." These phrases serve to indicate pretty clearly the state of school architecture as viewed from the æsthetic standpoint. On the one hand we are able to congratulate ourselves very honestly upon the demise of certain undesirable types and tendencies of a few years past, while on the other hand a review of current work does not indicate that we are yet arrived at a point where the old conflict between beauty and utility has reached a complete solution, nor is there yet sufficient indication of unanimity in æsthetic ideals.

This conflict, more imaginary than real, is largely a vestige of the materialism of the nineteenth century. The rapid advance of physical science in that era led its devotees to place disproportionate emphasis upon material and mechanical considerations, and forced a sort of counter-revolution, on the part of those concerned with the survival of spiritual and æsthetic ideals. Thus was born the tradition of a conflict between the practical and the beautiful, and it is but natural that school architecture should feel the effect of the strife. Fortunately the profound change in sentiment due to the war, and the renewed emphasis upon ideals, give promise that a saner view will prevail, that science and art will co-operate where before they competed, and that the æsthetic side of school building will command the attention it rightly de-

Courtyard, School of Agriculture, Angoulême, France.

serves. The element of beauty is now tolerated as a concession to "artistic taste" (!), or mildly advocated from reasons of civic pride and civic policy, and, by the majority, regarded as either a luxury or a form of civic advertisement. It must be assigned its true importance. We must recognize that the culture of the mind is dependent upon a favorable mental environment, just as much as is the culture of the body upon a proper physical one, and, recognizing this, we will expend just as much thought and effort to obtain the proper note of harmony, tranquillity and good proportion as we do to secure effective lighting and ventilation and sound construction.

In noting the characteristics of the current output, one is struck by the large number of buildings which fall into two classes, the one frankly utilitarian and the other ornate, sometimes extremely so, in a sort of external or detachable manner which suggests the paint and powder of the stage. This might seem to be an indictment of the architectural profession, but I think the cause lies deeper than that in the fact that the three chief factors, architect, committee, and the public, are not yet in complete accord as to the fundamental needs, nor as to their relative importance. Obsession by the various so-called practical standards, and details of mechanical equipment has in many cases led to consideration of beauty as a non-essential and secondary matter, to be applied like a garment after the form of the building is already fixed. This has resulted in much embellishment of the detachable nature already alluded to, and is one of the chief reasons for the extremely heterogeneous effect which an assemblage of current work produces. The clothing of the buildings, if I may use the term, is an expression of the personality of the architect or is designed to advertise the opulence and civic self-esteem of the community; in many cases is even frankly copied from some historic example without the pretense of assimilation. Is it to be wondered at that the resulting medley of personal, local and historic influences should be heterogeneous and confusing, should produce buildings which fail to indicate scholastic character and well-defined aesthetic ideals?

When these prevalent tendencies are superseded by the general recognition of beauty as a vital force in the process of education, we shall have not only more beautiful buildings, but more expressive and consistent ones, whose appeal is primarily to the minds of the pupils. The tendency will be constantly away from the formal and institutional character and toward the intimate, domestic and cheerful. The architect will have a keener sense of responsibility as a factor in the progress of culture, which will increase his enthusiasm, stimulate his imagination, and give more definite direction to his endeavor. Relatively more study will be expended upon the interior, where it touches the pupils most constantly, especially upon a more adequate and harmonious treatment of the school rooms themselves; more effort made to treat

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their forms so that the necessary equipment may be less painfully obtrusive than is now the case. Very marked progress along this line has been made in kindergarten and some other special rooms. The problem of the typical class room is more difficult, but by no means impossible of solution, and constituting, as it does, the chief part of every building, is of vastly more importance. Perhaps some one will remark that a program such as this would bankrupt any but the most wealthy towns. Quite the contrary; for with beauty proceeding from giving agreeable form to essentials, rather than by applying ornamentation, the tendency will actually be towards economy. We shall have fewer cases where the whole appropriation is squandered upon some pompons and formal treatment of a single facade, often as much out of character with the purpose of the building as a dress suit at a picnic. Moreover, in doing away with this display upon some single feature, which only aggravates the poverty of the remainder, we shall provide an object lesson in consistency, balance, proportion and restraint far more effective than the formal instruction of the class room.

Court, Clare College, Cambridge, England.

These observations must not be construed as advocating the neglect of the exterior nor as indicating that it is a mistake to consider the school as a factor in civic adornment. The errors in this direction have consisted in regarding schools *solely* from this angle, and in forgetting that the interests of the pupils come first.

With the increasing realization of the cultural significance of architecture, we may expect to see less dependence upon ornament and more emphasis upon the more fundamental qualities of design, composition, grouping, proportion, and carefully considered use of materials and textures. Especially may we expect a more studied and effective relation between architecture and planting, which will abolish the harshness of the customary playground, while taking due precautions against the destructive tendencies of the average healthy school children.

I often have wondered why public schools have become so different in planning and in expression from college buildings and private schools or from the larger forms of domestic architects. There is in all these classes of buildings something which is of the essence of the problem. Certainly, in view of the portion of their time which children spend in a school, it might well take on the character of a home, within the limitations imposed by lighting and the requirements of discipline. Beyond question the feeling of imprisonment and involuntary servitude would be appreciably mitigated thereby. Our best recent work is leaning cautiously in this direction and its success argues for a more radical and complete break with the institutional and depressing type, which, not so long ago, seemed to threaten beauty and the joy of living with extinction so far as the public schools were concerned. Comparing the public schools with colleges and boarding schools we often find that the latter, with no very radical differences of space, division or construction, and often with no more funds than are

Interior, Lyceum, Caen, France.

'79 HALL, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, from "Architecture"
BENIAMIN W MORRIS, Architect

available for some of our larger city schools, arrive at a certain distinction, a quiet, well-mannered charm, which the public work misses and might well have. This thing is due in part to location in spacious grounds, but is even more the result of a simpler and less pompous type of design and to planning which locates the focus of interest away from, rather than thrust aggressively toward the public highways.

If our democracy is to mean in fact, as it does in theory, equal opportunity for all, our public schools must teach not merely to earn a living, but to *live*. Their architecture must provide not merely wholesome shelter for the body, but active, forcible influences for good upon the mind and the character and ideals of the students and a proper appreciation of beauty as an indispensable factor in well-rounded civilization.

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# A Plea for Unreasonableness in Schoolhouse Design

By IRVING F. MORROW

THERE is no question that detachment is a condition of disinterested judgment. It is a matter of common observation, for instance, that people who have no children of their own are the only ones who entertain generous theories as to how children should be brought up, and who have the courage to urge their convictions on the subject. The petty exigencies of routine cast a blight upon the finer idealism which is essential to a sense of values and a broad and consistent vision. Thus it happens that in spite of—possibly because of—the fact that I can with no justice accord myself the title of "schoolhouse specialist," I propose to set forth what I consider some of the essentials to the proper accomplishment of the task. I say advisedly "accord myself," because, unlike most honorific distinctions, the onus of this one is self-imposed. A conscience inconveniently squeamish bids me state the simple facts. It is a damaging admission with which to set out, for it may be taken as a tacit confession that I am not of the subtle diplomatic stuff which can manipulate school boards, and to invalidate whatever conclusions I present. I am not, however, a person to be daunted by difficulties, even when clearly foreseen. I could even put forward theories as to the methods of dealing with school boards, with as much earnestness and authority as if I made a practice of capturing every board assailed. My faith is of a robustness which will not admit the invalidation of a principle because of the failure of one—or more—cases. But this is a digression. Besides, diplomacy is coming to have invidious associations. It will suffice to confine myself to a consideration of school buildings themselves in order to demonstrate the unreasonableness of my position, which will be appreciated when I state that my two principal contentions are that, in the design of schools, the pretentions of the experts are fatuous, and that we are neglecting to consider the particular parties for whom we ostensibly build, namely, the children.

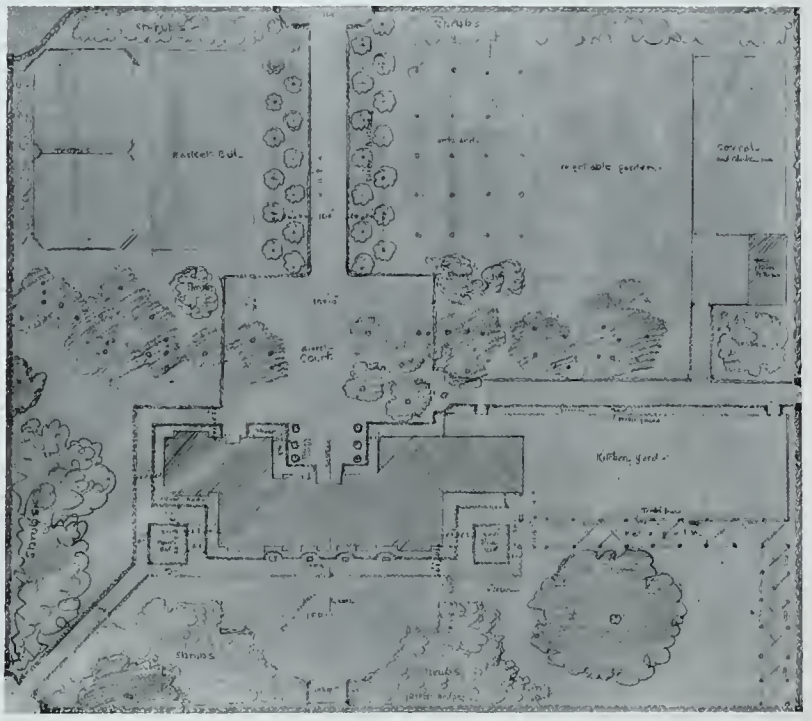
Interior, Banbury, England.

My own school days may not be too removed to furnish authentic recollections. On looking back there descends over my senses the pall of bleak yards, dingy corridors, and high, bare rooms, varied, on approaching the halls of higher learning, by a casual dusty plaster bust. I am not without memories of those fond episodes which endear school days in retrospect, nor of an occasional teacher of insight and sympathy; yet they all seem to lie on the far side of this dispiriting curtain, which can only be penetrated as by force of will. It must readily be conceded that in the fundamentals of orderly planning and of adequate equipment we have made great strides since the days of my own school experiences. I mention this only to enforce the significance of the subtle atmosphere of environment, which will color impressions to the prejudice of judgment and in defiance of will, even after the lapse of years. The quarters of the "temporary" Architecture Building at the University of California were, in all my educational experience, probably the first to leave an impression of being pleasant to inhabit for themselves.

But, as I say, I have no wish to question the progress we have made; much of it I only wish to deplore. Not that progress was not essential; for the old-time school was intolerable. If it can be so disheartening in retrospect, what must have been its influence at the time! But as children we were in no position to diagnose the trouble; we could merely show the symptom, that we disliked to attend school. During the interval which has elapsed, educators and architects have been industriously diagnosing. Noting the reluctance of the average, even the exceptional, child to become educated, they have at least shown intelligence in asking the question, Why? if not always in answering it.

The educator's panacea is the recognition of the child's "individuality." He holds with Dogberry that to write and read comes by nature, and is willing to let that appear when there is no need for such vanity. He will teach the child as much prescribed knowledge as may be without the child's suspecting foul play;

at which point he courteously consults the child's educational predilections, being careful not to be disagreeably exacting. A repugnance toward the multiplication table may be circumvented by a revision of the curriculum on one of two principles. Either the offensive information may be eliminated and replaced by a course in roller skating, or it may be ingeniously interwoven with a specially devised school yell, and be entirely learned before being suspected. However, I shall press this matter no further. I have followed controversies between educators in journals, and I realize that I have probably aleady gone much too far.



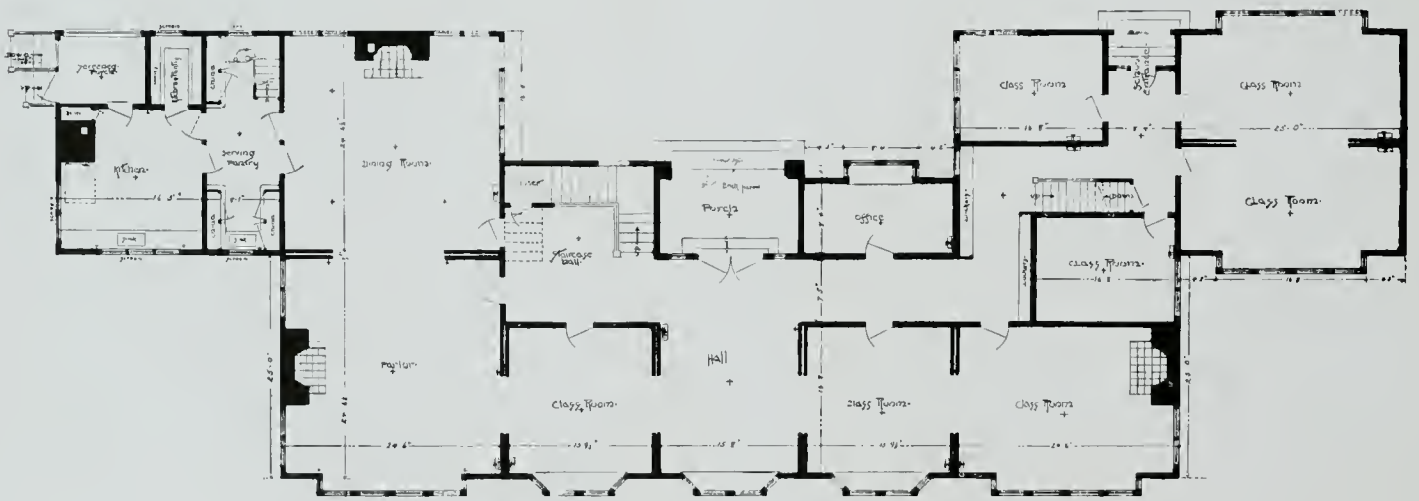
Miss Harder's School, Palo Alto, Cal. Coxhead & Coxhead, Architects

I return to the architectural aspect of the case. Architects likewise have made their diagnosis and prescribed. With the untroubled faith of a complacently efficient age in mechanism, we have multiplied and perfected equipment to a really alarming degree. We have industriously standardized and tabulated the whole paraphernalia for every age and each sex. The child's every need has been foreseen and provided for; no child can prove sufficiently ingenious to develop a trouble for which there does not await the appropriate corrective apparatus. Does the child evince a desire to play in the vacant lots, he is presented with a perfectly appointed gymnasium. Does he revel in the accumulation of germ-bearing dirt so acquired, he is confronted with shower baths. Plumbing is of the ultra-sanitary. School-room windows are kept closed to humor the operation of scientifically devised plants for heating and ventilation. At our fingers' tips are tables for the porportioning of window area, the height of blackboards, the widths of corridors. Surely only through gross stupidity and ingratitude, we say, could the child of today be averse to school.

Nevertheless, despite all this impressive conjuring of tricks, we are rewarded by no keener enthusiasm on the part of the child for his school. This is disheartening — or irritating — according to one's temper.

Having thus carefully led up to the hopeless situation, let me introduce my own diagnosis and prescription.

The omission of specific mention was certainly not meant to exclude children from the application of the profound truth that man shall not live by bread alone. But with the instinct of bakers we have been confining our attention to bread. Of all the elaborate statistical apparatus that clutters the design of our schools, I insist that one-half is fatuity, and the other half common sense. The former let us throw, with physic, to the dogs; we'll none of it. Common sense I have no intention to decry; I merely wish to point out that it must be accompanied by a sense of humor to be effective; a delicate thing and not overly common in spite of its name, it will not withstand the ordeal of tabulation; it becomes denatured when attended by a pompous patting of oneself on the back. For all their




DESIGN FOR SCHOOL BUILDING, PALO ALTO, CAL., FIRST FLOOR PLAN
COXHEAD & COXHEAD Architects

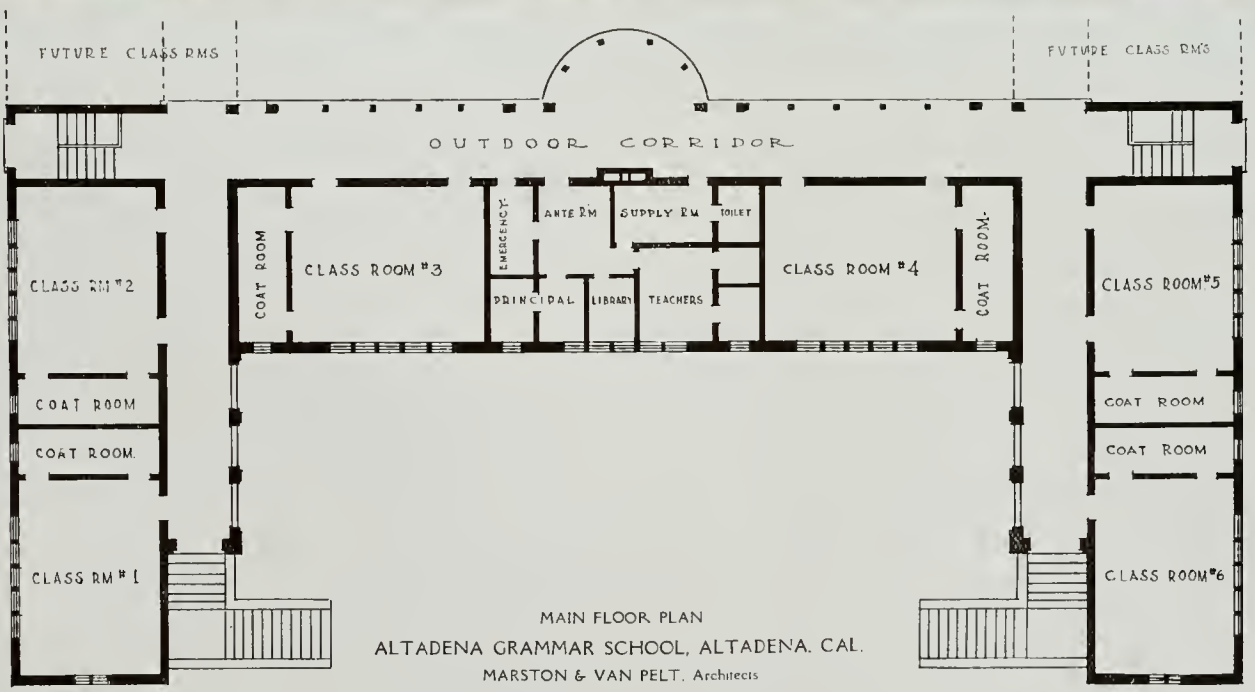
MISS HARDER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PALO ALTA, CAL.

COXHEAD & COXHEAD, Architects

POLYTECHNIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PASADENA, CAL.

MYRON HUNT AND ELMER GREY, Architects

VIEWS IN PATIO
POLYTECHNIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PASADENA, CAL.
MYRON HUNT AND ELMER GREY, Architects



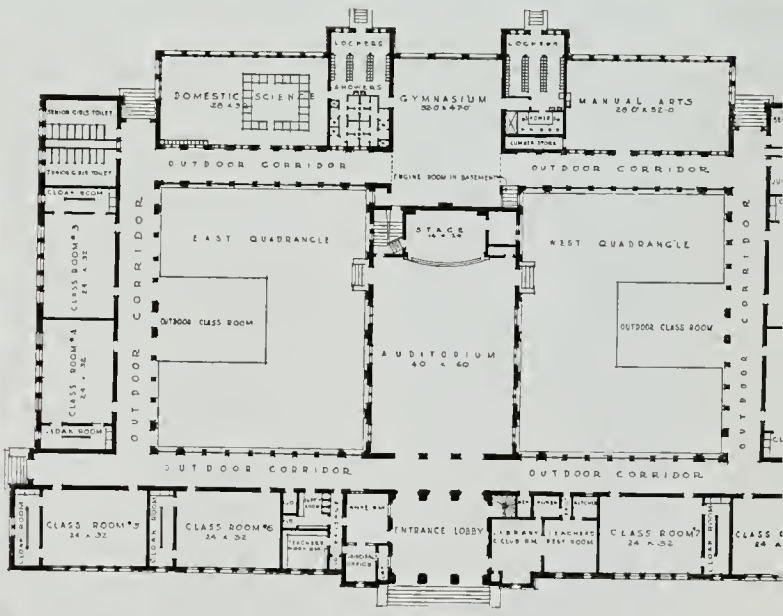

MAIN FLOOR PLAN

ALTADENA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ALTADENA, CAL.

MARSTON & VAN PELT, Architects

DETAIL VIEW

DETAIL MAIN ENTRANCE




FLOOR PLAN

LAMANDA PARK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PASADENA, CAL.

MARSTON & VAN PELT, Architects

GENERAL VIEW

PAVED TERRACE

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BEVERLEY HILLS, CAL

W. J DODD, Architect

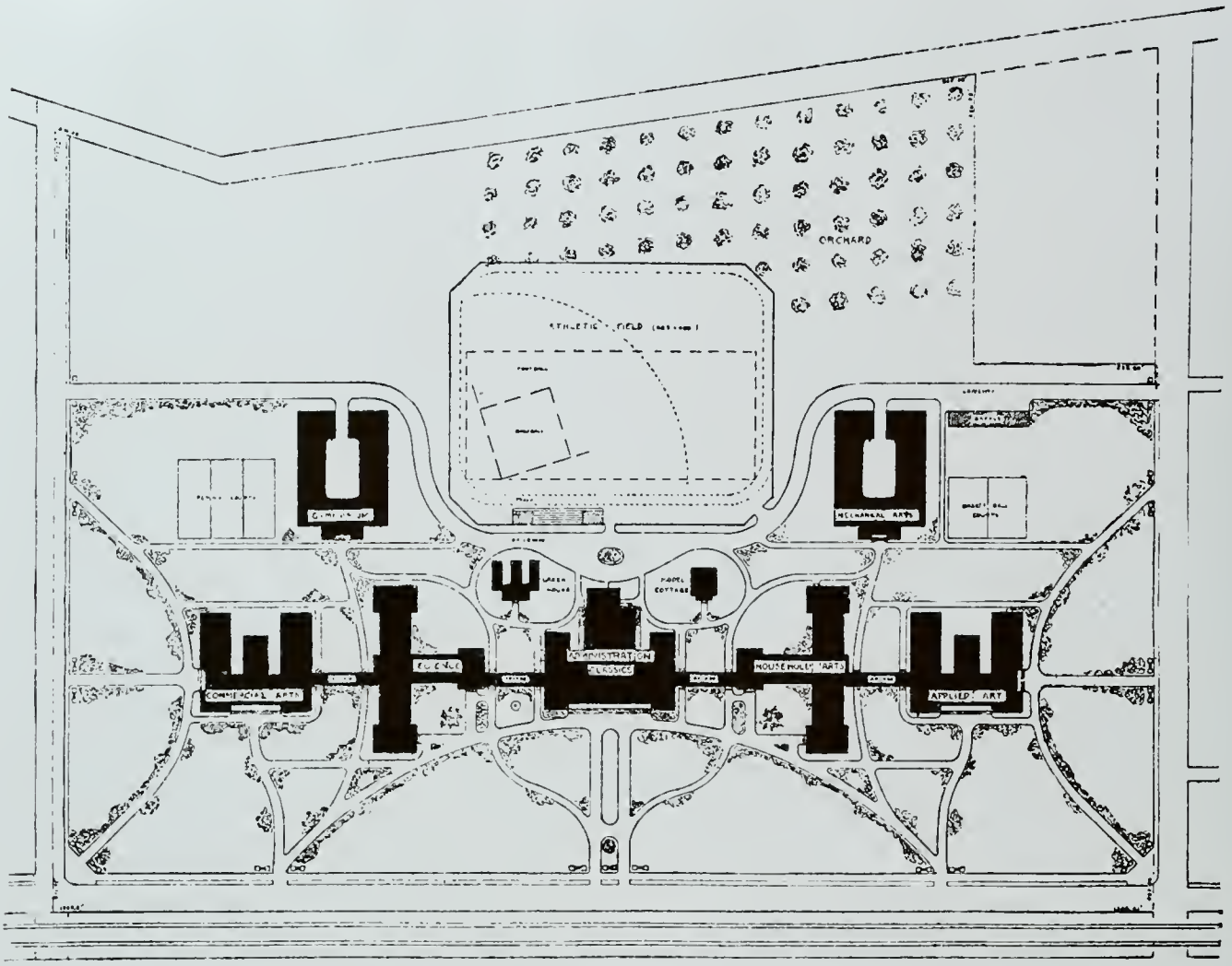
MAIN ENTRANCE

SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

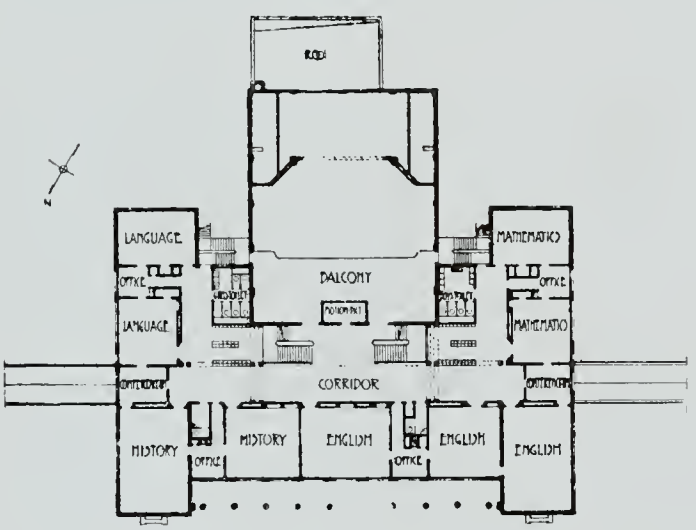
P. O. WRIGHT, Architect

ENTRANCE DETAIL

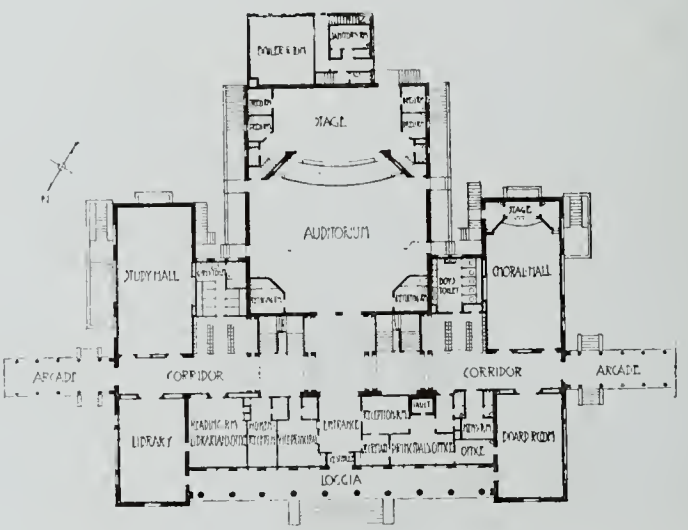
VENICE POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, VENICE, CAL.
C. H RUSSELL CO., Architects




PLAN OF GROUNDS




FIRST FLOOR PLAN




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

VENICE UNION POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, VENICE, CAL.

C. H. RUSSELL CO., Architects

ASSEMBLY HALL ENTRANCE

AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.

F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

EAST OR MAIN ELEVATION

REAR OR WEST ELEVATION

COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.

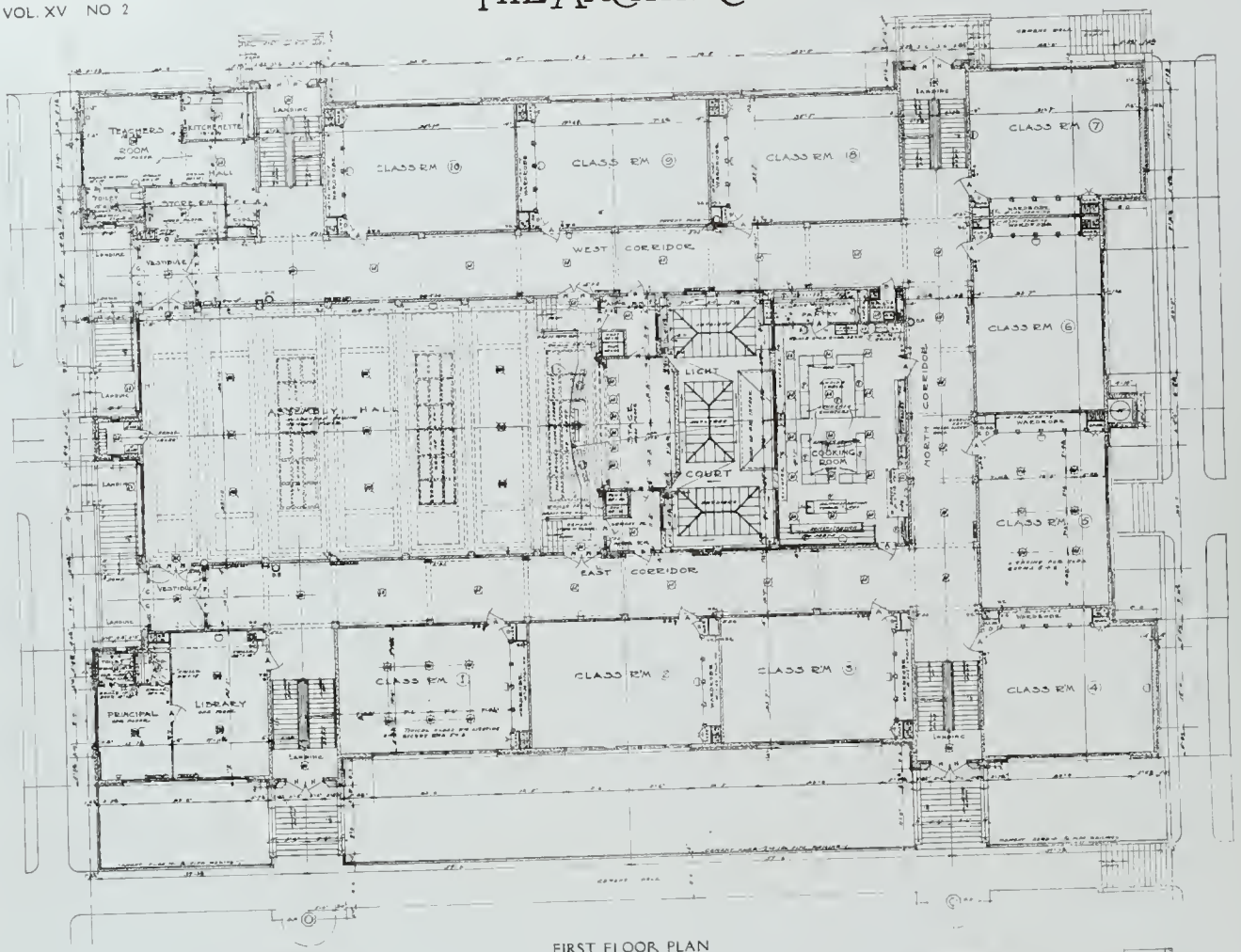
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

TYPICAL ENTRANCE

ASSEMBLY HALL ENTRANCE

COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.

F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

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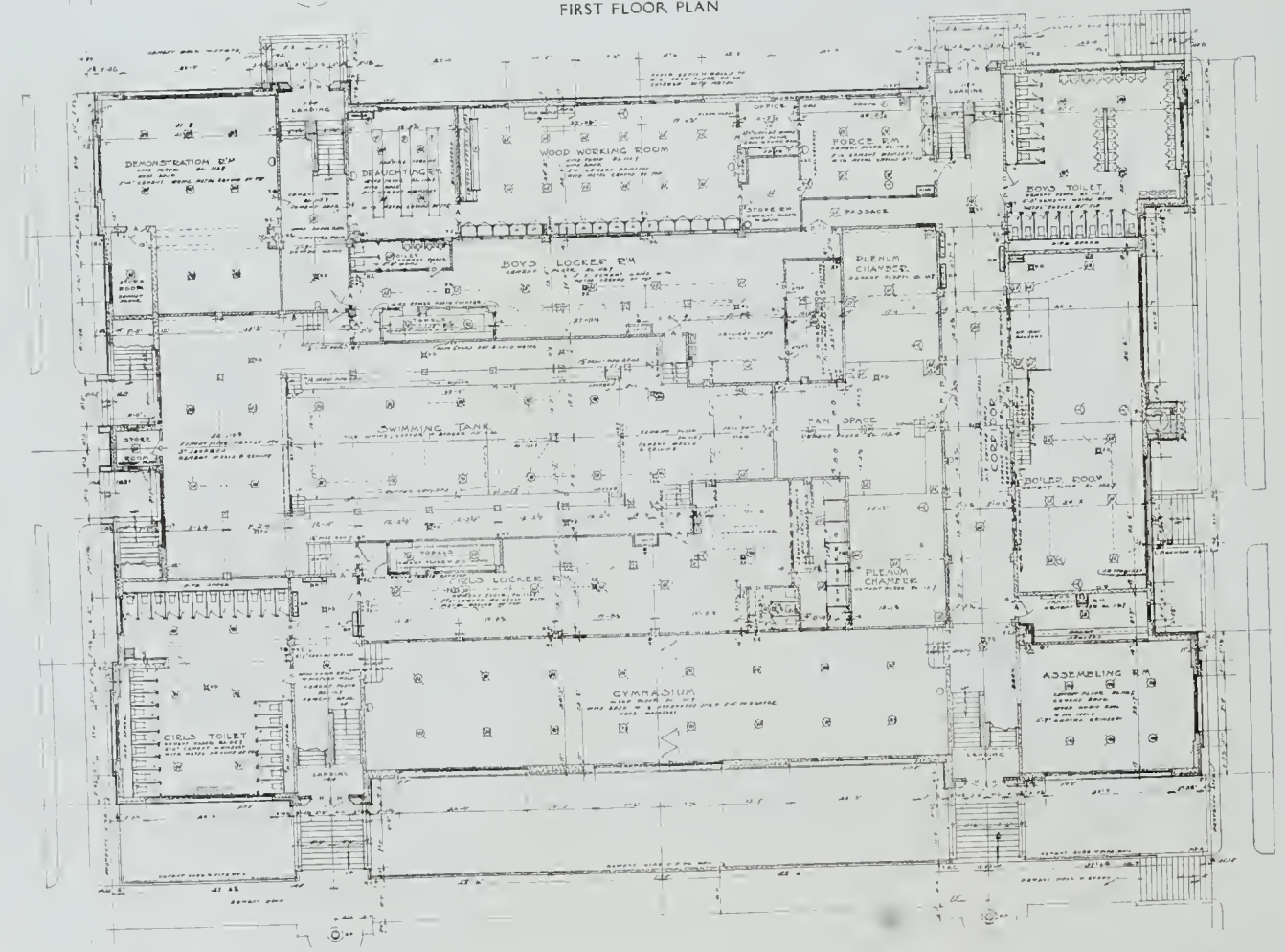
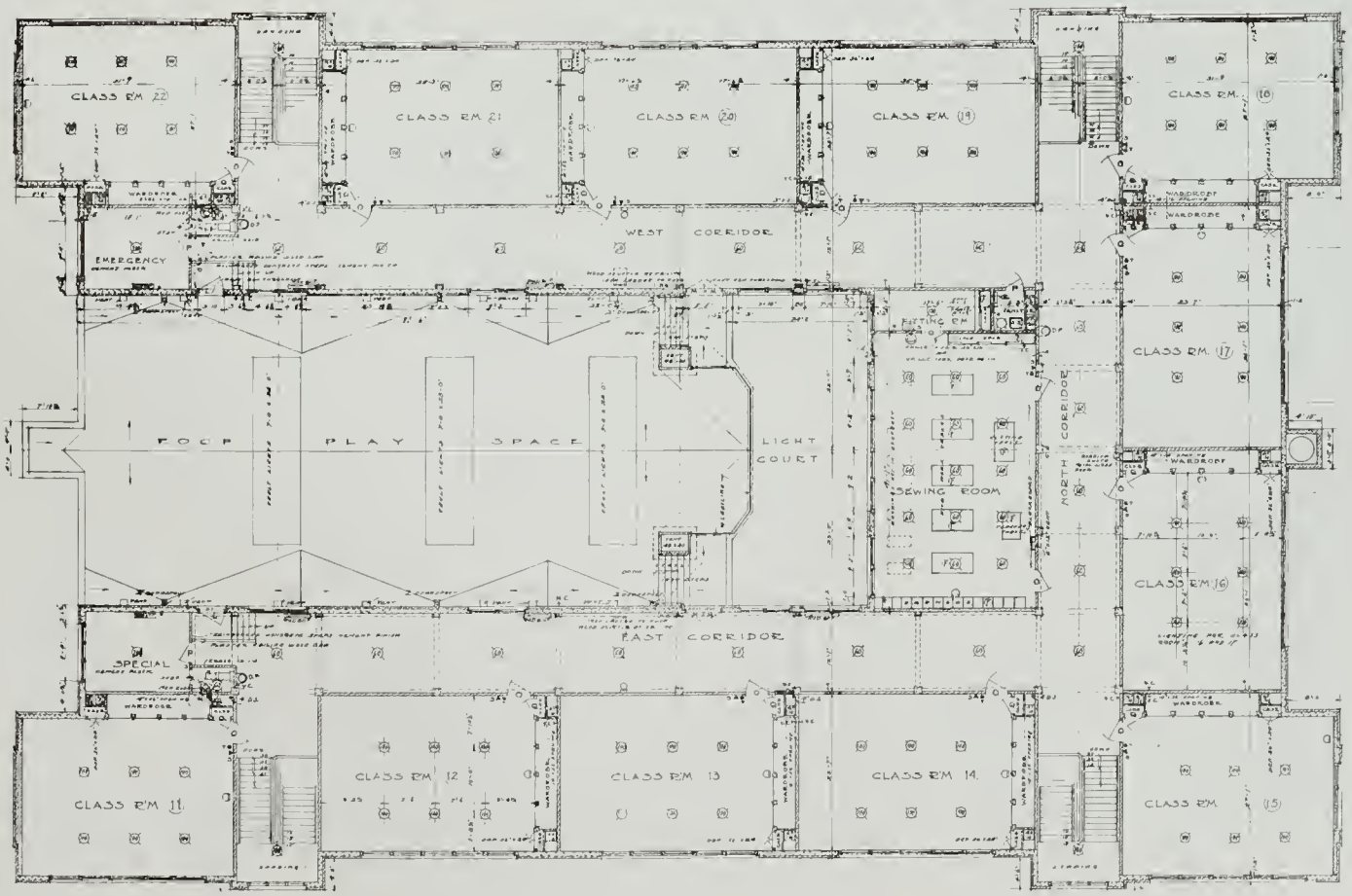



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.

F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

PLAYROOF



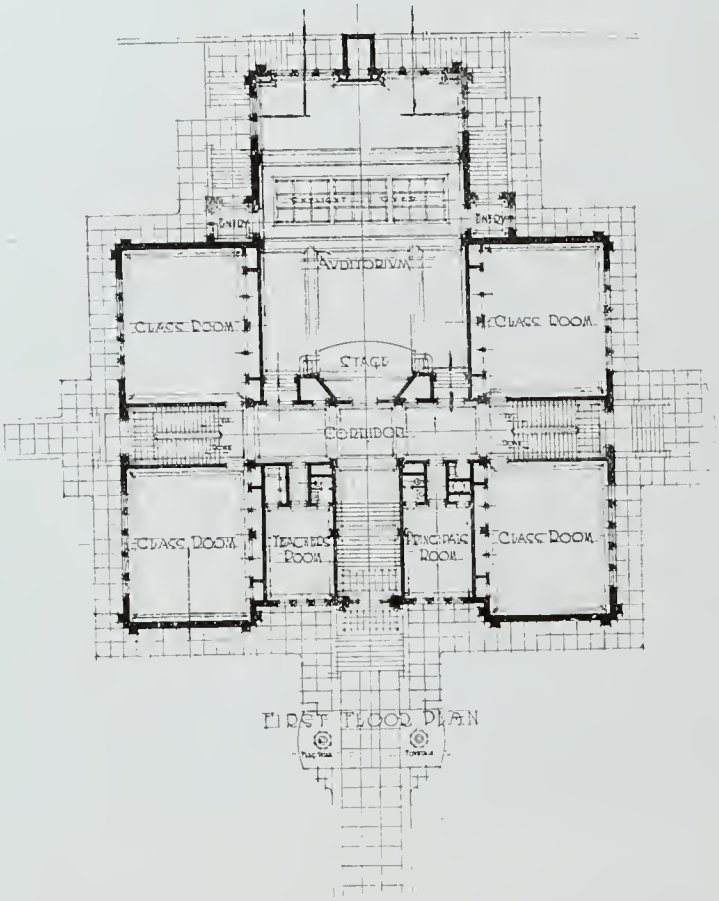

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.

F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

CAPITOL HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

MAIN AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS
AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

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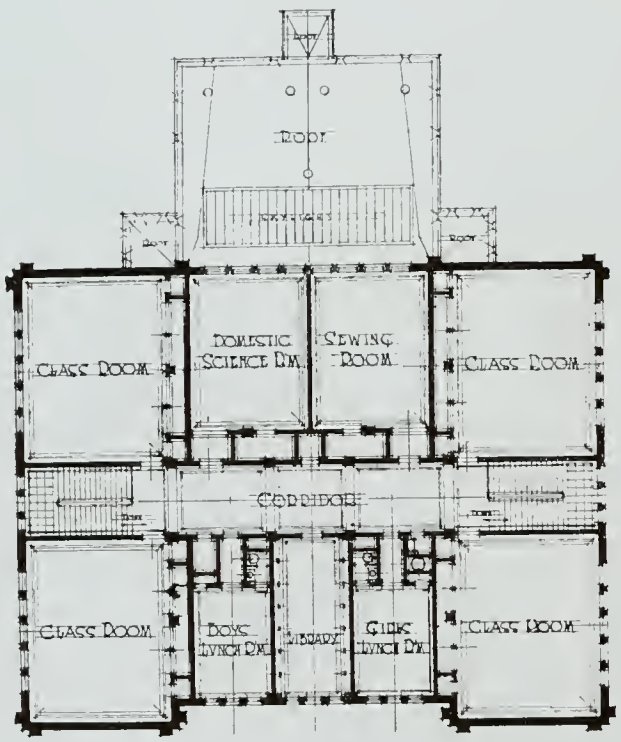


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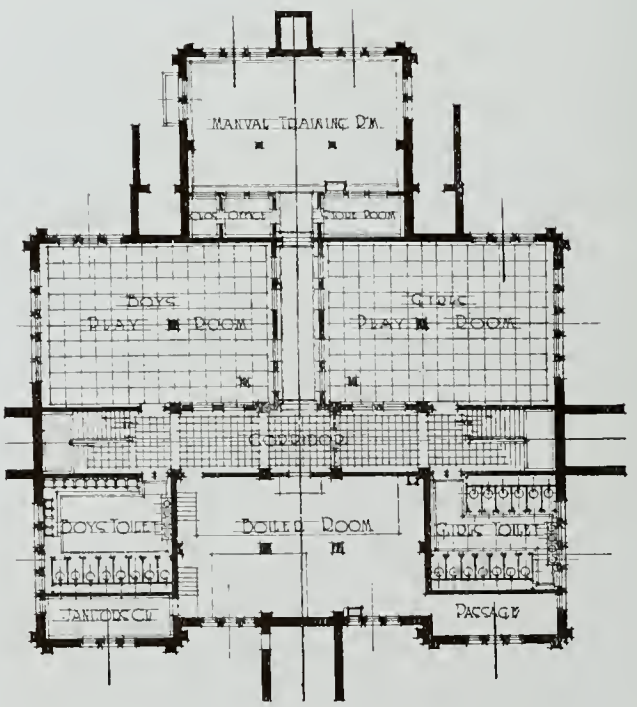



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.

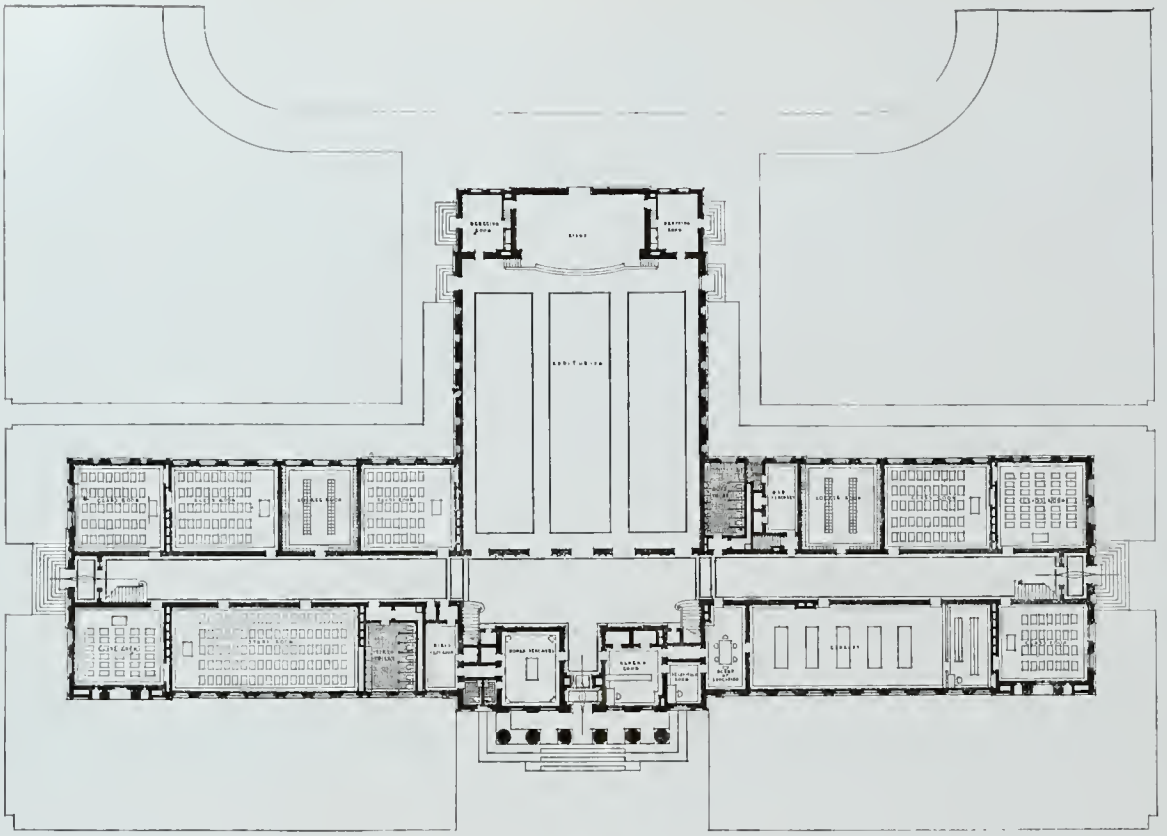
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

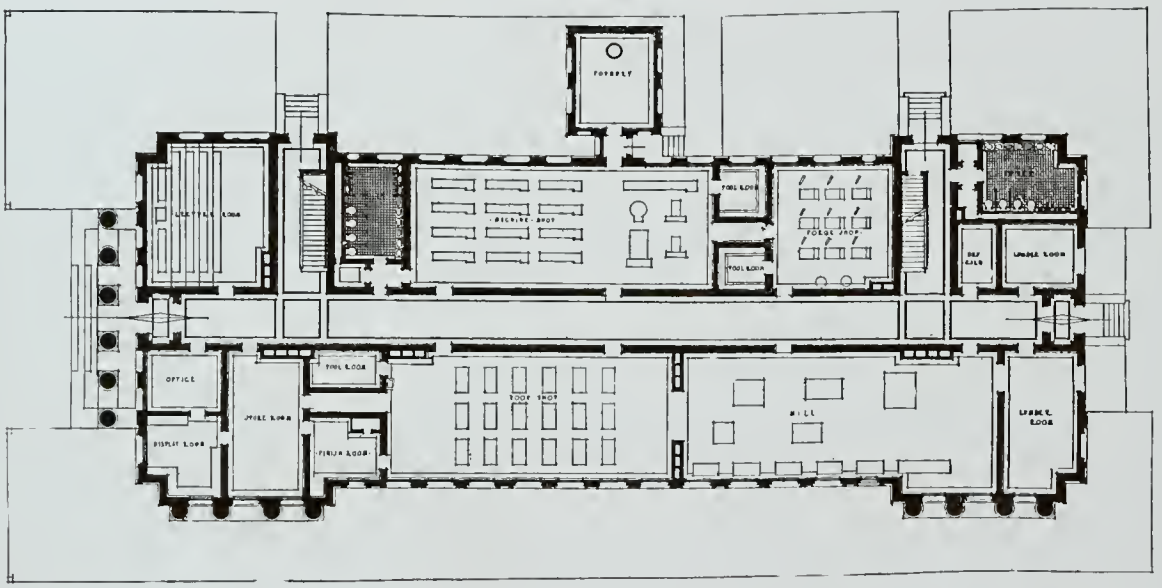
MANUAL ARTS BUILDING

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA ANA, CAL.

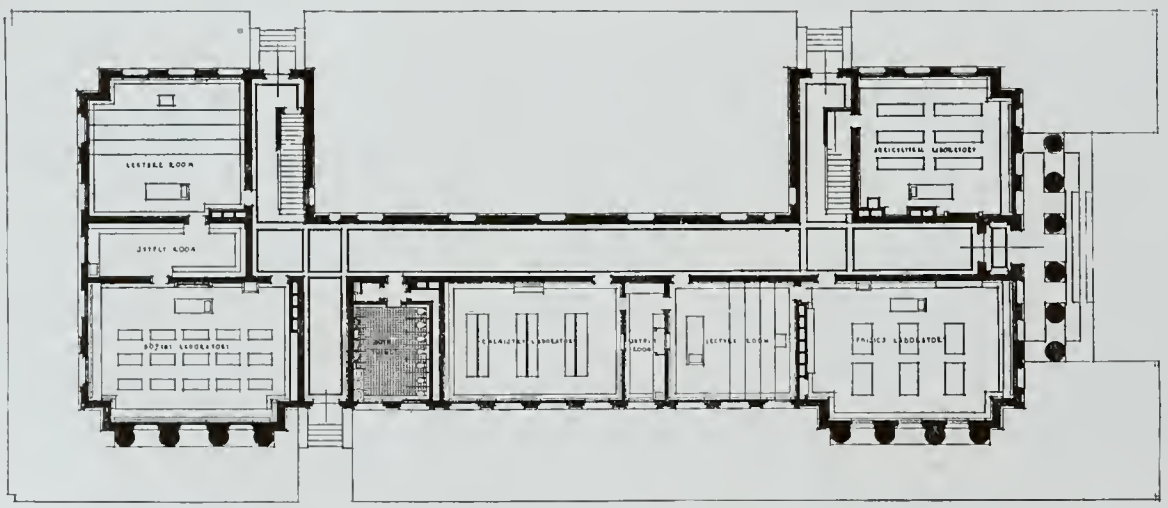
WITHEY & DAVIS Architects



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



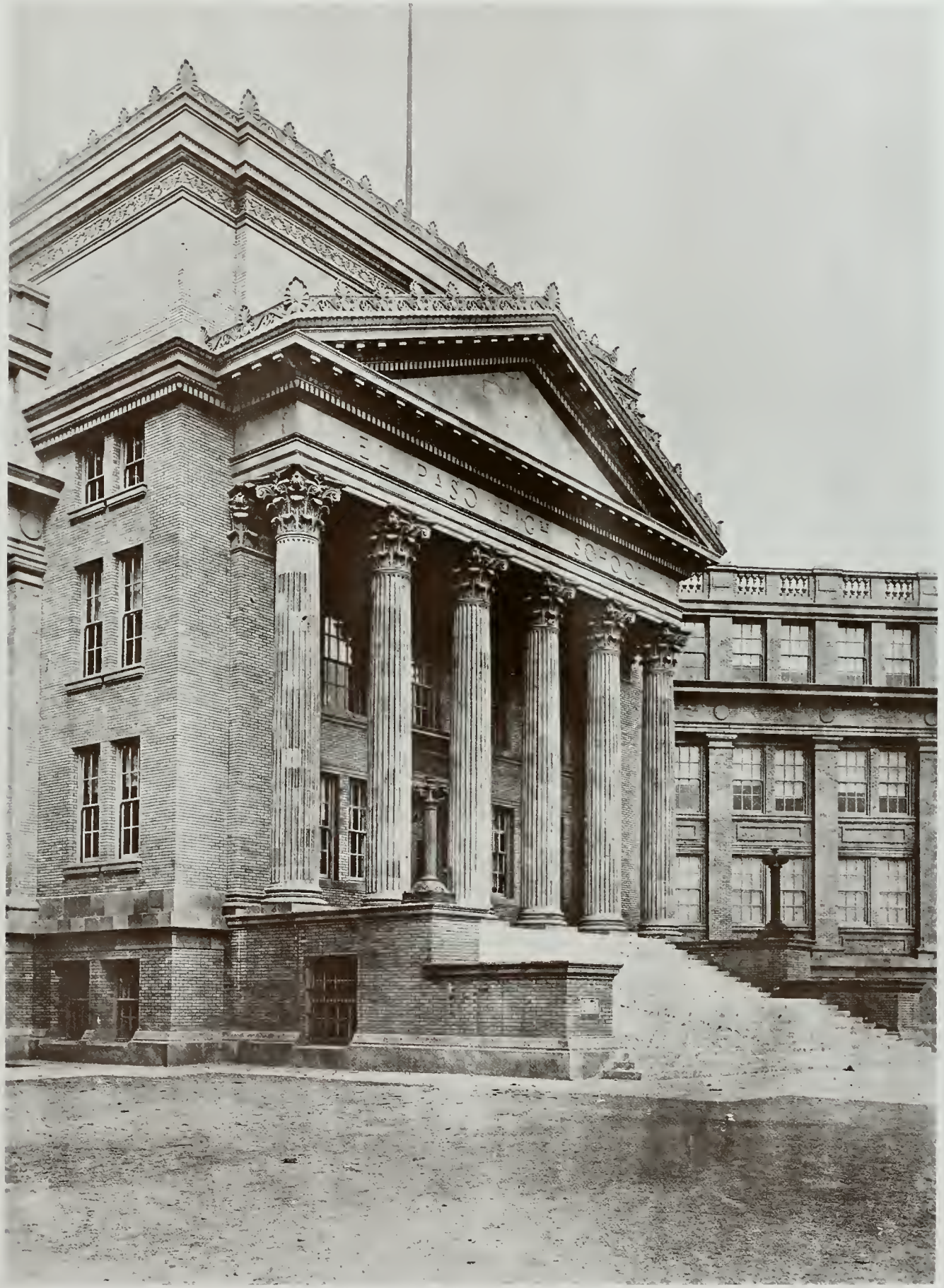

FIRST FLOOR PLAN, MANUAL ARTS BUILDING




FIRST FLOOR PLAN, FINE ARTS BUILDING

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA ANA, CAL.

WITHEY & DAVIS, Architects

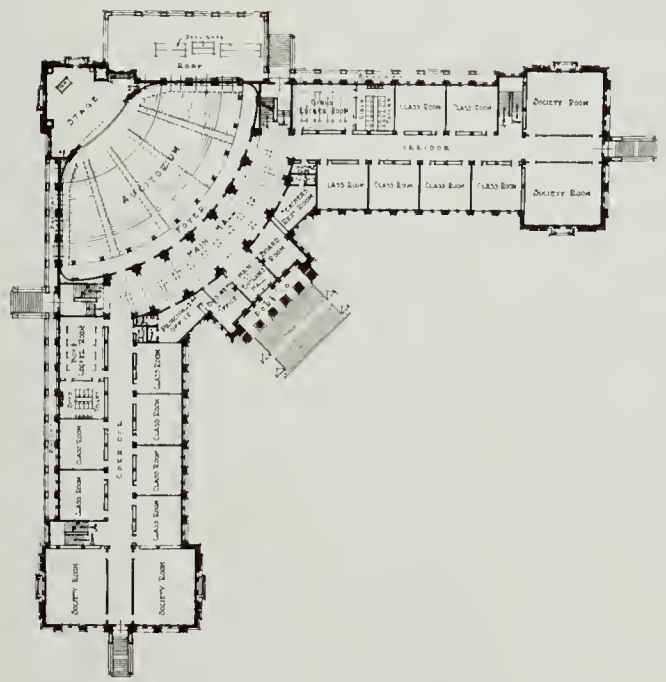


DETAIL, MAIN ENTRANCE

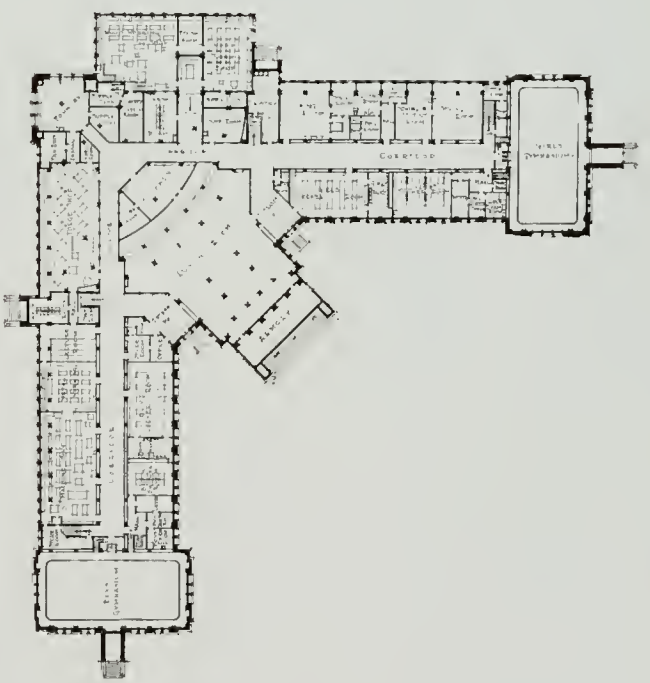
EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEXAS

TROST & TROST Architects

GENERAL VIEW OF FRONT ELEVATION AND STADIUM



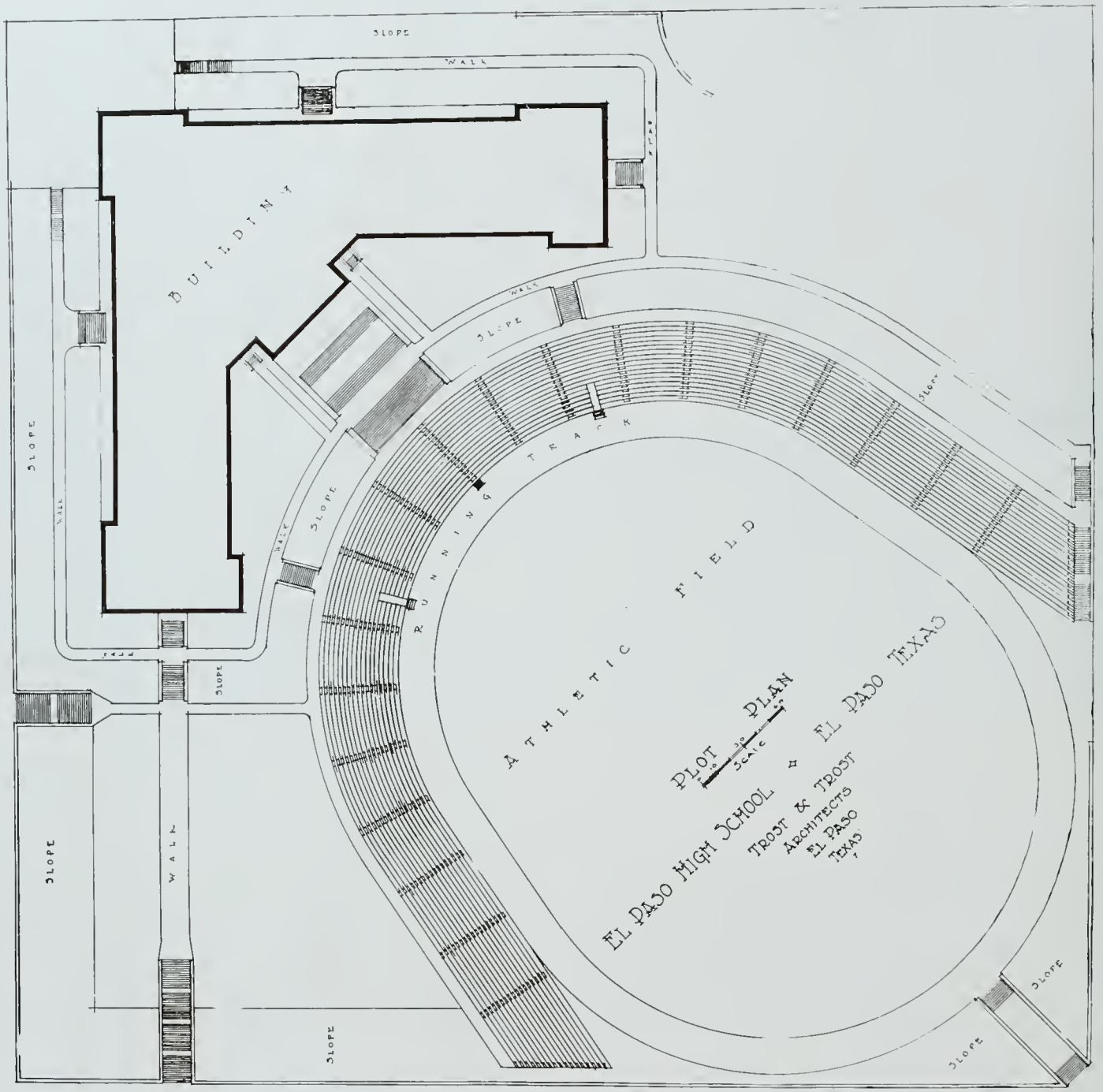

FIRST FLOOR PLAN




GROUND FLOOR PLAN

EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEXAS

TROST & TROST, Architects




EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEXAS
TROST & TROST, Architects

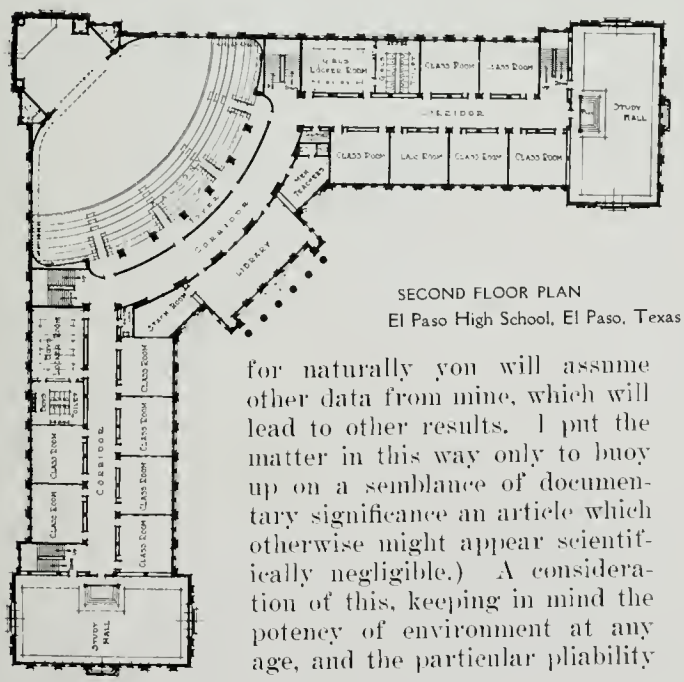
aggressive efficiency, our school houses are rarely livable; in many cases they are scarcely habitable. So much for my diagnosis; my prescription is less pseudo-science and more of the human element in design.

A glance at most of our school houses convinces that their designers are rarely actuated by a sympathy for and an understanding of childhood and youth. Housing is provided for a certain number of the young or adolescent of the genus homo, and quarters for the performance of certain specified work; ingennity of like amount and kind would have been expended upon the technical problems of a stable or a factory. Despite all the physiological and psychological data we have piled up in regard to children, we are forgetting the children in our designs. What slight attention has really been given to the occupants of the building has gone to the teachers; but it is preposterous to suppose that the teachers are the parties deserving special consideration in a school.

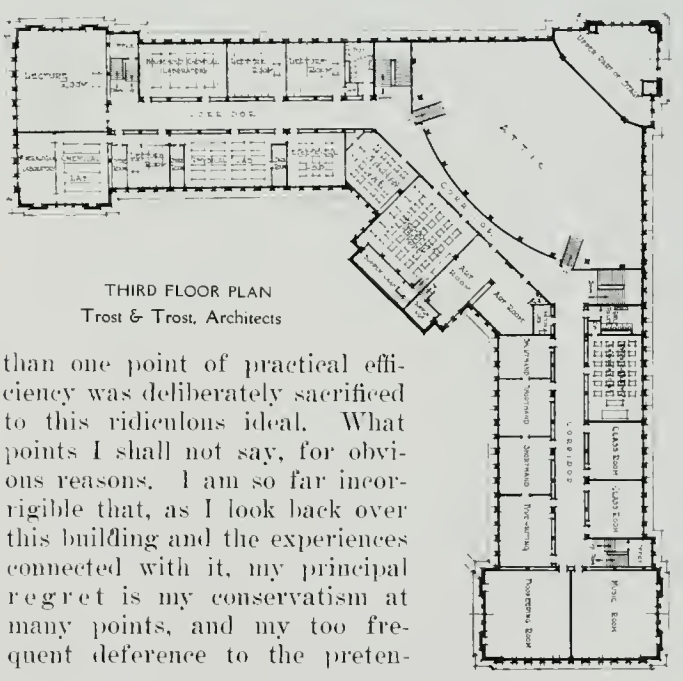
Entrance Administration Building, Polytechnic High School, Santa Ana, Cal.
WITHEY & DAVIS, Architects

A child spends between one-fourth and one-third of his waking hours, exclusive of vacations, in and around the school; between a fifth and a fourth, including the periods of vacation. (It is useless to try to verify these statistics, for naturally you will assume other data from mine, which will lead to other results. I put the matter in this way only to buoy up on a semblance of documentary significance an article which otherwise might appear scientifically negligible.) A consideration of this, keeping in mind the potency of environment at any age, and the particular pliability of the child during these formative years, will enforce the importance of making the school as human and as livable as we would have the home.

I once had the opportunity of doing a school myself. I refrain from using its photographs in illustration because I wish to avoid seeming to stress a personal achievement. I mention it to give what weight experience may lend to my contentions. Throughout the entire design, without, and above all within, one dominant idea was kept constantly in mind; namely, to produce an atmosphere which could be supposed to be not disagreeable to a normally sensitive and intelligent student. The pursuit of so unreasonable an ideal naturally led to encounters with the experts and the contractors. For instance, when, actuated by a desire that students might recognize a room from the inside as well as by the number on the corridor door, I selected a different color for tinting each room, the painter confided to the trustees that this was irregular, as he had worked on many schools, and they were always done with one wall and one ceiling color throughout. Courtesy and prudence bid me be silent upon "expert" controversies. But I shall go so far as to confess that more than one point of practical efficiency was deliberately sacrificed to this ridiculous ideal. What points I shall not say, for obvious reasons. I am so far incorrigible that, as I look back over this building and the experiences connected with it, my principal regret is my conservatism at many points, and my too frequent deference to the preten-




SECOND FLOOR PLAN
El Paso High School, El Paso, Texas



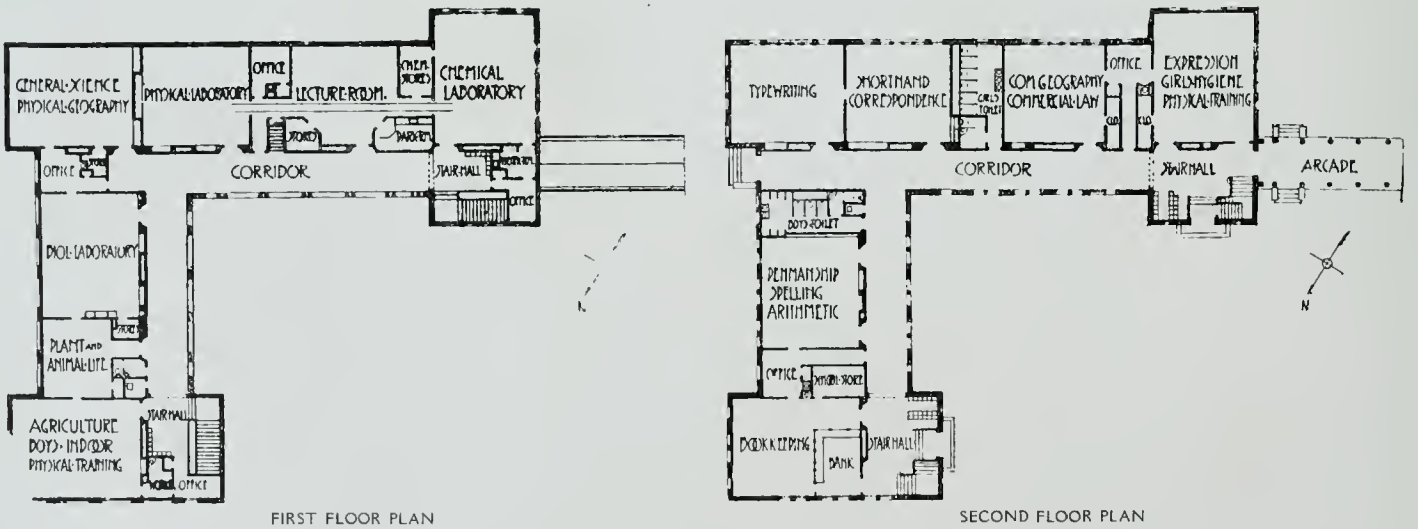

THIRD FLOOR PLAN
Trost & Trost, Architects

tions of the expert jargon. To any school board which I may be privileged to serve in the future I give due notice that something will be forthcoming to confound the experts. As to the matter of cost, which may be brought up in this connection, I now make humble avowal that many shortcomings which I was pleased to attribute to a limited expenditure are seen in their truer light as deficiencies in my own ingenuity.

I wish to set forth no program of reforms, to present no catalogue of desiderata. In fact, I wish to avoid a course which would be but to fall back into a dogmatism such as I have decried. One has only to look at the various modern protestant art movements to realize how easily a revolt against formalism may pass over into a formalism of revolt.

What I would urge is an active realization of what children are and of what they mean. We must banish pseudo-scientific superstition and cultivate positive human values. Problems must be attacked with open minds and closed handbooks. Never losing sight of the universal and the permanent in human nature as the objective of our ideals, we must still eagerly seize upon every local accident, social, economic, or material, and utilize to the full its latent opportunities for variety and diversity. For the personal touch, which is of the essence of childhood, can only too easily be allowed, or made, to wither and dry into the dust of formalism. A comparison of the average child and his potentialities with the average man and his attainments is a melancholy commentary upon something—largely, I believe, upon our schools, buildings as well as management. Only those in whom a sense of human values has been unconsciously instilled may be expected to preserve a sense of human values under the pressure of an unsympathetic materialism. It is my conviction that a large part—note that I refrain from claiming all—of the lack of enthusiasm which children evince for school is to be charged to the only too evident lack of enthusiasm in preparing for them. A school house conceived and executed with a warm heart toward the children and a cold shoulder toward the experts would harbor less discontent. (Of course, some one is sure to reply that his or her child attends school in a perfectly lovely building, yet shows the same traditional aversion. There are factors which I do not pretend to have taken into consideration; furthermore, one or any number of demonstrable exceptions could not alter a will to believe such as I have indicated mine to be.) Children possess a stimulating capacity for naive enjoyment. Their reactions to the circumstances and the things about them are of a particular sensitiveness, but they ordinarily possess no opportunity to influence the nature of these circumstances and things; thus there is a special obligation resting upon those who shape their environment. I hold a theory, which I shall continue to believe even after I have myself tried it, that, given a free hand, an architect with a sense of the high seriousness of his task could design a school which would offend all the prescriptions of a fussy efficiency yet be an unconscious source of delight to the children frequenting it—provided, of course, the proper teachers were in charge.

Typical Class Room, Ainsworth Elementary School, Portland, Ore.
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect




FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEX.
TROST & TROST, Architects

## Current Notes and Comments

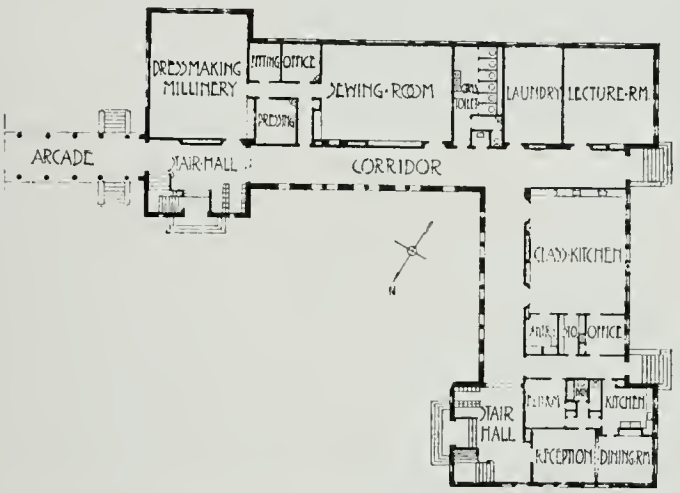
At the meeting of the Elevator Manufacturers' Association, it was decided that, in view of the misunderstandings and trouble caused in connection with the feed wires, all concerns connected with the association would use a standard clause in their proposals, reading:

"Connections from the power mains to the terminals on our controller, including fused main line switch located at a point adjacent to the elevator controller, shall be furnished in place by the owner together with any cutouts, lightning arresters, phase reversal switches, etc., necessary to meet his or the local requirements."

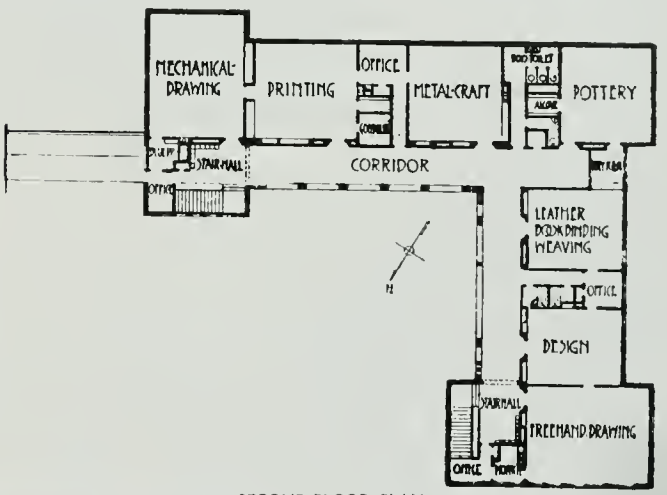
We believe by standardizing on this feature of the work, it will eliminate the confusion that has been caused in the past, as the specifications would naturally be drawn so there would not be an overlapping of the work.

Boston Varnish Co. and The Muralo Co. have appointed a new distributor for San Francisco. Garrett M. Goldberg & Co. are the successful firm, and they are to be congratulated on securing the accounts of the above-mentioned firm.

Prominent architect in large Southwestern city who recently purchased associate's interest desires correspondence with thoroughly capable Protestant designer well posted in Gothic, Classical, Renaissance and Colonial Architecture. Must be thoroughly capable on reasonably large work, preferably college educated, absolutely a non drinker, strictly moral and of highest personal character. Exceptional future opportunity. Require references, etc., that will bear closest investigation. Address SOUTHWESTERN ARCHITECT, care of this journal.




FIRST FLOOR PLAN




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

VENICE UNION POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, VENICE, CAL.
C. H. RUSSELL CO., Architects


MacRorie-McLaren Co.

*Landscape Engineers*

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O'Hara & Livermore

*Interior Decorators*

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# The Rural Schoolhouse

By MARGARET SCHALLENBERGER McNAUGHT
Commissioner of Elementary Schools, State of California.

IN planning a rural school house in California, the trustees and the architects have to meet the increasing demands of two marked popular tendencies; first, the tendency to widen and to vary public school instruction so as to include the education of hand and eye and ear as well as that of the mind; second, the tendency to make use of the school house as a community center for neighborhood gatherings.

Suggested Plan for a Rural School. Higbie & Hill, Architects, San Jose, Cal.

Under these conditions, it is of course to be regretted that there should be any school district in California where a school house of one or two small rooms is a necessity, but since the necessity exists and will continue so long as some districts have but scant population and are too widely separated to consolidate, we must plan as best we can to meet the need. Certain fundamental principles of planning and construction are as valid for small buildings as for large ones; and these even for one or two room school houses should engage first attention and receive first care. They may be stated thus:

Rural school houses should be fitted both for childhood study and for adult gatherings and conferences.

They should be comfortable both in summer and in winter.

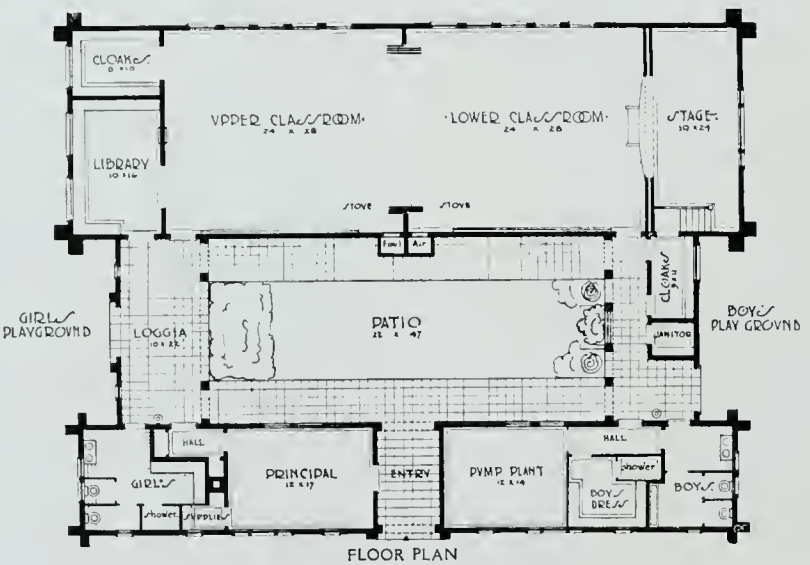
They should provide for manual training and for domestic science teaching as well as for mental studies.

There should be provision for open-air classes and an auditorium for school exercises, dramas, social meetings and lectures.

The color scheme both without and within should be pleasing to the eye when seen throughout the day.

The architecture should be distinctive of the dignity with which public education is regarded in the community, and the building should be placed amid well-kept surroundings.

Each of these needs is well met in the plan for a two-room school designed by Higbie and Hill as here illustrated. The perspective shows a handsome structure distinctive in individuality while conforming to the Mission style that is appropriate to our climate and our history. The two class rooms are separated by a patio from the public entrances, near which are the principal's office, the pump plant and the toilet rooms with shower baths. The patio with its loggias can be used as an auditorium whenever open-air gatherings are desired, while the two class rooms can be made into an auditorium by opening the folding doors that separate them for an indoor meeting. Adjoining the lower class room is a stage; adjoining the upper class room is the library, so arranged that pupils in the library can be under the supervision of the upper grade teacher. It is to be noted that the windows of both class rooms open upon the playground, not upon the street, and that visitors to the principal's office do not enter the class room, nor do the pupils in going in or out from the school room to playground interfere with visitors to the principal.




FLOOR PLAN

It is not to be expected that any single plan drawn for general suggestion will meet all the needs and wishes of a particular locality. That which may be of advantage to one district may be objectionable or unattainable in another or in a dozen others. Each district must of course build in accord with its means as well as its needs, but for needs and means alike profit will be found in any district by a careful study of the plans submitted. The essentials are that the school houses shall be well designed, well placed, well built, and fitted to meet the double demand for increasing fullness of school instruction and increasing utility as community centers for meetings of nearly all kinds in the social activities of neighborhood life.

# Present Building Conditions, and a Forecast

By ATHOLL McBEAN

DURING November, December and January we made a careful survey of conditions relative to building activity on this Coast and in the interior to Salt Lake City, and Honolulu.

We find that building has practically come to a standstill, although there never has been a time when so much new building was actually contemplated. Almost every one who intends to build is holding back, waiting until the war is over. A great many believe prices for building materials will be greatly reduced and that the cost of building will be much less with normal times and conditions.

Are we going to have normal times in building construction after the war, in view of present conditions? Let us impress upon you the tremendous amount of building contemplated, due to the very prosperous condition prevailing on this Coast and the interior cities. The shops, both large and small, have never before done such a large volume of business. The hotels have been crowded, even during the quiet season and the banks are bulging with prosperity.

The Northwest—Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Portland and vicinity—has had very dull times for the past few years on account of the low production and price in the lumber industry.

Conditions have rapidly changed in the Northwest, and we know of numerous instances where hotels, shops and banks are planning to increase their quarters.

The city of Sacramento has six large buildings contemplated. In the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, where there has been great prosperity, the banks and many of the shops have outgrown their quarters and many of them are considering the erection of new buildings; some have purchased new locations or adjoining property.

In Salt Lake City it is almost impossible to rent offices, and the condition has been like this for over a year.

The office buildings in San Francisco, for the first time in years, are ninety per cent full.

We believe that now is an opportune time to build The architects have little business, and therefore are in splendid position to give a service that the owner could not expect in normal times.

There is no scarcity of building labor, and construction can therefore be rushed, with the best mechanics, while in times of great building activity all sorts of laborers are forced into trades they know little of, receiving the wage of skilled mechanics. It should be remembered that there has been but slight advance of wages in the building trades.

The prices on all local building materials, such as cement, rock, sand, gravel, plaster, brick, etc., are normal.

Certain grades of lumber, both soft and hard woods, have materially advanced, and some are off the market. The finishing of the cantonments and the lack of demand for common grades will reduce the present prices, which are normal and much less than the prices which prevailed in San Francisco in 1906 and 1907.

The prices of steel products advanced materially in 1916 and the early part of 1917, but since that time they have had a very decided decline, and the prices today are but little higher than they were in 1906 and 1907. Architects and engineers have found that steel is not as necessary in building construction as they believed it to be. They have designed and thought steel, due to simplicity of construction and speed in erection, but they have been forced to give serious thought to this matter on account of the scarcity and cost of steel, and they find that they are able to make substitutions which effect a great saving.

The reinforced concrete frame is admirably adapted for most buildings of up to ten stories, and where higher buildings are desired, a combination system of lattice steel columns and reinforced concrete girders, beams and floors has been used in many buildings east of the Rocky Mountains.

There has been little advance in local marbles, and we should remember that we have very beautiful marble and stone in this country.

The building contractors in all of these different lines are under heavy expenses, due to the scarcity of building operations, and they would gladly accept contracts today at very much less profit than during a busy season.

Since August, Japanese merchants have purchased approximately 500,000 tons of steel in this country, for construction work in Japan, and we know that a fair portion of this is going into building construction. The Government therefore cannot intend that there should be no building in this country.

Let us suggest to those that are contemplating building that they at least engage their architect, get out their plans, and take preliminary figures, so that they can determine just what building will cost at this time.

# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY, 1918 NO. 2

## Editorial.

OF more than casual interest is the newly inaugurated award of medals for meritorious buildings put up within the district of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute. This idea is not entirely new. Elsewhere similar recognition of successful designs has been in vogue and has, in the main, operated satisfactorily. Too often we place the emphasis upon "paper" architecture. It is, of course, undisputed that most architects, even those who have been skilful (or perhaps lucky) in the carrying out of their conceptions, would willingly destroy nearly everything they have ever built, if instead, they might bring back to life the pet children of their dreams that, still born, are buried in dark recesses of their office cupboards.

What we *do* build, though to the best of our ability, is within the hard bonds, psychological and financial, that hold us. Sometimes there comes a rare sympathetic client, and he, and we, understand each other. It is to a galvanic wave from him, a force generated in hope, confidence and enthusiasm, that the architect and contractor, and through these the artisan, mechanic and laborer, respond in unison. It is such a client who may hope to have his work well done, because done under right conditions.

The Southern California Chapter recognizes this fact to the extent that, with the award of the medal to the architect, there is awarded a suitable certificate to the client who has made the result possible.

It is not necessarily the lavish spending of a client's money that brings forth the vitally worth-while work. Quite the opposite is often true. What might be called his "spiritual support" is the real factor. The buildings which the jury has seen fit to recognize in the case of the present competition are notably free from any taint of extravagance; almost the contrary is true, for restraint and simplicity are distinctly among the characteristics of these buildings.

Such a contest as this makes unusual demands upon a jury, since, from its nature, no rigid, or even approximate, uniformity of "presentation" is possible. A skilful photographer may select some exceptionally picturesque composition of an otherwise uninteresting work, discreetly *camouflage* any glaring faults, study the light and shade of his subject, make an exquisite print and—there you are! A charming study: *une sorciere!* How easy for the unwary to be seduced from the amiable, quiet virtues of a more worthy, if plainly dressed, *parti!*

There is an inherent flaw in the nature of things, in that one must announce himself a candidate for the honors. There will always be an antithesis between "achieving greatness" and having "greatness thrust upon" the deserving, and certain it is that the best works of architects are frequently little known, because of a temperamental shrinking from publicity on the part of their authors. False modesty, perhaps, but merely giving a trait a name does not obliterate the trait. In Southern California there are gems still hidden in the "dark, unfathomed caves." And this from a part of our country which, in the way of publicity, is by common repute not slow in coming forward. In the class for small houses there was submitted to the jury a surprising lack of material. Perhaps, as a matter of business policy, one hesitates to become a "medallist" for "small things," even though, as in the case of the small house, the small things mark one of the three most vitally significant problems of mankind's physical wellbeing.

WILLIAM C. HAYS.

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### Report of the Jury of Award for the 1918 Medals of Honor in Architecture Arranged by the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The Jury of Award has held three sessions and after careful consideration of all the photographs, drawings and plans submitted have arrived at the following decisions:

#### SMALL RESIDENCE CLASS
#### COSTING TWO THOUSAND TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

No award.

Only three examples were submitted of this highly important and almost universally occurring problem, and while showing some merit, they are not regarded as sufficiently representative to justify an award.

#### LARGE RESIDENCE CLASS
#### COSTING ABOVE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Medal of Honor awarded to Mr. Reginald Johnson, for the residence of Mrs. R. W. Kives, Santa Barbara, California. Among those submitted, this house distinctly ranks first. The plan is simple, direct and thoroughly livable. It is, however, the character of the exterior which makes the strongest appeal. Beautifully fitting its location and character of background, the house in every way meets the requirements of the climatic and physical conditions; a house which will more and more grow into its surroundings, and acquire "personality." The simple and beautiful wall surfaces and quiet roof lines are in marked contrast to the pretentious characteristics of a mansion. Its pre-eminent "quality" is domesticity.

#### GROUP OF BUILDINGS
#### NOT INCLUDING RESIDENCES

Medal of Honor awarded to Messrs. Allison & Allison, for the Los Angeles State Normal School. A well-balanced group plan,—free, straightforward and losing nothing essential in way of symmetry. The exteriors express a sentiment sympathetic with the development of the American youth. The facades are quiet and free from institutional atmosphere or pedantry. The detail and facades of the training school, fine arts building and library are highly commended and the outline and mass of the administration portion are successful.

The Jury of Award has been strongly attracted by the charming Chino Grammar School of Withey & Davis; the Fowler Residence, by Myron Hunt, and the small, simple Cottage by Elmer Grey.

# Help!

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# Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

## The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

*San Francisco Chapter*, 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

*Southern California Chapter*, 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

*Oregon Chapter*, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberber Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October

*Washington State Chapter*, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. First Vice-President, A H. Albertson, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Pullman Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Gerald C. Field, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

*The American Institute of Architects*—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R B Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

*Board of Directors for One Year*—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. *For Two Years*—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *For Three Years*—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

## Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, January 17th, at Lacay's New Fashion Restaurant. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the President, at 7 p. m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., Arthur Brown, Jr., Morris M. Bruce, Ernest A. Coxhead, W. H. Crim, Jr., Wm. C. Hays, John Galen Howard, August G Headman, Bernard J Joseph, George W. Kelham, James A. Magee, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Charles P. Weeks.

MINUTES

The minutes of the regular monthly meeting of December 20, 1917, and of the special meeting held on January 7, 1918, were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. H. F. Withey, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., acknowledging the Chapter's check in *re* expense of Assembly Bill No 1126, also two communications relative to the same matter; from William Mooser, relative to his appointment on the Committee of Chapter New Constitution and By-Laws; from William A. Newman relative to his resignation from the Chapter; from E. C. Kemper relative to the resignation of Mr. Albert Schroepfer from the Institute.

STANDING COMMITTEES

*Institute Relations:* Mr. John Galen Howard, as chairman of this committee, made a verbal report, saying that he was corresponding with the President of the Institute in regard to suggestions for bringing the Chapter into closer relation with the Institute. He has not as yet received any reply to his letter.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Bakewell read a letter from Mr. McDougall, State Architect, in *re* nominations for juror for the State Building Competition. It was moved by Mr. Joseph and seconded that the Board of Directors shall recommend at the next Chapter meeting a plan of action for selecting candidates for juror. Carried.

The chair appointed Mr. Crim chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Southern California Chapter.

Mr. Coxhead spoke in relation to the problem of housing shipbuilding workers. The matter was referred to the Committee on Municipal Matters.

With reference to the communications from William Mooser, William A. Newman and E. C. Kemper, the same were referred to the Board of Directors for action.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1918

MORRIS M. BRUCE, *Secretary.*

## Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and thirteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring Street, on Wednesday, January 9, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Backus, President, at 7:40 p. m., the following members being present: J E. Allison, J. J Backus, G. E. Bergstrom, F. P. Davis, P. A. Eisen, E. A. Edelman, Lyman Farwell, R. G. Hubby, J. C. Hillman, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, H. M. Patterson, T. F. Power, W. J. Saunders, August Wackerbarth, C. M. Winslow, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present Mr. Richard J. Culver, attorney; Mr. Mark Cohn, director of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, and Mr. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Contractor.*

Minutes of the 112th meeting were read and approved.

For the report of the Board of Directors, the Secretary read the minutes of the eighty-ninth meeting, held on January 7th.

It was moved by Mr. Martin, duly seconded and carried, that the report of the Board of Directors' meeting be ratified.

Under Committee Reports, Mr. J. E. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, stated that programs for the Award of Medal for meritorious architecture had been sent out, and that photographs and plans were to be delivered to his office not later than the 15th He further stated that Messrs. Faville, Hays and Kellam, architects of the San Francisco Chapter, had agreed to serve as jurors to pass upon the work submitted.

Mr. Eisen, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, stated that Mr. Hubby and others would read papers at the next meeting on "Colors in Architecture."

Mr. Withey, of the City Planning Committee, reported that the resolution for city planning ordinance presented to the Council stands the same as at last meeting, in the hands of the Welfare Committee.

In the absence of Mr. Grey, Chairman of the Committee on Education, Mr. Winslow, a member of the committee, stated that three meetings had been held, but he was not prepared to give a detailed report of the work.

The following communication was read: From Mr. J. Lawrence Muran, President of the Institute, calling for an expression from the Chapter as to the advisability of holding a modified form of Institute convention. After a discussion, a resolution offered by Mr. Allison, seconded by Mr. Edelman and unanimously carried, was to the effect that the Chapter is in favor of a modified form of convention to take the place of the regularly constituted annual convention of the A. I. A. It was moved by Mr. Eisen, seconded by Mr. Allison, that this Chapter favor a convention of a reduced number of delegates in accordance with "Plan B," suggested in letter from President Muran of December 21, 1917 An amendment was offered by Mr. Martin, and seconded by Mr. Krempel, that this Chapter favor a convention of a reduced number of delegates in accordance with "Plan A." After a discussion, on a vote taken the amendment failed to carry, followed by a vote on the original resolution, and the same was adopted.

An extract from the book, "Hawaii, Past and Present," by William R. Castle, Jr., presented by Mr Saunders for Mr. Peter Bonnett Wight, former Secretary of the Institute, was read by the Secretary

Under the head of Unfinished Business, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the Institute, in which he approved the revised By-Laws and Constitution, with a few suggestions of minor changes. A discussion followed regarding initiation fees to be provided by the new By-Laws, after which it was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Eisen, and duly carried, that initiation fees for the two classes of membership be for the amount of one dollar each.

Upon the suggestion of the Secretary it was moved, seconded and

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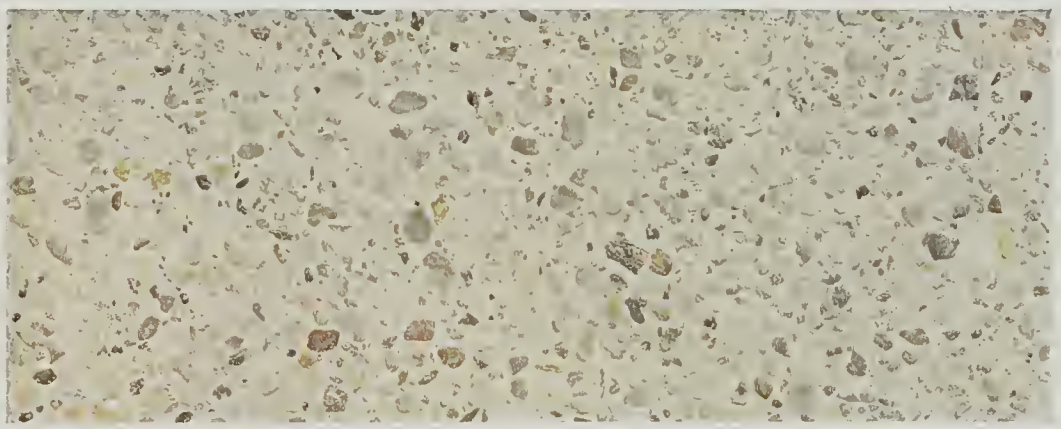

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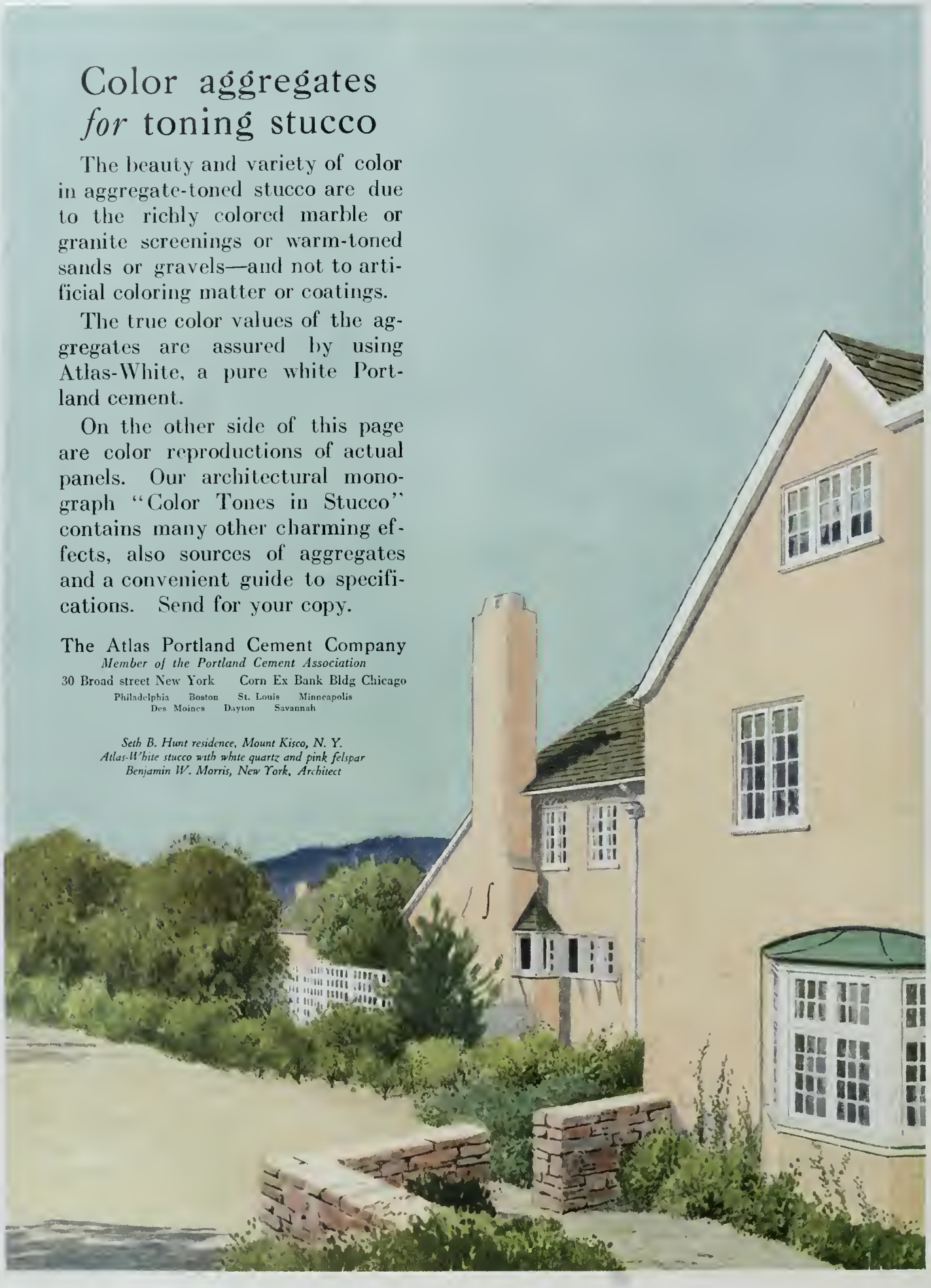
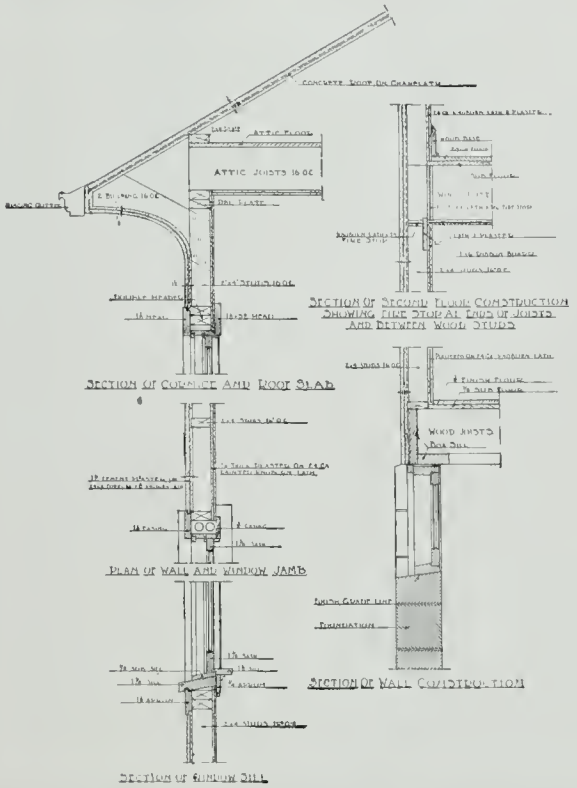
*Atlas-White stucco with white quartz and pink felspar*
*Benjamin W. Morris, New York, Architect*




SECTION OF SECOND FLOOR CONSTRUCTION SHOWING FIRE STOP AT ENDS OF JOISTS AND BETWEEN WOOD STUDS
SECTION OF CORNICE AND ROOF SLAB
PLAN OF WALL AND WINDOW JAMB
SECTION OF WALL CONSTRUCTION
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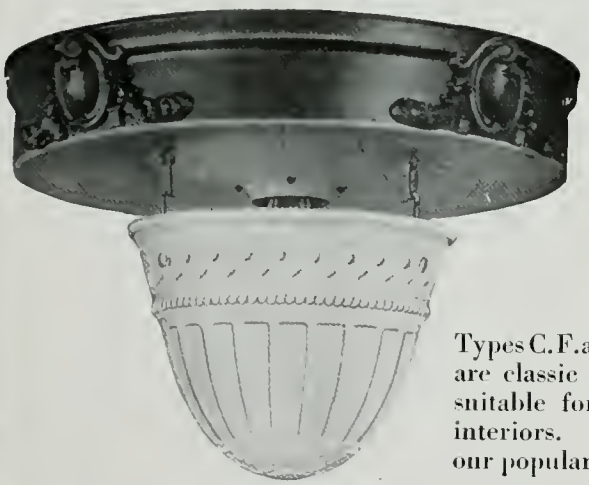

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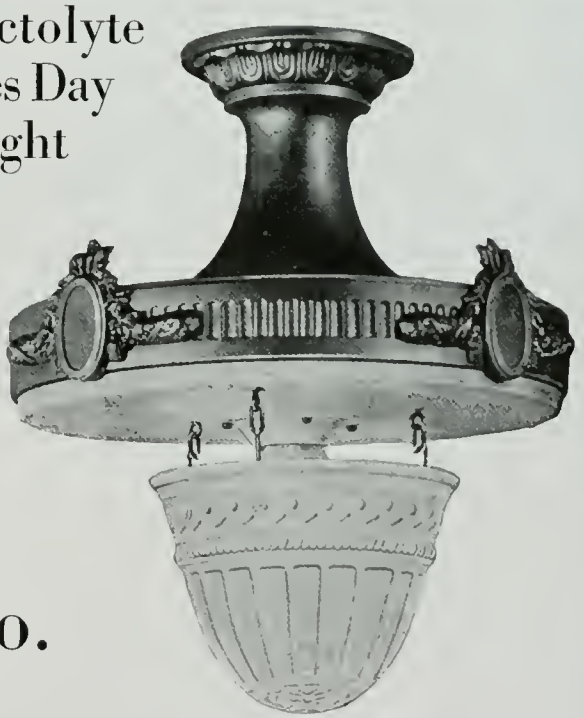

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duly carried, that the new By-Laws and Constitution, as submitted by the committee for the same, be gotten out in printed form and presented individually to the members for adoption, in accordance with the rulings of the present By-Laws and Constitution.

Under the head of Papers and Discussions, Mr. Backus introduced Attorney Richard J. Culver, who took for his subject "Liability Insurance, Bonds and Contracts." Mr. Culver gave a very interesting and instructive address, setting forth the legal phases of the subject, emphasizing the importance of carefully prepared contract papers, and in conclusion inviting the members to informally discuss the subject with him.

With Mr. Backus expressing the Chapter's appreciation of the guest's presence, and his enlightening talk, the meeting adjourned at 10:25 P. M.

H. F. WITHEY, *Secretary.*

## Minutes of Washington State Chapter

### MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, HELD ON JAN. 2, 1918, UNIVERSITY CLUB

The following members were present: President Bebb, Messrs. Baeder, Blackwell, Field, Ford, Gould, Huntington, Loveless, Park, Schack, Stephen, Storey, Willatzen, Willcox, Williams, Mann.

As guests of the Chapter were present Robert McClellan, assistant professor of architecture at the University of Washington, Fred Stephen, Clyde Rogers, Walter Squire and E. J. Ivy.

After dinner, before taking up the business of the evening, the President requested the members to rise and drink a silent toast to the President of the United States, after which he welcomed the guests of the evening in appropriate terms.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved without corrections.

The President's address followed, which will, as usual, be made a part of the Chapter records.

The Secretary's report for the Executive Committee was read and placed on file.

The Treasurer's report was a verbal one, which is to be followed by a written report when all of the bills for the first month of the year have been accounted for

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Competition Committee:* Mr. Bebb, chairman, reported there had been one matter before his committee during the year, which was the question of a possible competition for a high school at Everett. After some time, this competition was finally abandoned.

Mr. Stephen asked permission to read a program for a competition which he proposed the Chapter should take part in, the subject being a tombstone for the Kaiser.

*Education Committee:* Mr. Gould reported in the absence of Mr. Myers, the chairman. He suggested that draftsmen who are taking the *beaux arts* work do this work at the university in connection with the architectural department.

*Public Information Committee:* Mr. Gould, chairman, submitted a written report covering the work of the committee and suggestions for the future, which was placed on file.

*Institute Affairs Committee:* Mr. Willcox, chairman, spoke regarding nomination of Institute officers and the change in the time allowed for making such nominations from sixty to thirty days.

*Ordinance Committee:* Mr. Stephen, chairman, submitted a written report covering the work of the year, which has been placed on file.

*Professional Practices and Charges:* Mr. Willatzen, chairman, stated that his committee was getting together some information regarding the charges; that is, the cost plus commission basis.

*Ways and Means Committee:* Mr. Schack, chairman, submitted a written report touching principally upon a foundation of a permanent fund for the Chapter.

*Master Builders' Conference Committee:* Mr. Loveless reported regarding the joint banquet at the Washington Annex last summer.

*Central Council Social Agencies:* A letter from Mr. Albertson, our delegate to this society, was read suggesting that the Chapter appoint no further delegates to this organization. Mr. Willcox moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

*Legislative Committee:* Mr. Baeder, chairman, submitted a written report, which has been placed on file.

Reading of communications followed. An interesting letter from Major Somerville and two from Sergeant Coté were read.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Capitol Group Plan Committee:* Mr. Willcox stated that the Governor has answered the resolutions submitted to him by the Chamber of Commerce in a most evasive manner and the committee was taking every advantage of opportunities to make progress.

*Committee on Christmas Remembrances to Men in the Service:* Mr. Schack, chairman, stated that a large box had been sent to Somerville and Coté in France and pocket knives to Alden and Sexsmith.

The election of officers followed, disclosing the election of Mr. Daniel Huntington, President; Mr. G. C. Field, Secretary; Mr. Frank L. Baker, Treasurer; Mr. A. H. Albertson, First Vice-President; Mr. George Gove, Second Vice-President; Mr. Albert Held, Third Vice-President, and Messrs. C. H. Bebb, James Stephen and James H. Schack on the Executive Committee.

Election of delegates to the convention followed. Mr. Bebb and Mr. Held were elected.

On the subject of new business, Mr. Blackwell called the attention of the Chapter to the fact that we should start our work at an early date in connection with the passage of a registration law to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature.

The business meeting was adjourned and a very enjoyable musicale followed, interspersed by amusing stories by Mr. Stephen and Mr. Willcox.

### MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON JAN. 18, 1918, MASONIC CLUB ROOMS, ARCADE BUILDING.

The following members were present: President Huntington, Messrs Baker, Bebb, Blackwell, Field, Ford, Gould, Graham, Josenhans, Loveless, Myers, Schack, Stephen, Thomas, Willatzen, Baeder, Everett, Wilson, Park, Mann, Siebrand, Svarz.

As guests of the Chapter, Dr. McBride, Health Commissioner of the City of Seattle, and Mr. Fowler, the assistant superintendent of the buildings of Seattle, were present.

The meeting was called to consider reports of the Industrial Housing Committee pertaining to War Emergency Housing.

Mr. Bebb, chairman of the committee, read the report, which he followed with some remarks upon the number of men which the Government proposed to send to Seattle. He reviewed briefly the work which the committee had done and urged upon the Chapter the necessity for the adoption of the report as a constructive effort to help the city do its part in the war. Mr. Stephen, one of the committee members, pointed out the fact that providing for a large number of men who had been assigned to the city was a work primarily the function of the National Government. He further pointed out that there was an abundance of vacant property upon which to locate cantonments and housing communities without encroaching upon the park areas; that the development of industrial housing will doubtlessly be in a southerly direction because of the transportation facilities afforded.

Several Chapter members expressed their views and Mr. Josenhans, the City Superintendent of Buildings, stated that his department had some small amount of inquiries with a view to the erection of ready-built or factory-built houses; also that there was a strong desire to use old warehouses and loft buildings for dormitories. His department under his direction has formulated a set of regulations governing the use of this class of buildings. He stated very positively that he did not care to see any of them used for this purpose because of the unsanitary condition of many of them and the lack of proper fire exits.

Mr. Gould pointed out that the main question was to secure places for these men to live temporarily upon their arrival and permanent ones as soon as they desire to bring their families, and that the city should not wait until the emergency and crowding are so great that slums and insanitary conditions would be created.

Mr. Baker raised the question as to whether city government could not supply all of the dormitory houses necessary by the construction of cantonments. He pointed out that 20,000 men receiving $5.00 per day received for 300 working days $30,000,000.00 and that the city could well afford to stand 10 per cent of this amount, or $3,000,000.00, in construction.

Some general discussion was entered into by the meeting, following which Mr. Loveless moved that a committee of three be appointed to have charge of supplying the public with plans of houses costing $2,500.00 and less, and that the committee prepare a program by which these plans could be put before the public, the committee to report at the next meeting. This motion was seconded and Mr. Graham and Mr. Stephen pointed out that all housing of a temporary nature must properly be done by the Government and that private owners should be encouraged to put up all possible houses.

The question being put on, Mr. Loveless' motion, as above stated, was carried without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Thomas then moved the adoption of the committee's report.

Dr. McBride, being called upon for some remarks, stated that he considered the report covered the situation very clearly and that the recommendations contained therein were of a constructive nature. He pointed out that, unless proper precaution were taken, overcrowding would occur; that the sanitation, size and location of cantonments should be carefully worked out; that the city of Tacoma had been taken over by the Federal Health Service because of the danger from these sources, and that precaution should be taken to insure against this happening to Seattle.

President Huntington informed the Chapter that it had been brought to the attention of the Housing Committee that a Federal Director of Industrial Housing would be appointed for this district and that it was the business of the Chapter to see that a broad-gauged man thoroughly in sympathy with work of this nature was appointed.

Mr. Baker moved an amendment to the report, that in the event of the Government failing to provide housing for industrial workers, it is the duty of the city government to do so, and that the city provide ground for the Government to construct its dormitory houses upon. There being no second to the motion, the question was not put, and there being a call for the original question to adopt the report, Mr. Thomas' motion to that effect was carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 1:45 p. m.

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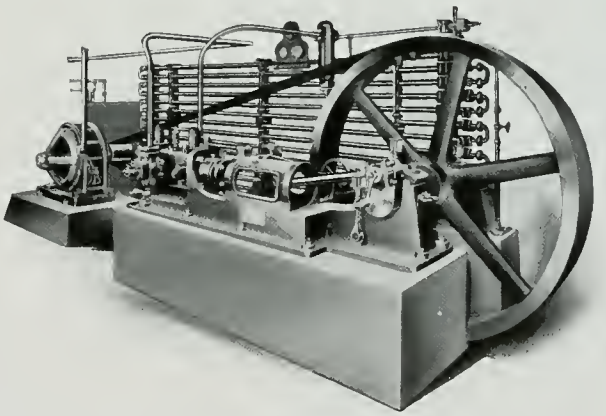

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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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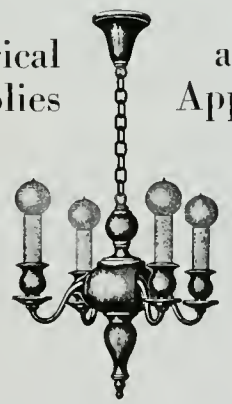

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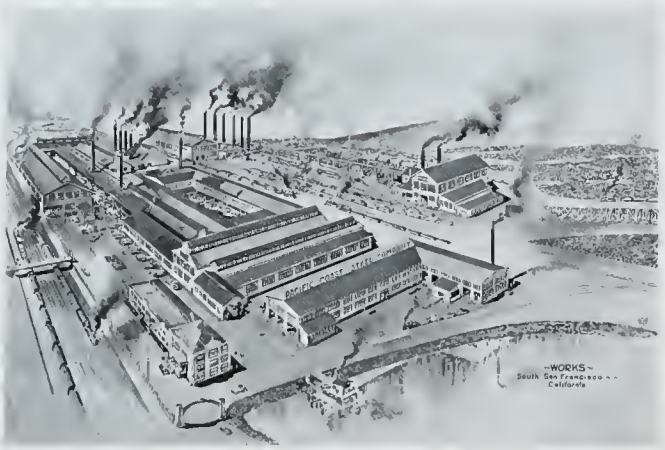


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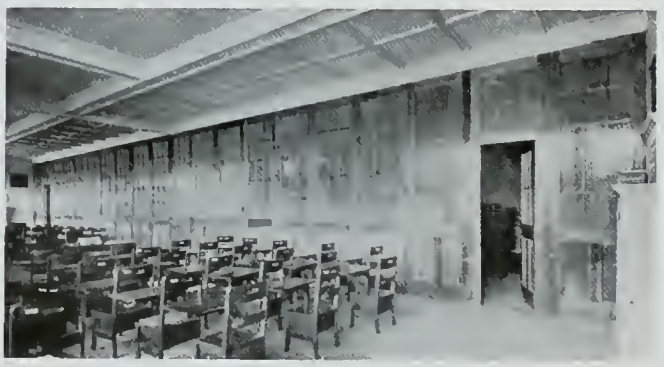

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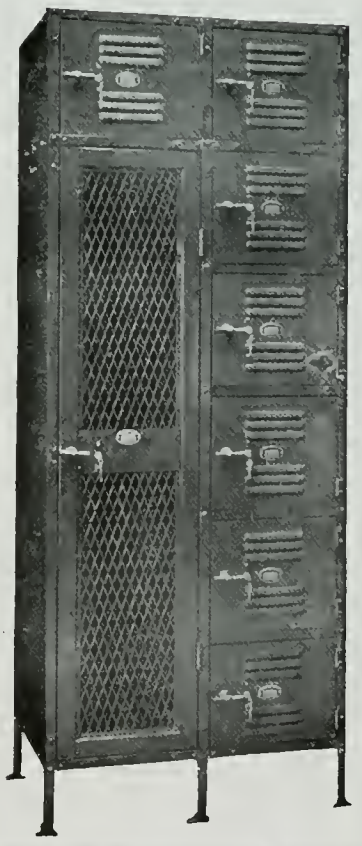

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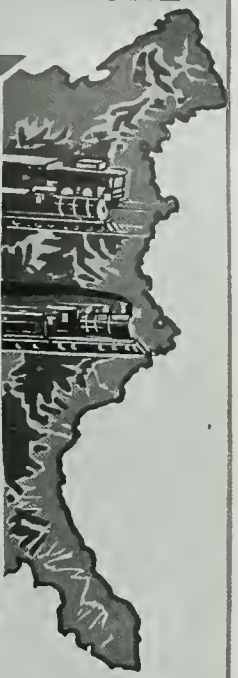

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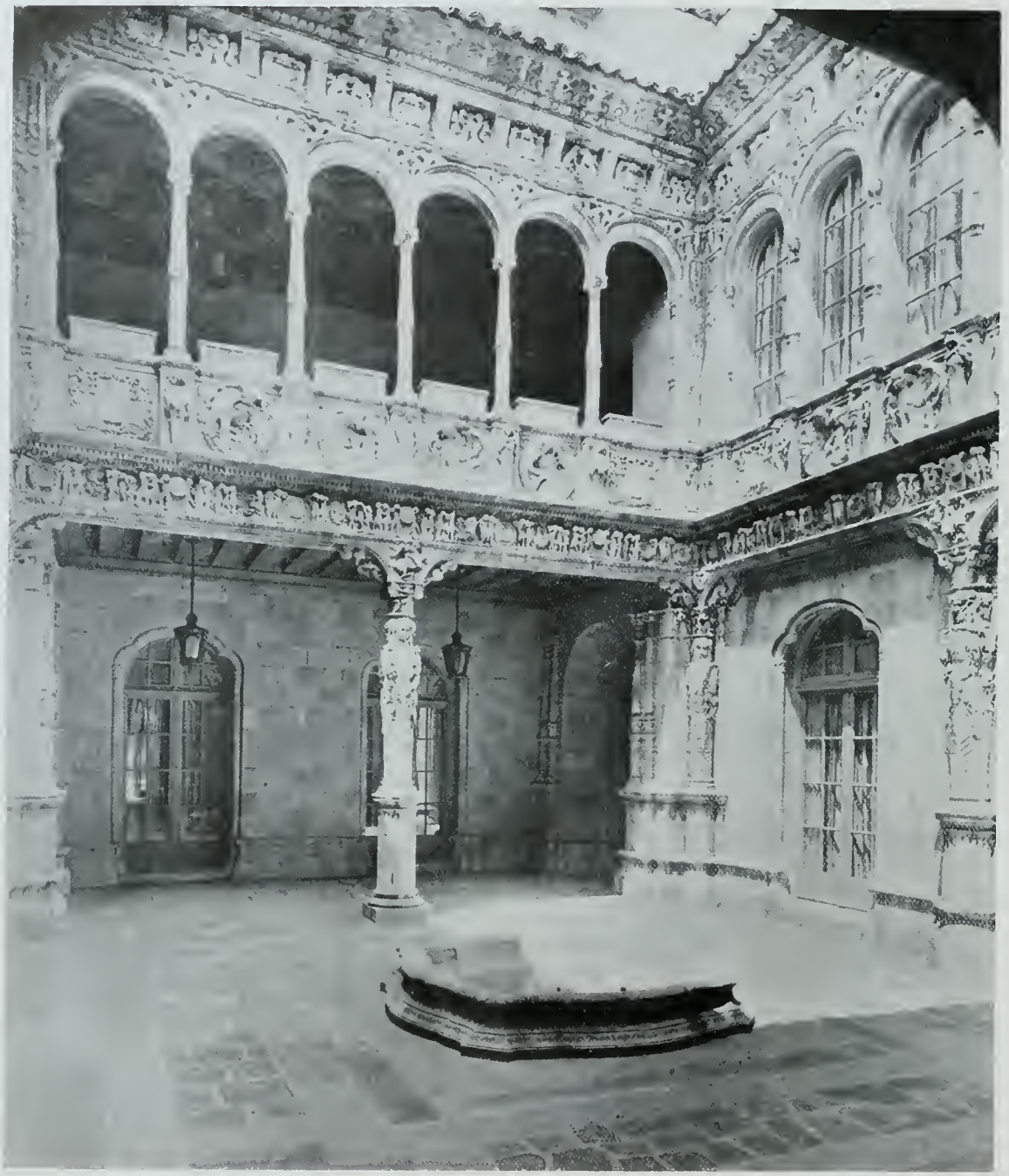

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"Architecture"--its character and practice--follows the moods of men; therefore, "Architecture" today is gray, stark and grimly structural.

The elements of design, proportion and color are not forgotten but rather are they set aside as unnecessary in times like these, and the men who earned their bread by their knowledge of these subjects are not now profitably employed.

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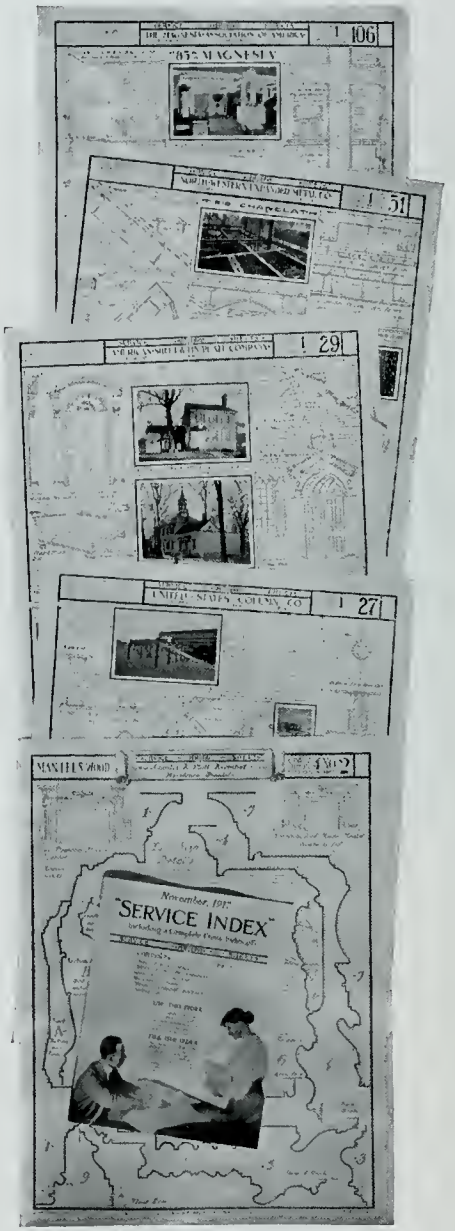
The writing is on the wall. Read--and prepare yourselves to "carry on!"

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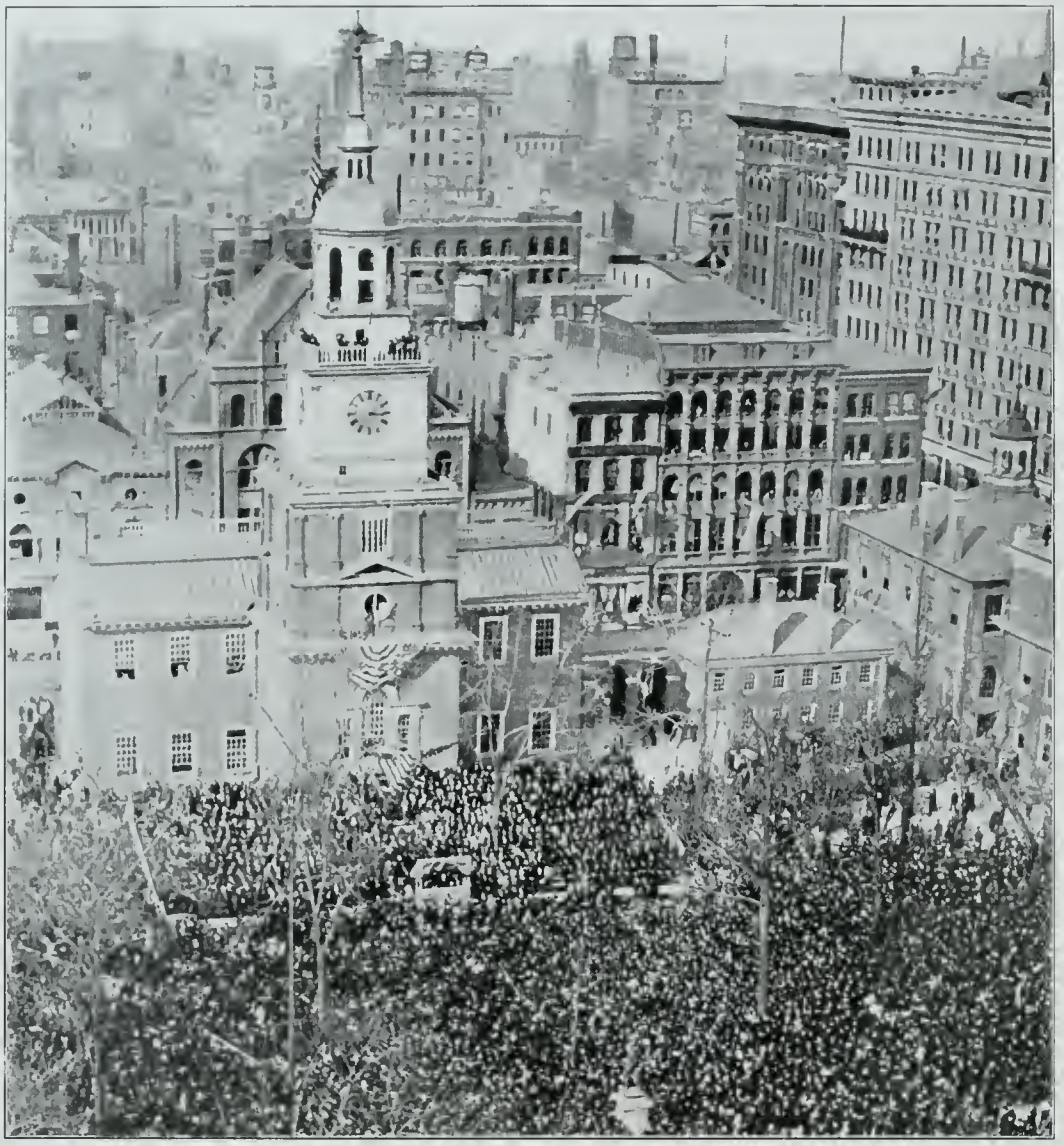

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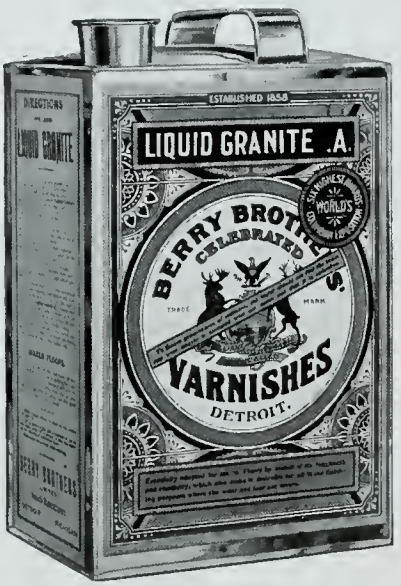


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Vol. XV. No. 3

# THE ARCHITECT

Published by
THE ARCHITECT PRESS

Associate Editors for March, 1918
EDGAR A MATHEWS - San Francisco
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WILLIAM ARTHUR NEWMAN San Francisco

HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

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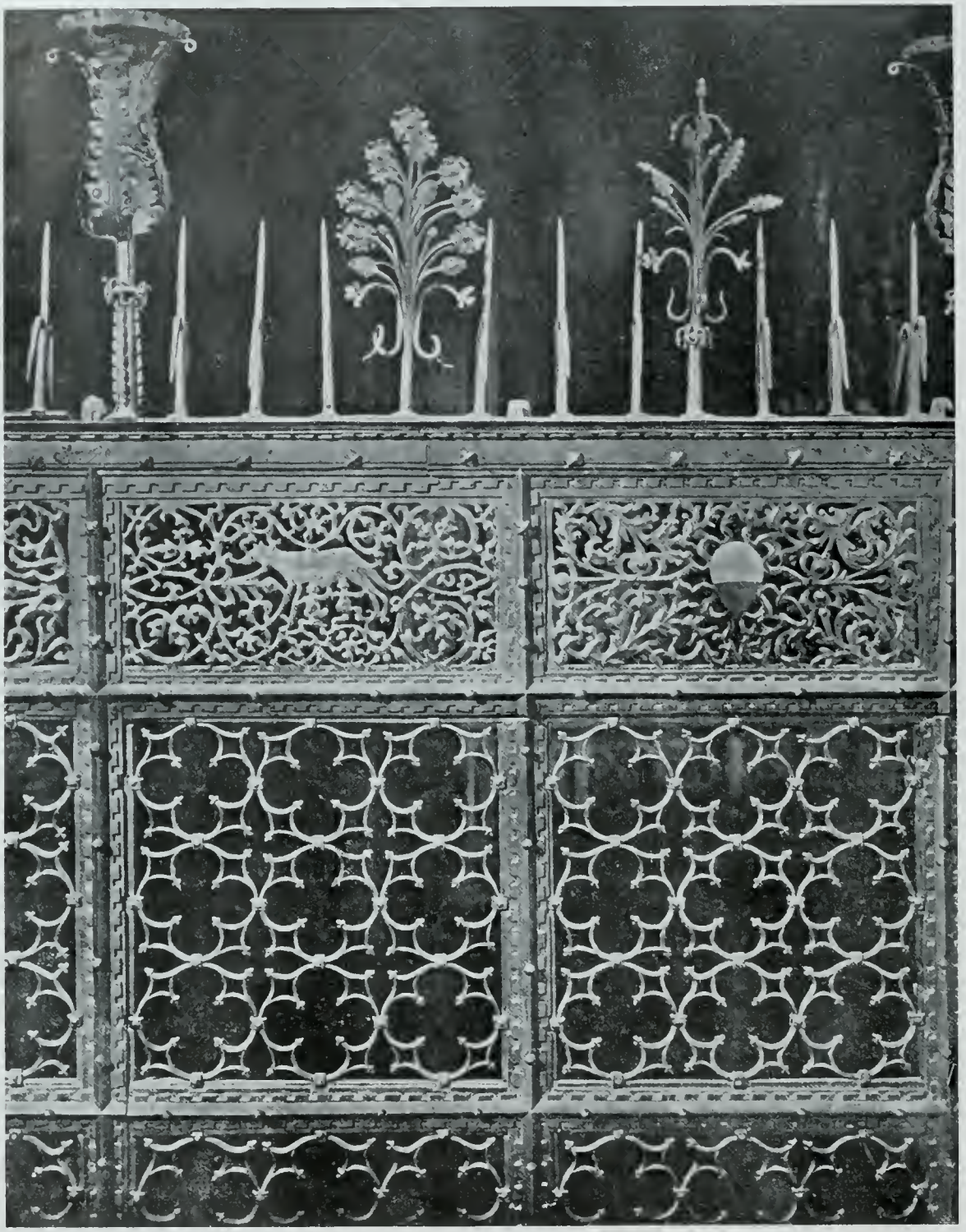


Detail of Chapel Screen in the
Pallazzo delle Signoria, Siena

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1918 NO. 3

# The Art of the Forge in Its Relation to Architecture

By WILLIAM C. HAYS

SOMETIMES we are reckless in drawing a line between art and craft. There is not any inevitable distinction between that which might be called "fine" or, by antithesis, "the crude" in art. The harp is a "fine," delicate instrument, the tom-tom "crude"; but if music has been truly defined as "a pleasing succession of sounds" (notice, not "a succession of pleasing sounds"), one may imagine a child strumming the truly tuned C string—itself surely a pleasing sound—and, by contrast, the beating of the dull, single-toned tom-tom by an artist who resorts to rhythm, interval and modulation; all to the distinct advantage of the tom-tom, in the comparison. Sometimes a craft yields the rare "work of art."

Old Mexican Iron Grille Hotel Riverside, Riverside, Cal.

Old Mexican Iron Grille Hotel Riverside, Riverside, Cal.

In the highest sense it is true that art "happens"; that its root will strike, its bud burst into radiant bloom, under unpromising conditions and in unlooked-for environment. It is true that art bears but little relation to time and place. Baffling, inexplicable—and being inexplicable, to be misunderstood or rejected—if we assume the need of an explanation. But if we are ready to accept beauty merely for her own worth? After all, is not the *supreme* work above reason, as is supreme *faith?* When one is moved to the depths, one accepts, one believes, to the heights,—assuming the possibility of human contact with ultimates.

But supreme works and faith are for the experience of few, and meanwhile, all about us among the common things are many lesser beauties. In this every-day sense, no work of art or craft may be isolated for judgment as an abstraction; there *is* some definite relation—a relation making appeal to the reason, in addition to every emotional response—between the thing produced and the way of its coming. It is often *essential* that we know at least something of the materials and tools that are the artist's medium of expression, and of the handiwork that he calls into play.

Art has definitely to do with the nice fitness of the *thing* done and the *way* of its doing. In any study of an art-craft, this element of fitness is doubly important; for, as is not true of the craftsman, there is certain artistic license permissible to the poet and painter. This license is still the sculptor's and the architect's, but to less degree, because, unlike the former, they have to do with tangible substance, and liberties are not to be taken. Even more is substance to be respected by the craftsman. Materials, together with function, must dictate forms, as justifiable pride

in his skill will guide the worker's hand in beautiful execution of the forms intended.

What conditions, then, govern the worker in wrought iron? The materials of the forge are iron and, to a less extent, steel; but because it is mainly the former that has been used by the craft, the term "iron-worker" is commonly understood to include both. Now "wrought" and "cast" metal have distinct structural differences and these indicate divergent technique in their manipulation. Sometimes, it is true, both wrought and cast iron may be made use of in the same piece of work, as iron and bronze are also sometimes combined. Still another quality of iron is occasionally used, and is known as "malleable." In reality this is only cast iron which has been rendered tougher and less brittle, by heating and slowly cooling, a process called "annealing," in distinction to "tempering," by which process steel, while hot, is suddenly chilled, usually by plunging into water. As to its physical properties, malleable iron is between cast and wrought metal.

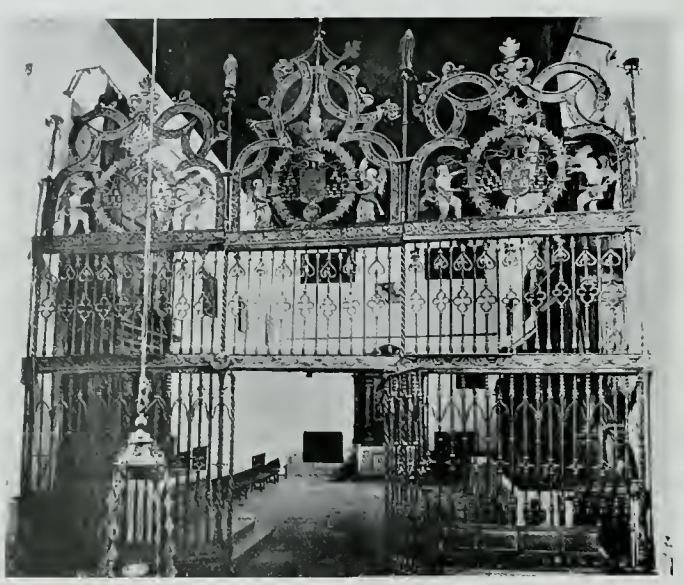
Now cast iron, though very strong to resist compression, is relatively easily fractured by a blow against its side, and since use of iron work is frequent in connection with buildings, serving as grilles, screens, railings or gates—that is to say, to convey the impression of security—wrought, rather than cast, iron is most logically used for the purpose. Happily, that which is the more logical is at the same time the more intrinsically beautiful.

Grille of a Chapel in the Cathedral of Huesca

Since the difference between the two materials rests in the fact that cast iron is crystalline and brittle, while wrought iron is semi-fibrous and tensile, it must be clear that the point of departure is at the very outstart, in the ways of working; hence, if we are to be consistent, in the forms wrought. Here, then, is a plain principle on which we may base a common-sense rule. "The dominant quality of good design in wrought iron should reflect the pliable nature of the material."

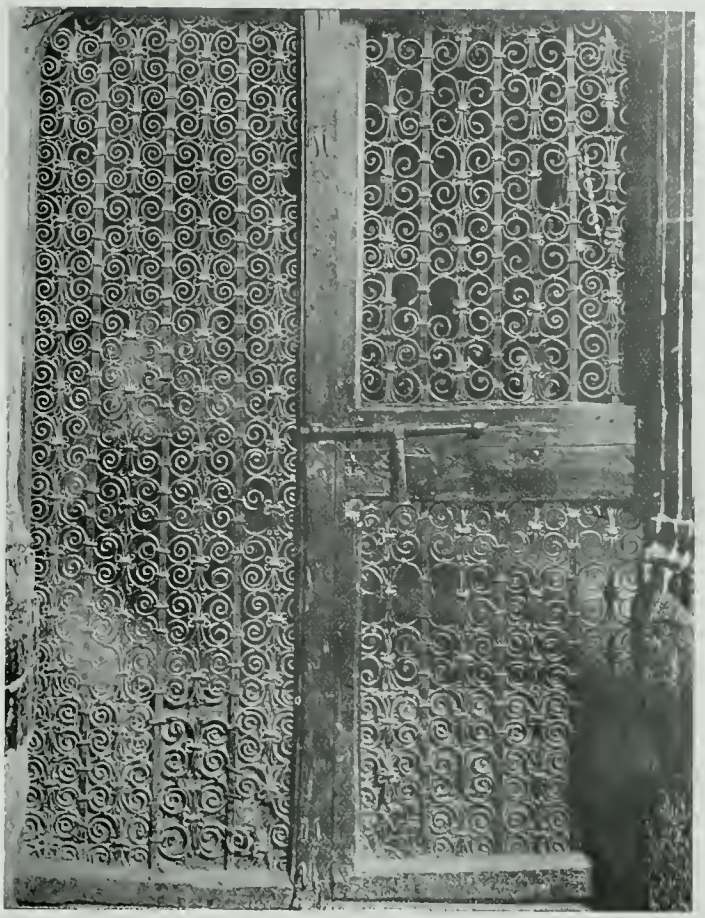
A well-known architect used to tell of an incident that happened while he was constructing a prominent bank building in San Francisco. In a corner of the building there is a massive single block of granite, cut, in plan, to a quarter circle. The architect happening to meet one of the bank directors at the site, was asked, "How do you bend a stone like that?" "Absurd?" I am not so sure! Does not many an architect, who will chuckle over the ignorance of this puzzled client, himself attempt to "bend stone" when he designs thin, flowing scroll and spiral forms to be executed in crystalline cast iron?

Ornamental Iron Screen, Belmont Chapel — Heins & La Farge, Architects



Presbytery Grille in a Church in Toledo

Certain qualities, and no others, being inherent in various materials, certain forms of working, and no others, are *fit*. Certain materials are plastic, pliable, ductile; others are inert. Plaster, for example, is cast as a cold fluid, in distinction to hot, molten metal; and without pressure, in distinction to cement. Plaster can therefore be cast in soft glue moulds that allow deep undercutting, and without damaging the moulds. Metal and cement castings, on the other hand, with sand moulds, must be relatively shallow, allowing "draft" for the withdrawal of the slightly wedge-shaped patterns, and any desired undercutting can be done only by using complex patterns and cores—a troublesome and expensive method. Essentially different, the two techniques—and to the clear advantage of the soft material, making possible greater variety of expression and relief.



Grille of a Chapel in the Cathedral of Palencia

To this glance at the materials used, it is well to add a few words regarding the workers' tools. These are few, heavy, and relatively rough, for they must withstand heat and shock. They are simply the hammer, sledge, anvil and tongs, with a few chisels. Small curved forms are produced over the horn of the anvil, but large pieces are put down on an iron "bending floor," if the shop is well equipped.

This view of materials and tools in mind, we may study the ways of working wrought iron. It is produced at the rolling mill by the process of "puddling"—a sort of kneading while in a semi-fluid state—after which it is "rolled," and later comes to the worker in the forms of bars and plates. The bars—sometimes round, but generally square, are of standardized section. The plates are of various thicknesses.

Desired changes in these sections may be wrought at the anvil, the simplest change being reduction. Frequently such reductions are made in a tapered form, this being especially true when spiral curves are later to be bent from the piece, because the line is more subtle if the metal grows thinner as it approaches the center of the curve. There is often a need to increase the section, instead of diminishing. When the increase is for a comparatively short length, the smith resorts to the method

Window Grille in Avila

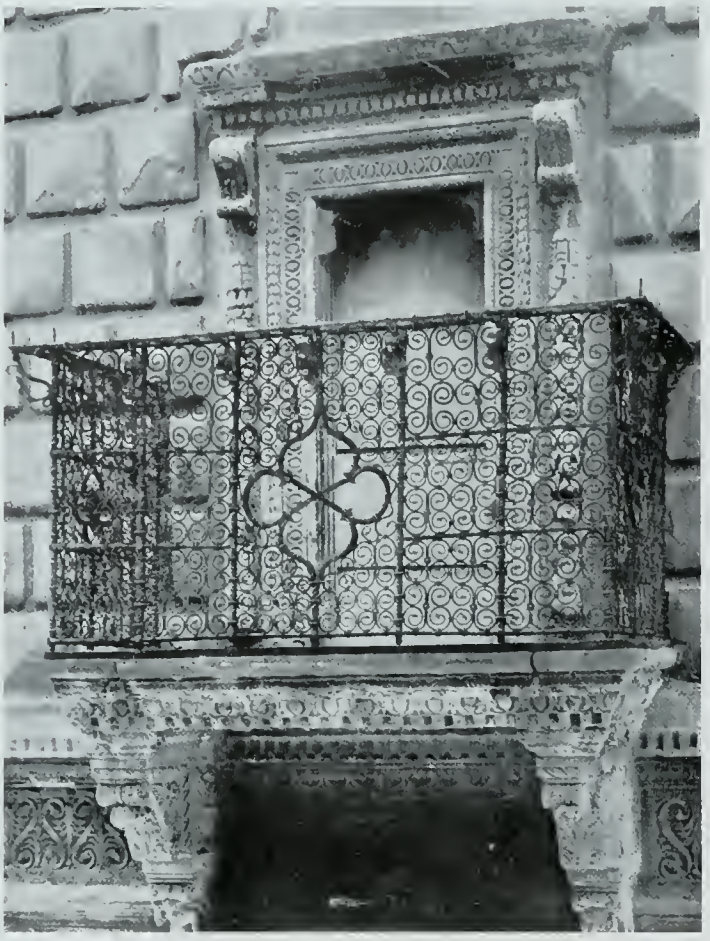
A Door Knocker at Barcelona

Window Grille in Avila

called "upsetting." The part that is to be thickened is heated and, while at a high temperature, the piece is braced at one end and hammered at the other, the soft metal yielding and thickening under these endwise blows. Sometimes it may be necessary to thicken the section in an inaccessible part of an unwieldy piece, or the thicker part may be too long for "upsetting"; then it is simplest to insert a separate length.

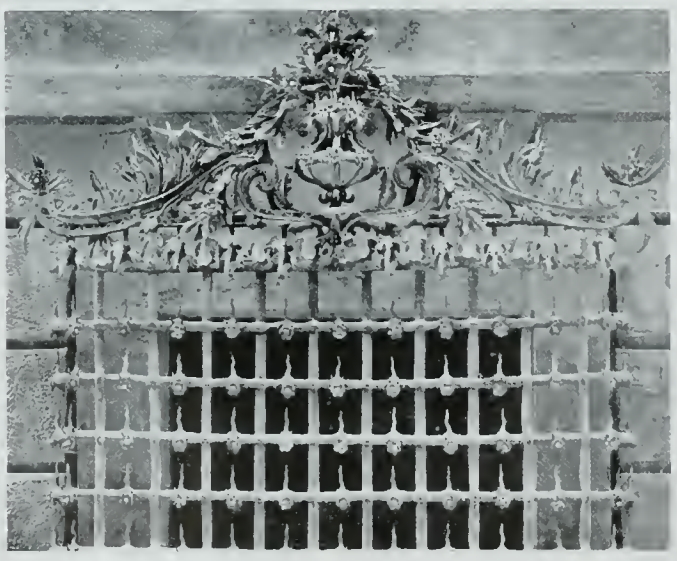
Still other changes of section may be produced, as for example, by rotation of the piece. So it is that the often used twisted sections are made. Turnings, too, some of which are of great beauty, are made on a lathe, like wood turnings, the only difference being in the greater strength demanded of the machine, the increased power of driving and the need of the turning tool's being held, not by hand, but in a metal carrier moved by a screw-thread. When forms of flowing silhouette are being made, the lathe operator adjusts the tool to the changing outline.

Bending is an extremely important phase of ironwork, and this is done either hot or cold. It is only relatively thin bands that can be bent while in a cold state, however, and usually, when there is much body to the piece, curved forms are achieved by first heating. Of course it is impossible to make delicate nuances of curvature unless the material is supple under the smith's hand. Mention has already been made of the questionable custom of casting scroll forms, when they are so much more appropriate to wrought material, and here it might be said that the master craftsman of wrought iron does not bend scroll forms that are exact duplicates of each other; first, because such mechanical duplication is inherently contrary to the artist's way of working, and second, because the anvil being more vivid than the mould, wrought work *should* vary, since castings *cannot*—surely a distinction justified to the man who, something higher than an automaton, puts his hand's cleverness into every slightest turn or hammer-stroke.



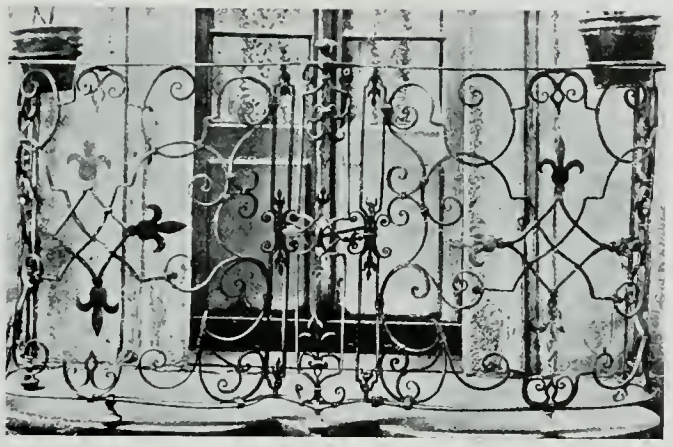
A Balcony in Bologna

Having glanced at the material as it comes to the shop, at the ways of working the separate parts and the forms which logically respond to these conditions, it is in order to study the assembling of the parts, as they go into the finished composition. Here we find there are joints which are loosely made, and others in which two or more pieces are integrally united.



Part of a Window Grille at Modena

Part of a Window Grille at Sarzana



A Balcony at Saluzzo

A Balcony in Varallo, Sesia

The simplest joints are those which are loosely made, either by putting a ring around two pieces or by drilling and riveting through them; and commonly, in primitive iron work, the joints are of the first-named type. When it is found necessary or desirable, two pieces may be cut half way across and secured by a rivet, but this is less common than the similar "halved across" joint in carpentry. Another type of joint is that in which one of the two pieces is split a short way through the center and spread open to permit the other piece to pass through the space thus formed. Such joints are in many of the early Florentine and Roman window grilles where plain bars were used.

A Lantern Bracket at Lucca

When it is desired to integrally unite the pieces, the joint is made by welding. The smith heats the two pieces until they are almost at melting heat, and as rapidly as possible brings them together and hammers the two into one. Contrary to the quite common conception that all smith work must be done with haste, as indicated by the phrase, "strike while the iron is hot," it is practically only in this process of welding that the smith has need of very great speed in his work. Still another method of integrally uniting metal pieces is by brazing, but in connection with iron work brazing is only done when iron is to be joined to some other metal.

*To be continued.*

A Stair Balcony at Arezzo

# List of Architects and Draughtsmen in Military Service

## San Francisco Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harris C. Allen | Franklin T. Georgeson | B. S. Hirschfeld | Ernest L. Norberg | Walter D. Reed |
| E. P. Antonovich | John Davis Hatch | James T. Narbett | Sidney B. Newsom | W. O. Raiguel |
| John V. Baur | | | | |

## San Francisco Architectural Club

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Reed | H. O. Elliot | Milton Heilfron | Mr. Nickelson | C. O. Clausen |
| John Branner | M. Schwartz | Harry Devine | Mr. Corking | C. Ambrose |
| Albert Cauldwell | J. W. Oliver | Phil De Longchamps | Roland Stringham | Wm. Debrunner |
| Harvey E. Harris | E. K. Martin | Edmund J. Burke | Fernand Parneitier | John McHenry, Jr. |
| Harry Abrahms | L. A. Keyser | W. J. Helm, Jr. | Walter Clifford | Wm. Rankin |
| E. B. Bangs | Louis Saylor | Ed L. Frick | Harold Weeks | Fernand Allamand |
| W. I. Garren | T. E. A. Tellefsen | R. W. Bradley | Rodney Jones | H. F. Uttley |
| Chas. J. Masten | Mr. Freer | Gerald Craner | Vincent Buckley | L. D. Howell |
| Lester Hurd | Clyde Payne | Wm. Smythe | M. Meherin | Fred Brauer |
| Henry Howard | Fred Kramer | Roy Mulie | Louis Jacobsen | A. S. Roguel |
| Earnest De Cheene | Joseph Cohen | Lewis Jackson | Arthur Jory | Lex Kelley |
| Herbert Brown | Joseph Cahen | Gordon Raeside | C. V. Calvert | Howard McMullin |
| Clement Ambros | Wallace Stephen | Albert W. Burgren | J. Bettencourt | E. Boldeman |
| Guy L. Brown | Earl Meyers | Ed Sharp | Walter Stone | Harold Danheim |
| Ed H. Russ | Lawrence Kruse | H. P. Buckingham | N. A. Reinecker | Edward Tillman |
| P. Fisher | Ross W. Edmonson | J. L. Bourgeois | | |

## Southern California Chapter

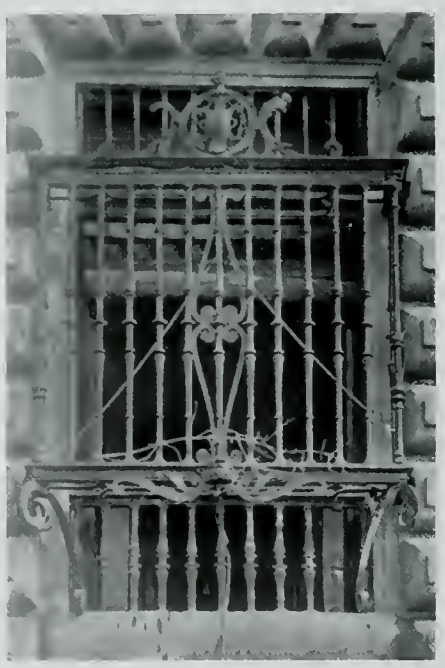
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward C. Taylor | Ross Montgomery | P. H. Frohman | Edw. H. Cline | Karl D. Schwender |
| Robert M. Taylor | John T. Vawter | | | |
| Ellis Taylor | Joseph Weston | H. A. Jackson | Sam W. Williams | B. A. Freeman |
| Dwight Wallace | Robert Lockwood | Kenneth C. Albright | John Hasemeir | Carl Sjoberg |
| Arthur Evans | Archie Zimmerman | Emmet G. Martin | Chas. Schweissinger | James Connell |
| C. P. Hill | Jos. Fiel | Chas. A. Wall | James Hanenstein | William E. Murphy |
| Eugene Weston | | | | |

## Washington Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chas. H. Alden | Walter Bogart | Herbert Lindhoust | Harold Sexsmith | W. M. Somervell |
| Wm. J. Bayne | Joseph S. Coté | | | |

Window Grille in Toledo

Window Grille at Bologna



Window Grille in Toledo

GENERAL VIEW

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

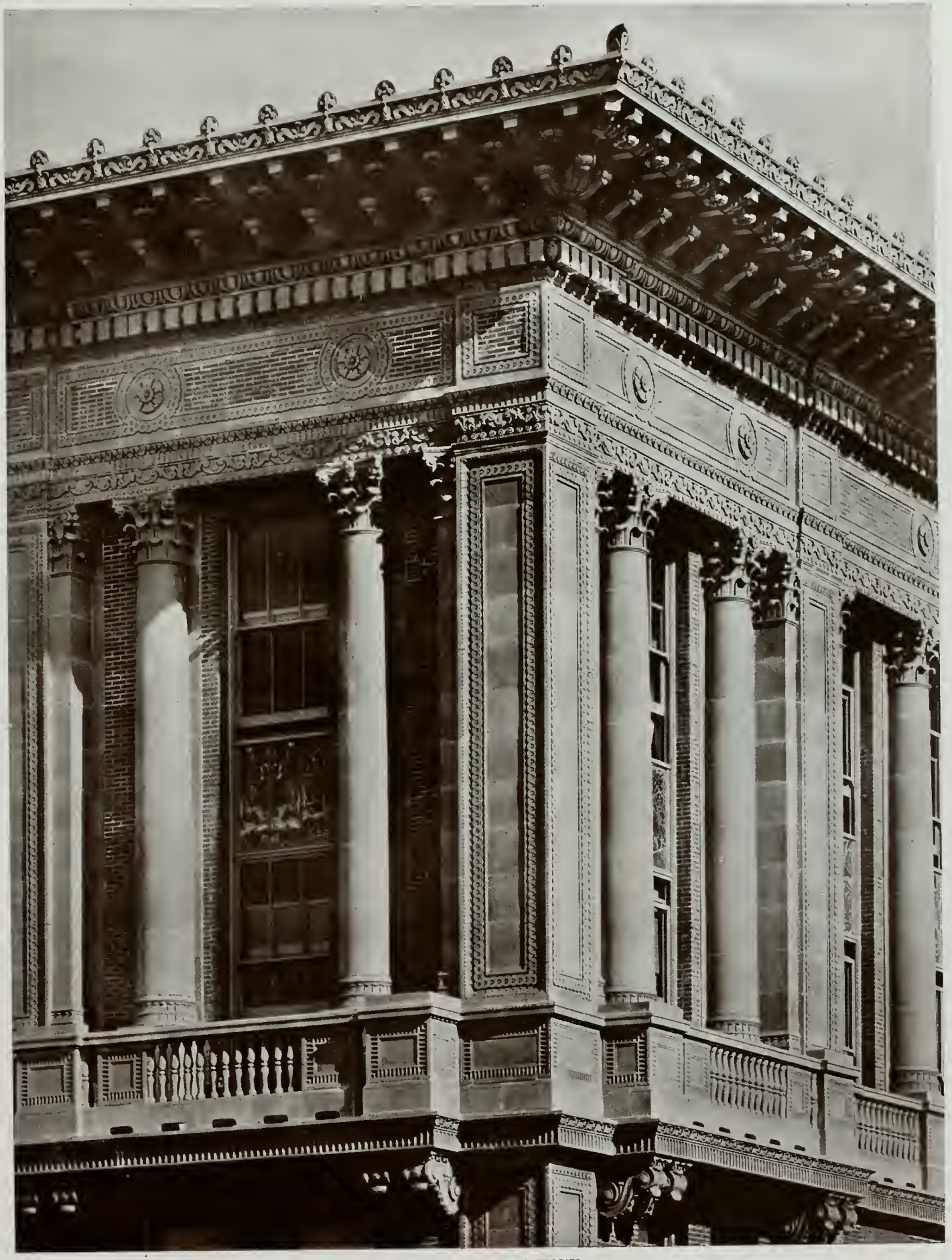
MARKET STREET ELEVATION

REAR VIEW

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

MAIN ENTRANCE
OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO



CORNER DETAIL OF UPPER STORIES

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

DETAIL VIEWS OF MAIN ENTRANCE

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

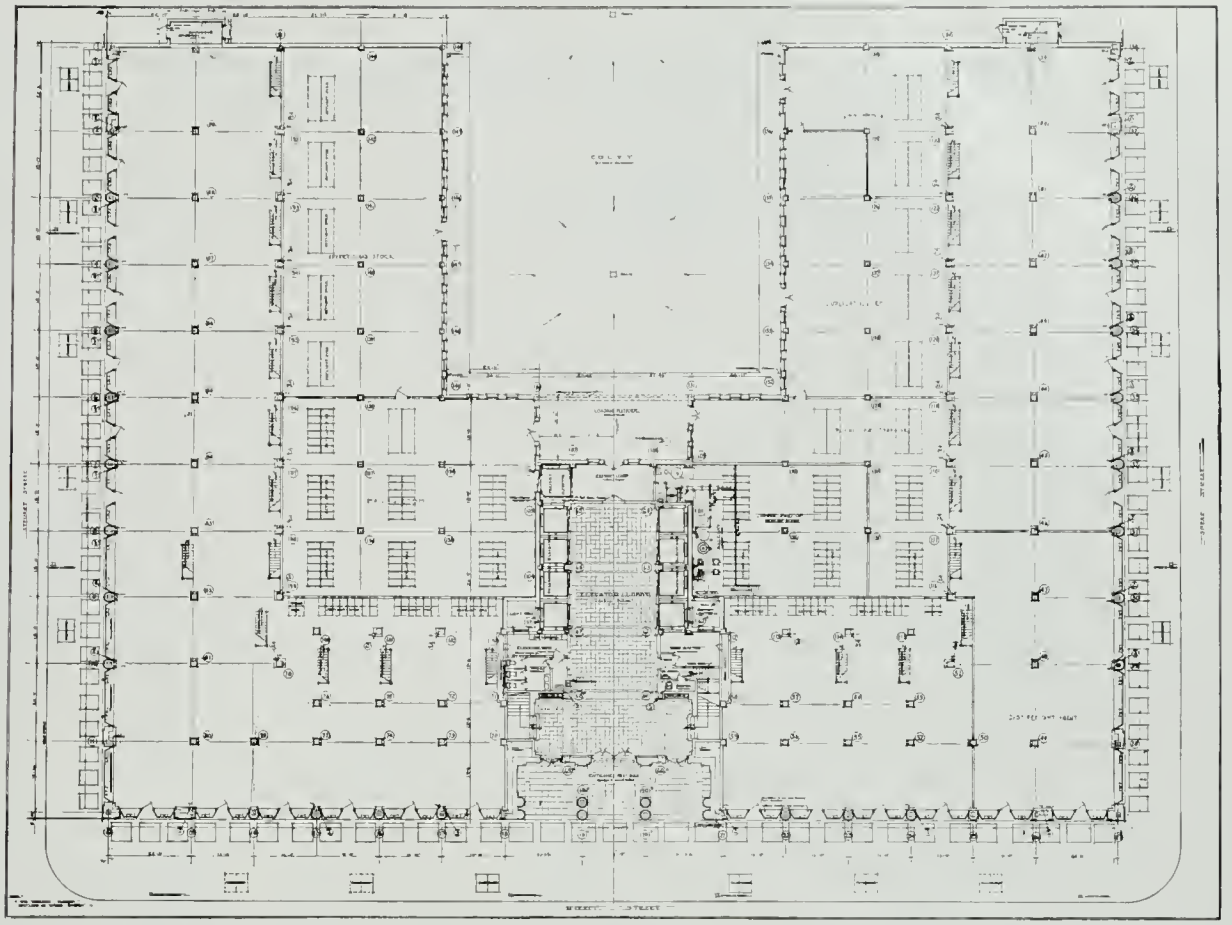
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

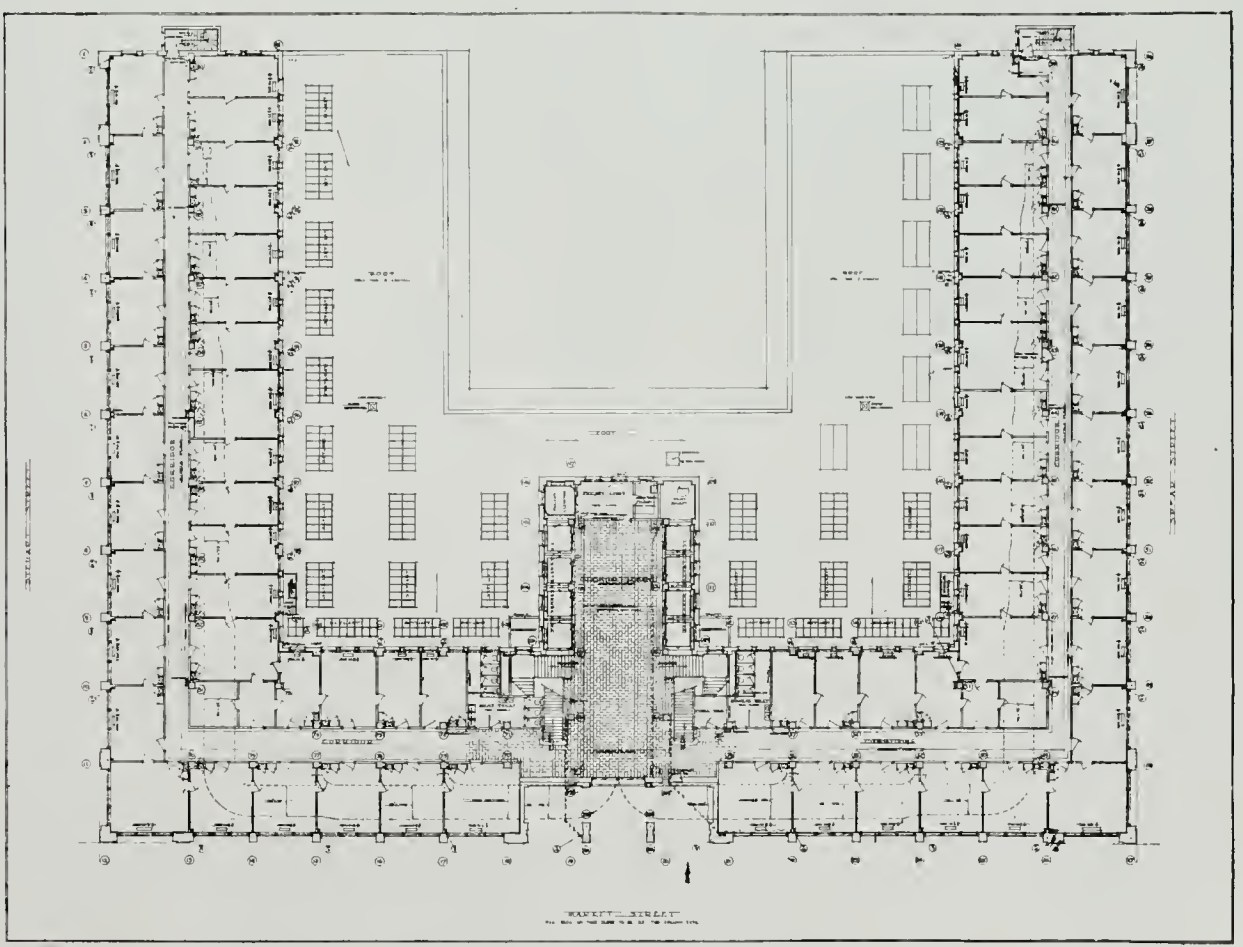
ELEVATOR LOBBY, MAIN FLOOR

CORNER DETAIL

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE Architects





FLOOR PLANS

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

DETAIL

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOU

BLISS & F

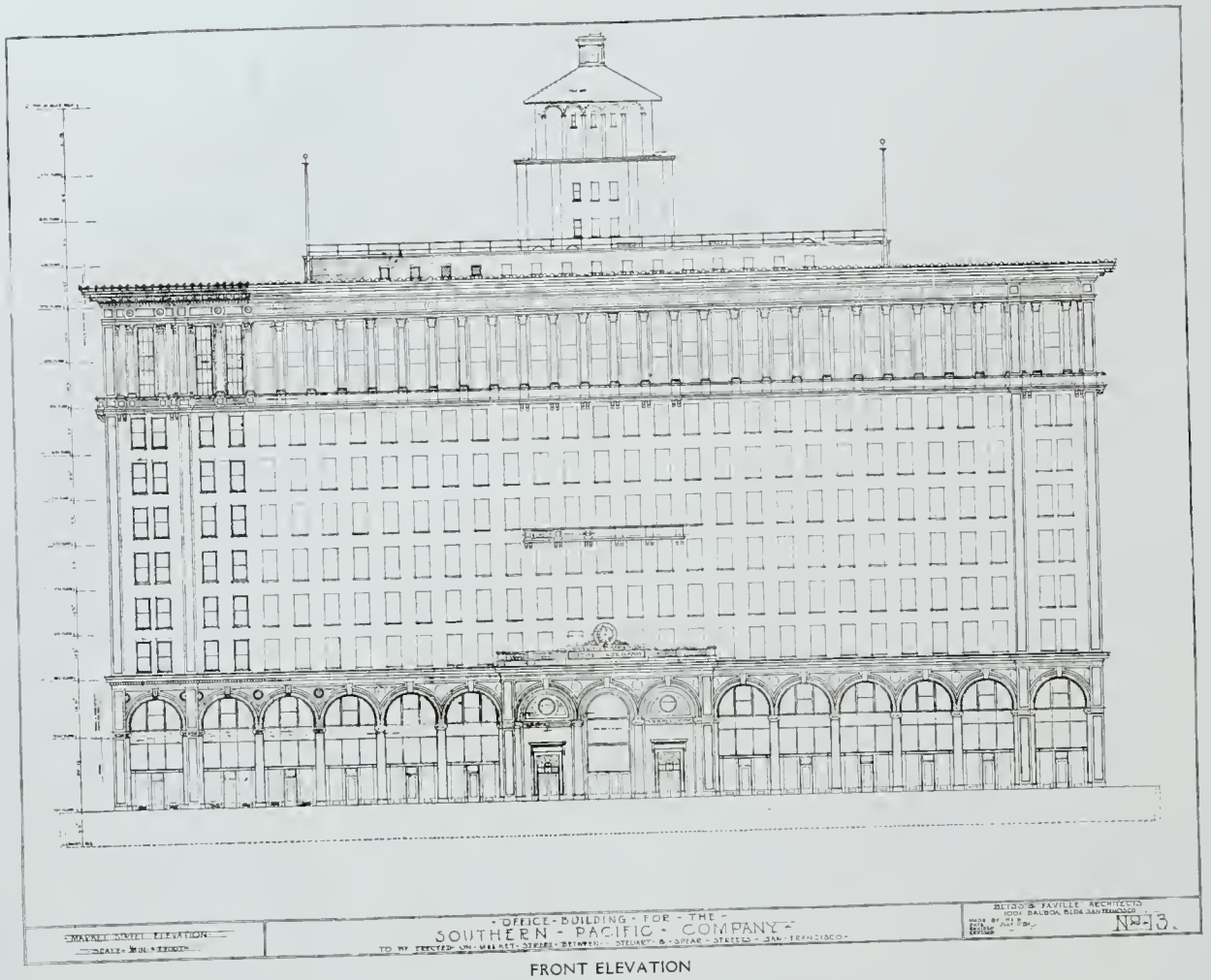
SECTION
MAIN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE
HALF LOOKING TOWARDS STREET
HALF LOOKING TOWARDS LOBBY
LONGITUDINAL SECTION THRO MAIN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
SECTION THRO WALL AT SIDE OF CLOCK
SECTION THRO MAIN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE
VATION OF MAIN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE
BALCONY AT SIXTH FLOOR
ONE HALF PLAN OF BALCONY SOFFIT 6TH FL
ONE HALF PLAN OF MAIN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE

ELEVATION

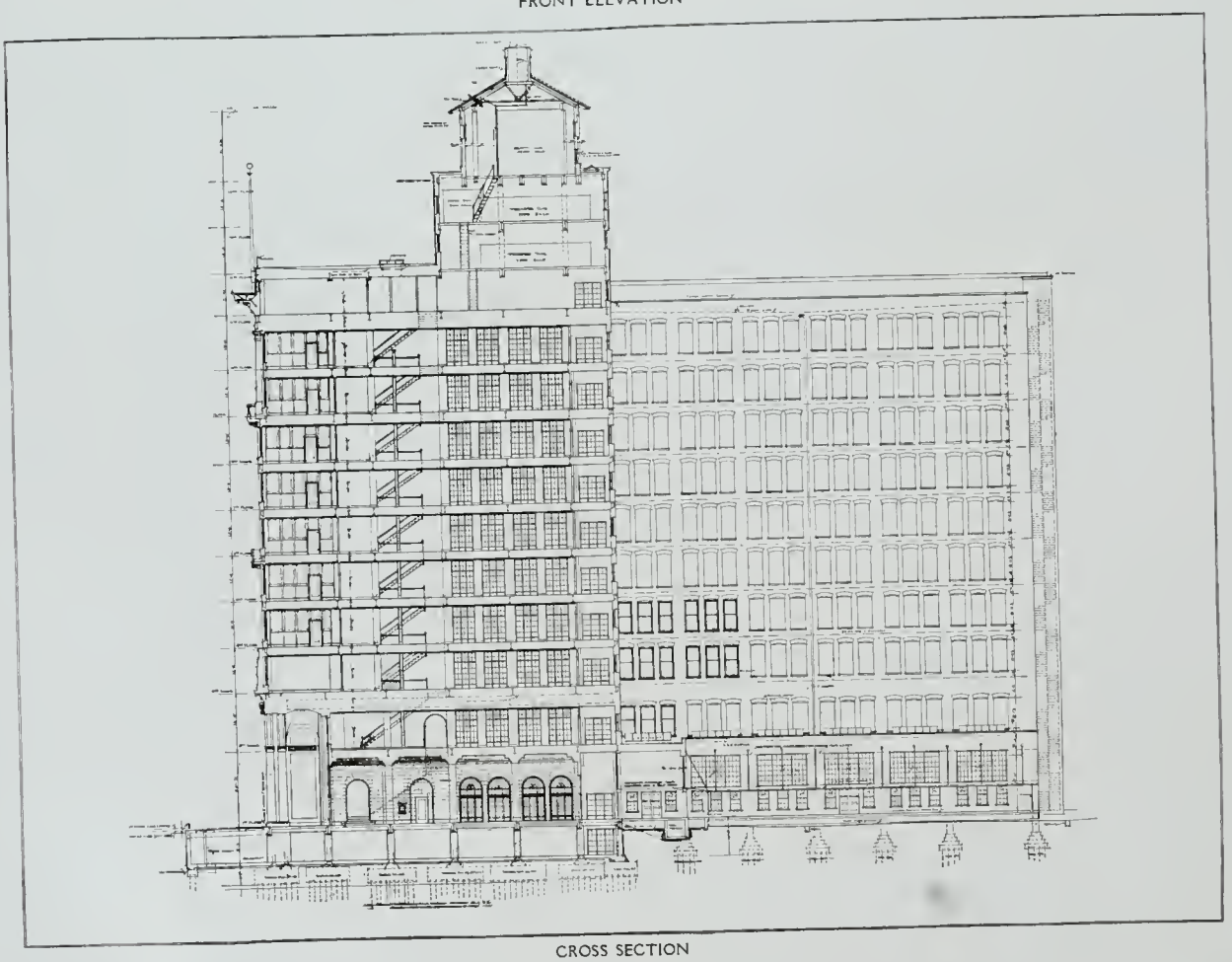
PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

ARCHITECTS

PLATE 50




FRONT ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

CORNER OF THE COURTYARD

THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

TWO BAS-RELIEFS BY HERMON A. MACNEIL

DETAIL IN COURTYARD
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

VIEW OF THE ITALIAN COURTYARD
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

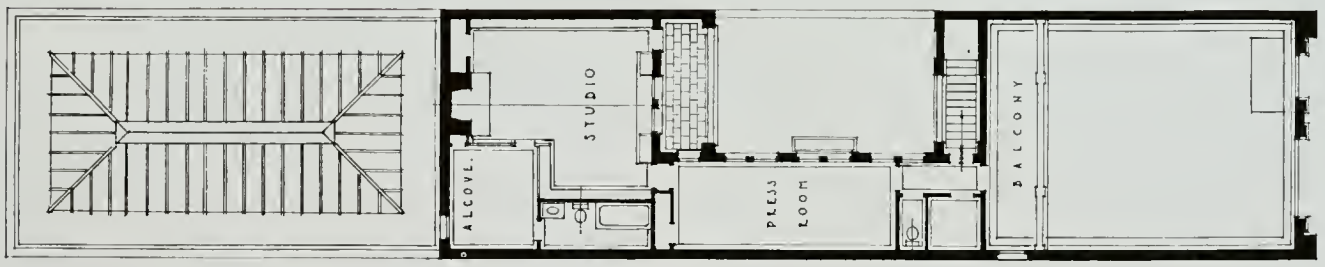
MAIN EXHIBITION GALLERY

THE BOOK ROOM

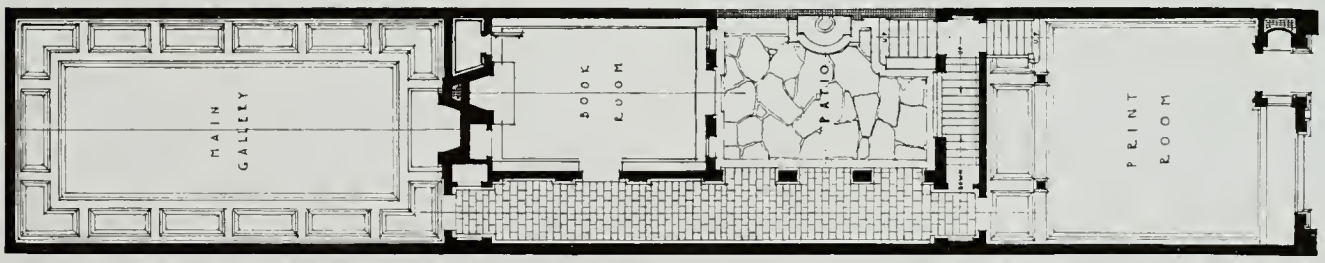
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

PRIVATE OFFICE




SECOND FLOOR PLAN




FIRST FLOOR PLAN

THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, SANTA CRUZ, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, RIVERSIDE, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, BERKELEY, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

# The Largest Architectural Office in the World

## THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY

By WM. ARTHUR NEWMAN, Architect

IT is the purpose of this article to mention briefly those things which interest architects in the organization, scope and influence of this office, which today is the largest of its kind in the world.

From a rather obscure origin, even without an act of Congress, it had its inception when the nation was comparatively young, and it has steadily grown, until now the activities of the organization are found in every city of the United States, and its influence reaches far beyond the continent of North America.

Few architects are familiar with the scope of the work here performed. The average practitioner thinks of postoffices and custom houses, but there are also mint buildings and treasuries, and among its varied activities may be found, for instance: an executive mansion for the Governor of Alaska; a leprosy station at Molokai; a group of legation buildings for the American Ambassador at Pekin, China; a quarantine station at Honolulu; a great power plant for all federal buildings at the national capital, and public buildings in Porto Rico, Cordova, Alaska, etc., etc.

United States Postoffice, Idaho Falls, Idaho — Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect

The past few years this office has been investing for Uncle Sam about $22,000,000.00 annually in real estate, in construction of new buildings, and in repair, maintenance and operation of over 1,200 occupied buildings. About 100 new buildings are completed each year, scattered throughout the country.

The office force in Washington consists of about 250, 100 of whom are technical employes. The force in the field also numbers about 100. It is to the loyalty and zeal of these men and women that such creditable results have been attained, notwithstanding it is no secret that the salaries paid are less than those in private offices for the same character of service. The result of this is that technically trained men are continually leaving the service to accept more remunerative positions elsewhere. It is apparent that to maintain a high standard of achievement with a constantly shifting personnel is a task of the greatest difficulty. The present system centralizes the control in Washington, and the incoming and outgoing mail amounts to over 1,300 pieces per day. More than $36,000 has been expended in a year for architectural competitions.

The American Institute of Architects has always been keenly alive to the importance of this branch of the federal activities, and its effect upon American architecture, and it has not hesitated in times past to exert all its influence toward the betterment of conditions, though its officers, men of the highest standing in the profession, met with the coldest official receptions time and again. Such men as Geo. B. Post, Chas. F. McKim, Thos. Hastings, R. M. Hunt, D. H. Burnham and others, gave largely of their time and means to raise the prevailing standards of Government architecture, and while their combined efforts apparently were unavailing at the time, and they were denied even the opportunity of personal discussion and explanation, after long journeys to Washington, yet their persistence won at last, and much good to the Government and the profession at large has resulted. Legal difficulties were cleared away, vague and indefinite practices standardized, fixed rules for competitions adopted, and the professional practice of architects raised to a higher level.

Thirty-five years ago, after more than one hundred years of construction, there were only 185 federal buildings in the whole country, and new ones were being added at the rate of one every three months. At that time the Supervising Architect was endeavoring to avoid monotony in his designs; a task which he deemed difficult in view of the fact that the uses to which the buildings were applied were so similar, and so we find him appreciating the desire of the architects of the country to assist in the preparation of

designs for all Government buildings, and favoring a system which would give the Government the full benefit of the architectural talent that existed.

It was not, however, until 1893, that the Tarsney Act was passed, authorizing the employment of private architects, and some years elapsed before rules were adopted for competitions and the act put into effect.

In those days there was no law against a man calling himself an architect anywhere in the country, and men were discharged by the Supervising Architect for absolute incompetency, who within a couple of weeks would have their signs up as practicing architects, members of architectural associations, and be writing letters to congressmen, praying for an opportunity to prepare plans for Government work.

Outside Loggia, Looking East

It frequently happened that the question of whether a man was an architect was not settled until some one of his capable examples of architecture, while yet in course of construction, yielded to the laws of gravitation and fell, terminating, in its general destruction, perhaps the lives of those at work.

By 1900, the competitive system authorized by the Tarsney act had been given practical tests, and the results, Jas. Knox Taylor, then Supervising Architect, declared were satisfactory so far as designs, working drawings and specifications were concerned; but in the matter of actual construction and superintendence of the works, so favorable a statement was not made. Efficient control of construction was found lacking, excessive correspondence resulted, as well as contradictory reports, delays and misunderstandings. It was not intimated that there was on the part of the architects any failure to give to the Government work the supervision usual in private practice. The difficulties arose from the unfamiliar conditions under which the architects worked. In private practice the architect, as superintendent, stands between the contractor and client, and there are but three parties in the case. With public buildings the conditions are more complicated. The Secretary of the Treasury, the supreme authority, is not in the position of the private client who can do what he will with his own. Still less independent is the Supervising Architect, the Government superintendent, or the inspector, all of whom have distinct functions, defined by statute and regulation, and the statutes require the intervention of all these agencies in limitation of the authority which the architect has in private practice.

Inside Main Lobby, Looking East, United States Postoffice, Berkeley, Cal. Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect

Many fine buildings, however, have been designed under this act, but in 1912 it was repealed, although Mr. Oscar Wenderoth, then Supervising Architect, regretted that Congress did not consider the fact that under proper control the private architect may render very valuable assistance to the Government. Its repeal should not, as it then seemed, place the architectural profession under a ban.

Suggestions were offered, after the repeal of the act, that every building costing $250,000 or over should be designed by a private architect; another, that the entire work of the office of the Supervising Architect should be distributed among private architects: another contemplated the creation of a Department of Public Works to include not only the Supervising Architect, but also all other offices and bureaus in other departments engaged in building construction.

In commenting on this, it was not clear why an arbitrary limit of $250,000 should be established. If the private architect be employed to assist in raising the standard, his services would be most effective as well with smaller buildings, necessarily in the smaller

cities and towns. They are generally the most important of the local buildings, and taken together, seen daily by thousands, who have little opportunity to feel the influence of the great architectural works in the large cities.

To divide among the private architects the volume of public building authorizations would probably merely create a condition of confusion. Following up the simultaneous preparation of plans distributed in private offices all over the country would be a big administrative task, not to mention the delay and cost, and would lead to a confusing variety of methods and processes.

The method now being used on a number of buildings has given good results, providing for the employment of private architects in a consulting capacity to assist the Supervising Architect, but leaving the control and responsibility of the work with the Supervising Architect.

That an architect is successful in private practice is no evidence to this office that he is competent to design and supervise the erection of a public building. To distribute the work among private architects, merely because they are private architects, would not in itself be any advantage to the Government, and such architects as are preferred, are those who have demonstrated that they possess the ability, refined by training and experience.

Mr. Jas. A. Wetmore is the present acting Supervising Architect, and so efficient has this organization become during his incumbency that more new buildings have been completed in a given time than at any period heretofore.

The buildings illustrated in this issue, designed by the office of the Supervising Architect, are taken at random from some of the smaller work on the Pacific Coast; one of the largest designed by this office is the beautiful postoffice and court house in San Francisco.

United States Postoffice, Pasadena, Cal. Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect

# Current Notes and Comments

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOME

BY the generosity of Mr. G. Alexander Wright, the well-known architect of San Francisco, the British community in California has come into possession of a beautiful tract of foothill wooded land in the picturesque and salubrious Napa Valley. The property, some forty-three acres in extent, is situated three miles this side of St. Helena and one mile beyond the town of Rutherford, and is within easy walk of two railroad stations. The estate is handed over as a free gift by Mr. Wright, with such improvements as roads, water and a temporary building, with the understanding that here shall be established a permanent British institution to be known as the "Victoria Memorial." Some further co-operation by the donor, later on, is promised.

It has for a number of years been Mr. Wright's dream that there should be in this State a worthy memorial to the late beloved Queen Victoria, and that this memorial should take the form of a convalescent home for British people in need of such assistance.

At a meeting held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, January 29th, and which was attended by some fifty representative British residents, Mr. Wright outlined the proposal, as follows:

"It is suggested that this Memorial should first of all co-operate and assist in providing housing accommodations for eligible dependents of, and also for, invalided soldiers and sailors of British birth, who, being residents of California, serve at the war fronts with either the American or British armed forces; that is to say, those of them who care to accept such

(Continued on Page 193)

Don't add the straw that'll break the camel's back
In all big Eastern shipping points, you will find mountains of freight destined for Pacific Coast points.
Part of this freight is merchandise that cannot be manufactured on the Pacific Coast, but a large part consists of merchandise duplicating that which is manufactured here.
Follow the Government's suggestion, and help relieve freight congestion by ordering local manufacturer's lines such as Pacific Plumbing Fixtures, which are the equal of the best Eastern plumbing fixtures, and cost no more.
Pacific Coast manufacturers can give you prompt delivery.
PACIFIC

# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1918 NO. 3

## Editorial.

Recently there passed from our midst a member of our profession whose personal qualities deserve more than mere ordinary comment and attention. Few men have had such an interesting, active and busy career and have acted with such unselfish devotion in giving their time and energy for the benefit of their fellow men.

Born in Portsmouth, England, 1852, he received his early training under the English system and practiced his profession in Southsea and Wimbledon till 1889. He was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a member of the Quantity Surveyors' Association of London. He had been a member of the Junior Conservative Club, held rank in the Royal Engineers and was a retired captain of an East Surrey regiment (now Twenty-third London Regiment).

GEORGE ALEXANDER WRIGHT, A. I. A., 1852-1918

He brought his family to California in 1891 and made his home in Alameda, where for several years he assisted the city officials as Advisory Architect in selection of designs for public schools, library and present city hall

He was associated with a number of prominent San Francisco architects in the designing and erection of numerous buildings, his last associate and partner being Mr. George Rushforth, and was best known for his unusual skill in construction, specifications and rendering estimates.

He was the father of the "Quantity System" in America and the author of several publications on the subject, also "Wright on Building Arbitration." At one time, touring the Eastern States lecturing upon these subjects before architectural and contractors' associations, he awakened an interest in these bodies upon a standard quantity system; in fact, for over twenty years he was tireless in efforts to better existing conditions in estimating and contracting. Like all leaders in a great task, he received very little recognition at the hands of his fellow practitioners, but his last days must have brought him some reward in the knowledge that this system attracted attention and is now being used in some municipal and government work in Eastern cities.

He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and a past president of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast; as a member of the San Francisco Chapter of A. I. A. he was one of its active workers and always interested in its affairs, particularly those of an ethical nature.

Apart from his profession, not only was he interested in civil and military affairs, but found time for other things; he had that breadth of mind enriched by experience, study and travel in many parts of the world. In early life, when the Prince of Wales made his Indian tour in 1875-6, Captain Wright accompanied the royal party, and one of his most cherished possessions was a silver medallion commemorating that event, which the Prince (afterward King Edward) presented to him personally. Since coming to America, he has traveled extensively, and what knowledge he has acquired has always been for the benefit of his profession and fellow men.

His benevolent nature needs no better illustration than the fact that he and Mrs. Wright deeded forty acres of beautiful wooded land in Napa Valley to provide a home for disabled soldiers and sailors of British birth now serving in American and British forces; these lovely hills will always be a reminder to the loyal men of Britain of many parts of the land of their birth.

A great American once said: "Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong." "Know a fine character and entertain it with hospitality." To Mr Wright's friends and intimates his habit of mind was a natural equity and justice and he inspired respect among all who dealt with him because of this atmosphere of honor which enveloped him; his sincerity and earnestness naturally influenced others, because he stood for the *Just* and *True*. He had that moral quality which fairly radiated from his countenance; it was an outward expression which none could fail to see that came into contact with his sunny and hospitable nature. Free from envy, his generous soul appreciated the beautiful and genuine in others. It was a privilege to enjoy his friendship; although of modest demeanor, his personal force stimulated and sustained those closely related to him. Among the architectural profession men of his breadth of mind, training and experience are fast disappearing, *the architect* of *the past, the master builder;* and above all this, he was a true gentleman in every sense, with his genial, kindly, benevolent nature, a man of truth and sincerity, neither dependent nor servile, but a strong personality; manhood first and then gentleness.

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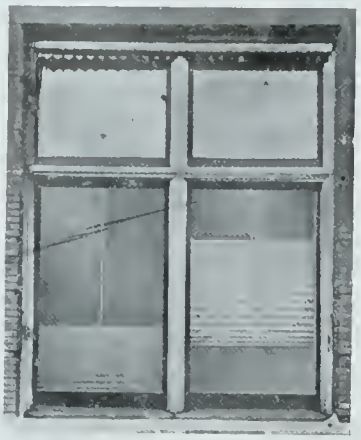

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It has always been against my judgment to give testimonials such as this, but in this case I feel the installation has been so satisfactory that I would like to furnish you with this testimonial.

Very truly yours, J. M. HANNAFORD.

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co-operation from the local British people and others in sympathy with such a memorial.

"This movement is intended to be entirely free from any suggesion of charity or benevolence. The aim of the founder is largely to help those who can, to some extent, help themselves. Then, after the war, what can be more fitting, or more in accord with our ideals, than to continue the good work and offer homes (with or without endowment) to the aged British men and women of California, with some sanitarium features added? In such a place our people from all hospitals, as well as from their own sick rooms, may find recuperation, rest and restored health among ideal surroundings, and above all, among their own country people, in comfortable cottage homes, which it is to be the aim of the Victoria Memorial to provide.

"Another feature proposed is to establish a small British colony as an adjunct of the Victoria Memorial, where elderly persons, or those with but few family ties, may provide themselves with a cottage of their own, and live in a congenial atmosphere near their own kinsmen."

The project was unanimously endorsed by the meeting, H. B. M. Consul General A. Carnegie Ross, among others, proffering co-operation. The British societies, it was suggested, should in due time erect and maintain cottages on the site, same to form part of the Memorial.

A clear title to the site and grounds, signed and acknowledged by Mr. and Mrs. Wright, has been vested in the following-named trustees: Bruce Heathcote, John A. Bishop, James Otis, Wm. Hague and G. Alexander Wright. A board of governors, representative of all British interests, is in process of appointment by the trustees.

## NOLAN'S SERIES

The Editor is in receipt of first addition. No. 1 of the Series, as edited by Thomas Nolan, M. S., A. M., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, editor-in-chief Kidder's Architects and Builders' Pocket Book, professor of Architectural Construction, University of Pennsylvania.

This first addition contains specifications and data for tin roofing. The pamphlet is the standard size, 8½x11 inches, as recommended by the American Institute of Architects, in which the editor, Mr. Thomas Nolan, is responsible for the form and arrangement of data given him that has been supplied by N. & G. Taylor Co.

The status of the editor is that of an architectural advisor to the manufacturers, to assist them in presenting to architects and to all others interested in building, "clear technical information, conveniently divided for classification, and printed on sheets of the standard size." The purpose of the series is to offer helpful *suggestions* to architects as to *how they can specify and use* certain building materials and appliances in case they *do* decide to specify them; and to publish and distribute condensed descriptions of such materials and appliances; and it is not the purpose to advertise or to discriminate between different materials.

The editor has no proprietary or pecuniary interest in any building material or appliance, or in their sale or use; and is interested only in presenting in proper form matter submitted by those who wish to contribute their data for the pamphlets of the series, and who believe it is to their own advantage to offer in this way to the profession their technical information.

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# Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

## The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

*San Francisco Chapter,* 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

*Southern California Chapter,* 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

*Oregon Chapter,* 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberber. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

*Washington State Chapter,* 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. First Vice-President, A. H. Albertson, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Pullman. Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Gerald C. Field, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

*The American Institute of Architects*—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

*Board of Directors for One Year*—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. *For Two Years*—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *For Three Years*—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

## Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

February 21, 1918

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, February 21st, at Bergez-Frank's Restaurant, 427 Bush Street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the President, at 8:00 p. m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., Fred H. Meyer, Bernard R. Maybeck, James A. Magee, W. H. Crim, Jr., Charles P. Weeks, J. S. Fairweather, Sylvain Schnaittacher, W. B. Faville, Morris M. Bruce, W. C. Hays, Ernest A. Coxhead, G. A. Lansburgh.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. W. S. Scott, Secretary Master Plumbers' Association relative to the segregation of furring and lathing apart from plastering contract; from the Contracting Lathers' Association relative to the same matter; from the Architects' Samples Corporation regarding the delivery of samples and catalogs to architects and engineers; from Mr. H. F. Withey, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, to Mr. Bakewell, in *re* selection of juror for Sacramento Competition and Committee on Relations with Neighboring Chapters.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. Hays received a letter from Mr. Rankin, of the Committee on Competitions of the Institute, relative to our resolution opposing two stage competitions.

NEW BUSINESS

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Newman be asked to withdraw his resignation and become a non-resident member. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that letters from the Plasterers' Association and from the Contracting Lathers' Association be acknowledged and placed on file. Carried.

A committee consisting of W. B. Faville, as chairman, and Messrs. Hays and Schnaittacher was appointed by the Chair to consult in relation to Architects' Samples Corporation.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer and seconded that nomination of candidates for jurors for Sacramento Competition be made as soon as possible. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer, and seconded, that letters be sent to all the members, who shall signify whether or not they are willing to be candidates for juror of the State Buildings Competition, and that from this number two candidates shall be voted on by a preferential method to be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Maybeck, speaking for the Art Association, asked the architects to co-operate with the Association in the Spring Exhibition by exhibiting architectural work and expressed the hope that closer relations between the artists and architects might be established for their mutual benefit.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer, and seconded, that the chairman carefully consider the appointment of a committee to confer with the Art Association to co-operate with them in the Spring Exhibition. Carried.

At a dinner given on January 29th at Bergez-Frank's Old Poodle Dog Restaurant, by the Chapter, in honor of Mr. Arthur Brown, Jr., there was a very large attendance of members and guests, who all wished him everything good in his new activities as lecturer on architecture at Harvard University.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1918.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

## Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and fourteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring Street, on Wednesday, February 13, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Backus, President, at 7:30 p. m.

The following members were present: J. J. Backus, F. P. Davis, A. M. Edelman, W. E. Erkes, J. C. Hillman, R. G. Hubby, F. D. Hudson, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, S. T. Norton, Robert H. Orr, H. M. Patterson, A. W. Rea, W. J. Saunders, A. R. Walker, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. P. H. Adams, architect, of London, England, and a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. Henry Rosenthal, editor of the *American Building News Association,* of Cincinnati; Mr. C. L. Johnson, of New York City, of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; and Mr. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Builder and Contractor.*

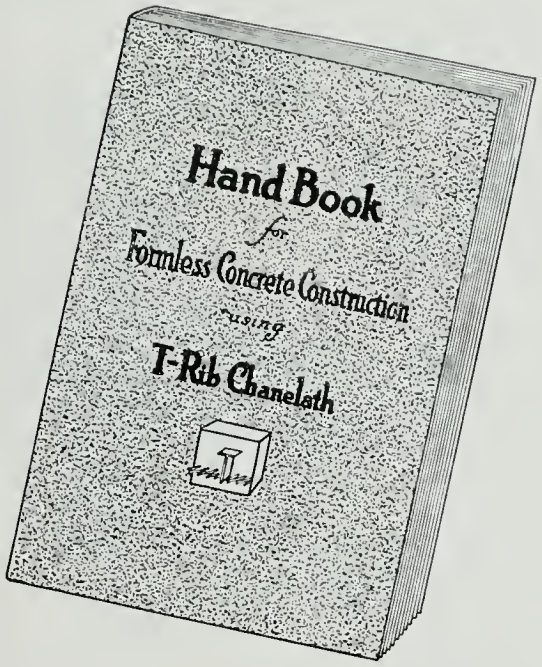
Minutes of the one hundred and thirteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were read:

From Mr. William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the Institute, announcing the assignment to the Southern California Chapter of Mr. Floyd E. Brewster, of Riverside, formerly of the Brooklyn Chapter.

From Mr. Ross G. Montgomery, stating that he had entered military service in the Ordnance Department, and requesting a remittance of current dues.

From Mr. Everett R. Perry, of the Los Angeles Public Library, setting forth the need of the Camp Kearney Library for technical and scientific books and magazines in greater numbers than are now being received, requesting that the Chapter members assist as much as pos-

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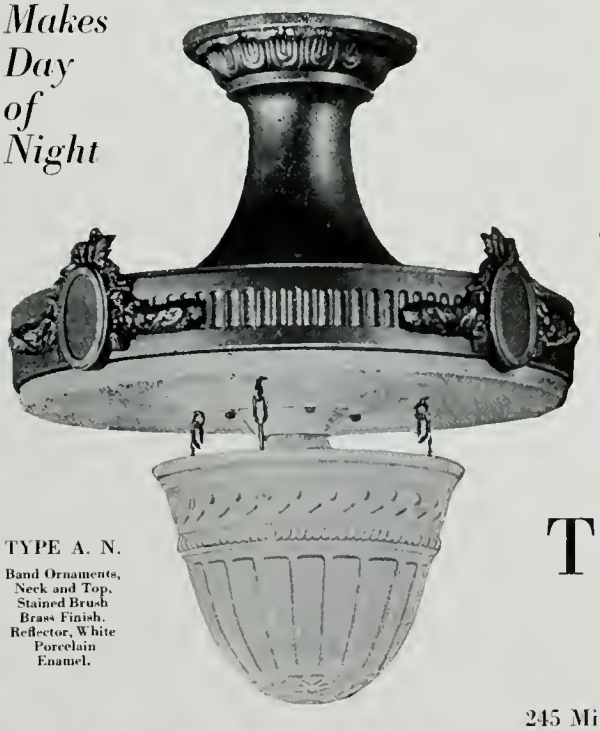

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sible in supply manuals, text books, etc., on the subject of mechanics. After a brief discussion, it was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Krempel and duly carried, that the matter be laid upon the table.

Under the head of "Papers and Discussions," the President introduced Mr. R. Germain Hubby, who delivered a very interesting paper upon the subject of "Colors in Architecture," followed by a brief discussion by several members, concluding with a vote of thanks to Mr. Hubby.

Mr. Rosenthal was then introduced, and spoke of the seriousness of the housing problem, and building conditions in general over the country as affected by the war. He called attention to the action being contemplated by the Government in curtailing the credit extended by banks and loan associations for building purposes, and urged that, should the Government proceed with such legislation, the Chapter and its members use their influence in protest against such action.

Mr. Johnson was the next speaker. He talked for a few moments upon the work of the Atlas Portland Cement Company and the experiments they had made in the use of colors in stucco. He spoke of the advantage of having in California a large amount and variety of minerals which could be used to good effect in plaster work.

Mr. Adams was next introduced, and favored the Chapter with a few informal remarks, after which Mr. Martin invited all those present to visit and inspect the new Grauman Theater, as his guests.

The Secretary offered the suggestion that hereafter the meetings of the Chapter be held on the second Tuesday in each month as formerly, and the same being favorably considered, the change was authorized by the President.

In conclusion, the President extended the Chapter's thanks to the guests for their presence, and expressed appreciation of the papers and talks as given by the several speakers.

The meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

H. F. Withey, Secretary.

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# Minutes of Washington State Chapter

## MINUTES OF THE 225TH REGULAR MEETING, HELD ON FEBRUARY 6, 1918, BLUE BIRD CAFE

Present: President Huntington, Messrs. Bebb, Field, Gould, Josenhans, Loveless, Schack, Stephen, Thomas, Svarz, Willatzen, Willcox, Baeder, Park, Richardson, Williams, Ziegler, Mann, Siebrand.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved, and also the minutes of the special meetings of January 18th and January 21st.

Mr. Gould introduced Mr. Daniels, a mining engineer, who made some remarks in connection with his experience with architectural matters.

Mr. Willcox gave a brief description of his trip to Washington and spoke of the efforts being made by the Government in the erection of temporary housing space to accommodate the overflowing departments. He also drew the attention of the members to a form of contract which was being prepared by a committee of architects appointed by the Shipping Board; the contract being intended for use by the Government when they employed architectural services.

### STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Exhibition Committee:* Mr. Mann, chairman, reported in accordance with instructions at the last meeting that it would be possible for the Chapter to secure space in the Puget Mill Company building at Third Avenue and Madison Street, in which to hold a housing exhibition. There were numerous suggestions made as to the size, character and location of the exhibit, which were followed by a motion by Mr. Gould that the Chapter hold a large exhibit of housing and allied subjects at an early date and that the committee report to the Executive Committee as to what arrangements can be made for holding it.

There seemed a strong desire on the part of many members to hold a small exhibit consisting mostly of the small house plans and such other industrial housing material as could be quickly assembled. Speed in getting these before the public was pointed out, and, after some discussion, Mr. Gould's motion for a large exhibit carried, following which Mr. Thomas moved that the Exhibition Committee arrange for a showing of the small house plans at the earliest possible time. This motion was carried also.

Mr. Gould extended an invitation to all Chapter members to attend a smoker to be held by the Architectural Department of the University on Friday evening.

*Institute Affairs Committee:* Mr. Bebb reported, in the absence of Mr. A. H. Albertson, the chairman, that the committee did not desire to make a report at this time until the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute at Washington in January, which will be published in the next number of the journal, has been received by the members and they have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with details of the subject touched upon.

The Secretary read some interesting letters from the men in army service, one from Major Somervell being particularly interesting, and also letters from Captain Alden and Lieutenant Sexsmith.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Capitol Plans Committee:* Mr. Willcox, chairman, stated that the committee had forwarded a letter to the Governor requesting him to appoint three experts from outside of the State to pass upon the proposed changes in the adopted group plan and to determine whether the group plan could be improved upon. A letter to the Governor was read by the Secretary and Mr. Bebb, one of the members of the committee, stated that fully a dozen State Senators had written to the Governor protesting against the erection of the Administration Building at this time in view of war conditions. He also reminded the members that in accordance with press reports the cost of the building had risen by successive stages from $400,000 about the first of October to $750,000 according to latest reports. Mr. Bebb further suggested that the Governor invest the one million dollars raised by the half mill tax levy to provide funds for the capitol group in Liberty Bonds until such a time as the cost of material and labor has returned to a normal basis.

*War Relief Committee:* Mr. Baeder reported, in the absence of Mr. Blair, that the committee had sent out a number of letters and made a number of personal calls in an endeavor to secure tracing linen for the Red Cross, and he stated that the committee had prepared the following resolution, with the suggestion that it be adopted by the Chapter: "That the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., offer its co-operation to the State Council of Defense." The point was brought out that the Institute had offered its services and those of its Chapter to the President at the time this country entered the war. The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

*Committee on Small House Plans:* Mr. Loveless, chairman, called on Mr. Thomas for a report regarding the remodeling drive and suggested that the committee be divided into two parts, one to care for the remodeling drive and the other the original committee work. Mr. Thomas stated that in the remodeling drive considerable publicity had been gained through the publicity department of the Chamber of Commerce and through the poster designed by Mr. Richardson, which will be set in store windows. The mortgage and loan companies were greatly interested and arrangements will be perfected whereby they would make mention of the drive in their advertisements. Over fifty applications for free advice have been made at the City Architect's office. Several members of the committee have appeared before various organizations such as the Rotary Club, Municipal League, etc., in order to call their attention to the remodeling drive.

Mr. Loveless continued the report of the Small House Committee, stating that a number of meetings of the committee together with the men who are preparing plans had been held in order to criticise one another's work and to insure the best results. He suggested that the resolution be amended so that plans would be sold for $15.00, without restriction as to the class of people to whom they will be sold. He suggested that the profits from the sale of the first sets be turned into a fund for the financing of further publicity. He asked that the committee be granted a free hand in all matters pertaining to this subject. There ensued a lengthy discussion on the various phases of the question, in which it was brought out, by those opposed to the committee proceeding, the possibility that, if the Chapter went into the production of stock plans of small houses, it would be opposed to the code of ethics of the Institute. It was pointed out, however, that, although this may be a radical step, the architects are better off without work of this class and do not want it in their offices, and clients could not pay a commission commensurate with the work involved. Also that there would be a notable improvement in the course of time in the appearance of our city if well-designed small houses were built, and at this time it would tend to bring the profession in a creditable manner before the public; that there would be no chance of confusion in the matter of charges between these stock plans and the usual charge for residence work, inasmuch as there would be a statement on the drawings covering this point.

Mr. Gould moved that the power of the committee be limited and defined. This motion was seconded by Mr. Bebb. After some discussion in which it appeared that the committee did not care to carry on work to which the Chapter was opposed and the reading of the original resolution passed at the meeting of January 21st, Mr. Thomas moved as a substitute motion that the powers of the committee be considered and defined at once by the members present. This motion carried. Mr. Thomas then stated that he believed the powers of the committee were clearly defined and the resolution empowering it to proceed and further moved that the committee proceed in conformity with the resolution and the amendments thereto and that no restrictions be placed on the sale of the plans. Several conflicting amendments to this motion and substitute motions were made, which were afterward withdrawn by their sponsor. An amendment made by Mr. Park, limiting the sale of the plans to June 1st, was carried, after which the resolution of Mr. Thomas, as above stated, was carried without a dissenting vote. Considerable discussion followed as to the price to be charged for additional sets of plans and specifications. This matter was left in the hands of the committee to decide.

### NEW BUSINESS

The Secretary read a letter prepared by the Executive Committee, which it was proposed should be sent to the School Board, regarding the resignation of Mr. Blair as School Architect and the Chapter's offering its services to the board in the matter of method by which their architectural services should be procured. Mr. Stephen moved the adoption of the committee's report for the elimination of paragraph No. 4. Mr. Willcox drew the attention of the Chapter to the point that the Institute had gone on record as opposed to competitions. It appeared that the consensus of opinion was that the Chapter should not make a definite offer regarding any particular method of procedure by the board, but should offer their services and define the qualifications which they have to pass on matters of this nature. A substitute motion was made by Mr. Thomas, and amended by Mr. Stephen, that the letter be prepared and presented at the School Board meeting on February 8th. The substitute motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

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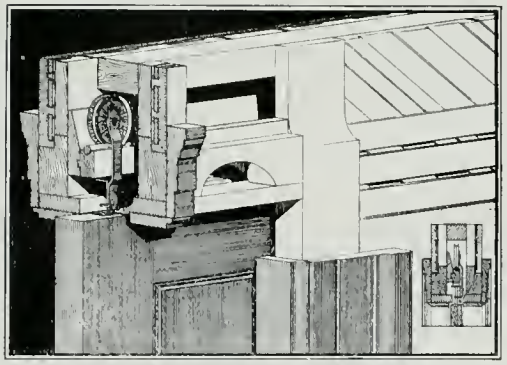

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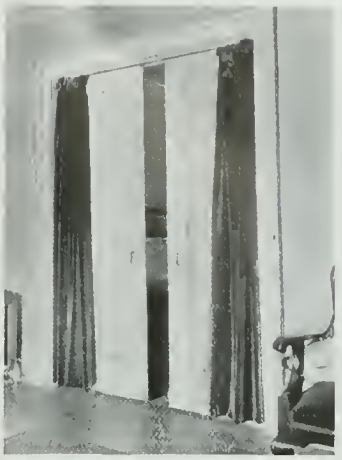

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Carbonic Anhydride, sometimes called Carbonic Acid Gas or Carbon Dioxide, is obtainable at a low price in all parts of the world. It is the same gas widely used for carbonating mineral waters, etc., and is put on the market in steel drums. Refrigeration is produced by the expansion of the Carbonic Anhydride gas and on account of its exceedingly low boiling point, low temperatures can be readily obtained.

We are pioneers in the Carbonic Anhydride Refrigerating Industry and give our customers the benefit of our vast experience.

The Kroeschell Refrigerating Machine is extensively used by the Navies, Merchant Marine, Ocean Liners, Freighters, Yachts, and all manner of building construction requiring refrigeration.

## J. A. DRUMMOND

California Representative

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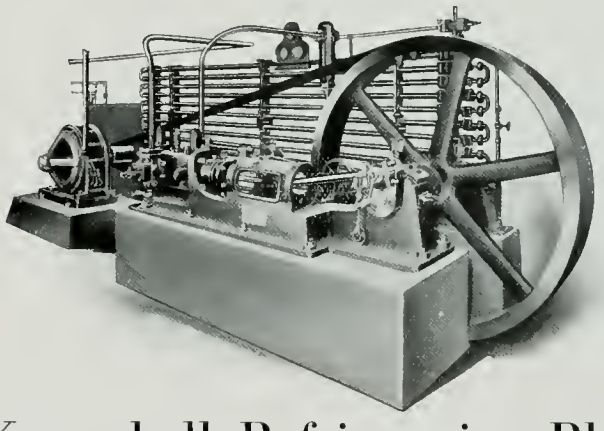

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*Reasons why you should use the Kroeschell Carbonic Anhydride Refrigerating Plant:*

It is more compact and requires less space than any other.
It is simple in construction and easy to operate.
It is economical in the use of power and water.
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Its safety in operation places it above all other refrigerating machines.
CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE is harmless and odorless.
It is non-combustible and cannot cause explosions.
It is a fire extinguisher.
It is neutral toward all materials and food products.
Its cost is about one-fourth that of ammonia.

# ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

## Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

**ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER**
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7¾x10¾, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

**ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING**
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

**ASBESTOS SHINGLES**
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

**BARS, REINFORCING**
Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Square, round and corrugated.

**BRICK, ENAMELED**
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue on "Enameled Brick for Facing," illustrating and listing names of prominent buildings finished with Enameled Brick. 5x7½, 48 pp.

**BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES**
Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Imported and domestic brands.
Catalogues and various literature.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, contalning illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5x7, 54 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**BRICK, PRESSED**
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Moulded and Ornamental Pressed Brick. General catalogue. 5x7, 54 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**BRICK, PAVING**
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.

**CEMENT, PORTLAND**
Atlas Portland Cement Company, The, 30 Broad St., New York.
(Western Representatives, see advertisement.)
Building a Bungalow. Addressed to owners. Booklet 8x10½ 14 pp, with 4 insert plates.
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Early Stucco Houses. With modern stucco specifications. Booklet. 8½x11 in. 24 pp.
Guide to Good Stucco. Addressed to contractors. Booklet. 8½x11. 20 pp.
Handbook and Treatise. Concrete in factory construction. 6½x8¾ in. 250 pp.
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Walter Both, 1615 Mission Street, San Francisco.

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Otis Escalators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 36 pp.

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Manufacturing Equipment and Engineering Co., Framingham, Mass.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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Glass Samples.
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J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

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J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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**LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS**
MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

**LATH, METAL**
North Western Expanded Metal Co., 934 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
Designing Data. Scientific treatise on reinforced concrete. 4x6½ in. 88 pp.
Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath. Treatise on metal lath, with details and specifications. 6x9 in. 52 pp.
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Kyanize Enamel. Complete specifications. Booklet. 5x7 in. 20 pp.
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Catalogues, literature and color cards.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
San Francisco Office, James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp. Color plates.
Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

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**Northern Manager, H. L. Frank**, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.
**Southern Manager, C. B. Noyes**, 201 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
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**Kroeschell Bros. Ice Machine Co.**, 472 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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**REINFORCING**
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**Leonard Peterson & Co.**, 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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**Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co.**, Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
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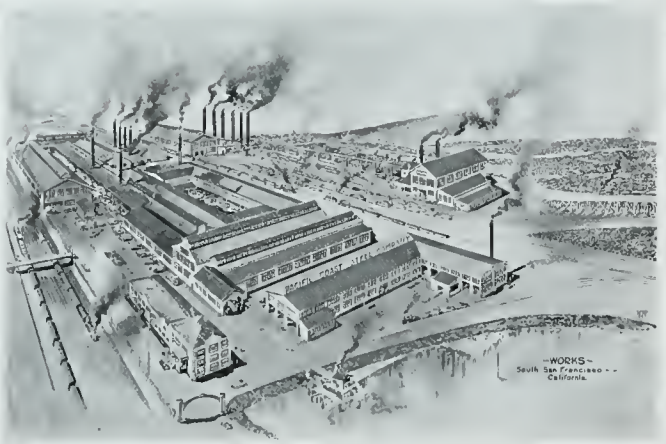


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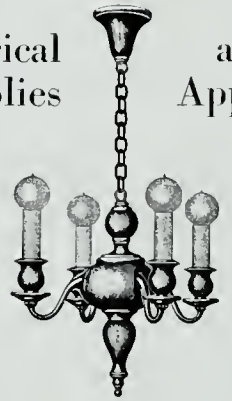

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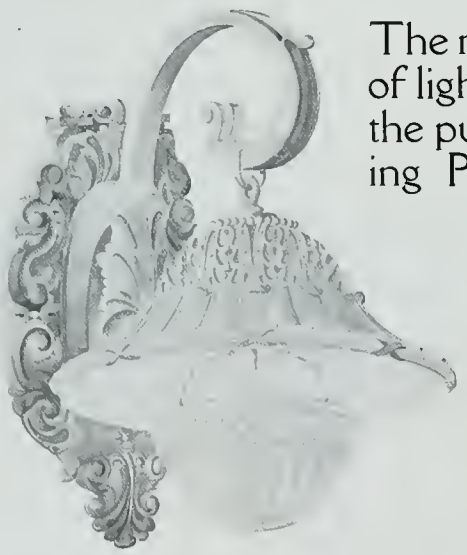

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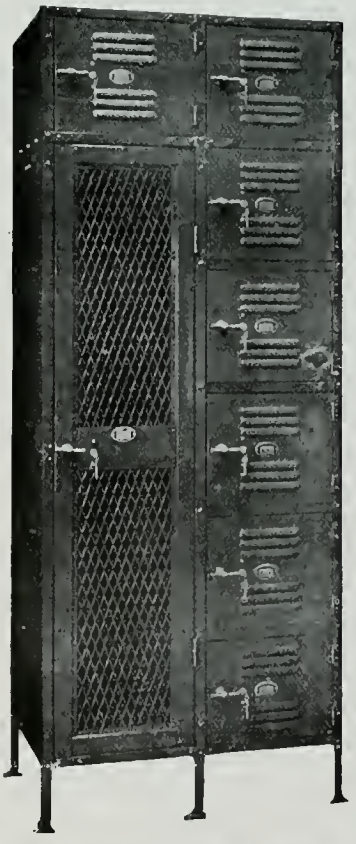

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# Gladding, McBean & Co.

*Manufacturers of*

## CLAY PRODUCTS

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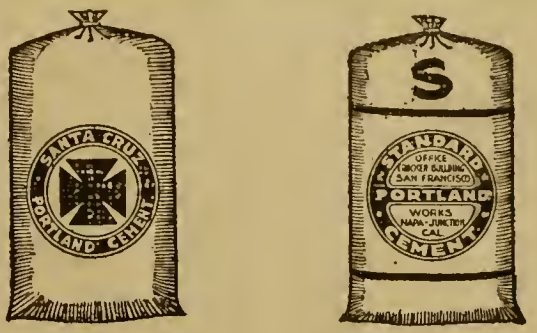


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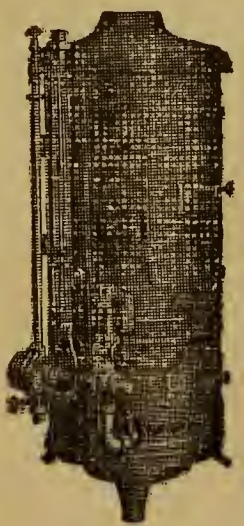

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# Otis Operatorless Elevators Keep Freight Terminals Clear

THE country is learning through costly experience that freight efficiency depends as much upon terminal and warehouse facilities as upon railroad service.

Old-fashioned systems at warehouses are certain to cause congestion. Platforms are blocked. Cars that should be emptied and released at once are held up for days, even weeks.

But there is a key to this situation. Designers of up-to-date terminals, warehouses and other industrial buildings have found it in the use of Industrial Trucks in connection with

## OTIS OPERATORLESS ELEVATORS

With the Otis Operatorless Elevator, as the name implies, no operator is needed. The freight handler places his trucks on the elevator and sends them to the desired floor simply by pushing a button. When the floor is reached an automatic leveling device registers the elevator platform with the landing, the doors are opened automatically and the load is ready to be rolled off---still on the same wheels which carried it from the car.

Steady progress. No congestion. No waste of time or labor.

## OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

2300 Stockton Street San Francisco, California

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# THE ARCHITECT

VOLUME XV · NUMBER 4
APRIL 1918

# Fuller's Washable Wall Finish

READY MIXED

A washable, wearwell, sanitary finish
for use on interior walls of plaster

## Washable Wall Finish

Fills the discriminating demand for a
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# High Grade Plumbing in High Grade Buildings

MANY of the finest specimens of architecture and construction are equipped with "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures. Three typical ones, of widely varying types, are shown on this page. They cover the range of school, apartment building and office and shop building, and are representative of the finest architectural achievements in this country.

The fixtures in these buildings are in keeping with their other points of quality and excellence, the installations affording good examples of the adaptability—to *all* requirements—of

# "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

Architects will be interested in the plumbing data relating to these buildings—appearing below the illustrations.

The services of the "Standard" organization—with personal representation in the leading cities—are gladly extended at the request of architects, also the conveniences of "Standard" permanent exhibits.

To be of assistance whenever possible, with counsel and suggestions cheerfully given if desired, is the policy of this company

**Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.**
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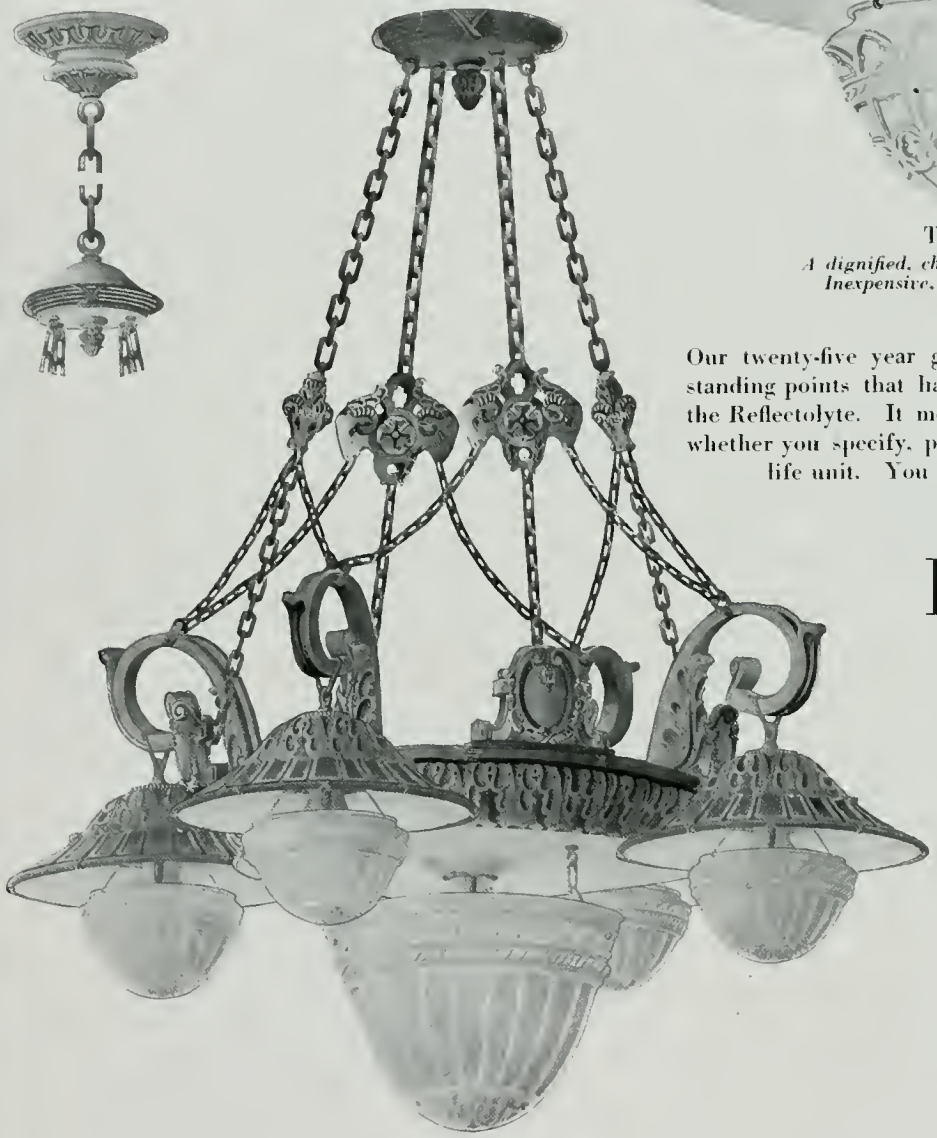
Even if all other things were equal, you would give first consideration to a lighting system that promises to endure

TYPE J. G.

*A dignified, chaste design for churches. Inexpensive, efficient, easily cleaned.*



TYPE G. M.

Metal Parts, Dull Brass Finish. Reflectors, White Porcelain Enamel and Opal Glass. Of remarkable beauty is this multiple unit intended for the church. Decorative pattern on body is carried out in blown glass bowls. Chains are hung with splendid effect. Ceiling being softly lighted through "Junior" reflectors, structural beauty of interior is shown at its best.

You also know that a reflector of heavy steel, with high quality porcelain enamel fused on, layer by layer, must outlast by many years those with painted surfaces that crack and peel from heat of modern high-intensity lamps.

You realize, too, that it pays well to link up your professional or business reputation with equipment of highest character.

Unqualified satisfaction is assured with your specification, purchase, sale or installation of Reflectolyte units.

Our twenty-five year guarantee is just one of the outstanding points that has won a nation-wide market for the Reflectolyte. It means absolute protection for you whether you specify, purchase, install or sell this long-life unit. You see in all our advertising:

## Reflectolyte

*"Makes Day of Nght"*

This slogan presupposes a high degree of lighting efficiency. Without such efficiency our twenty-five-year guarantee would mean little or nothing.

The Reflectolyte is absolutely correct in design. You who have studied the science of lighting understand *why* the oppositely inclined reflecting surfaces (patented) diffuse more light more widely than other units of the same general type.

## The Reflectolyte Co.

*Manufacturers*

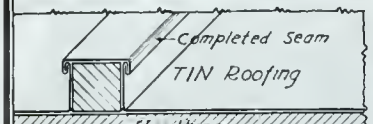
J. A. DRUMMOND

California Representative

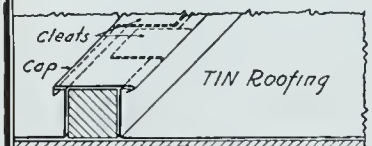
245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

# TIN ROOFING-RIBBED ROOFING, RIBBED TIN

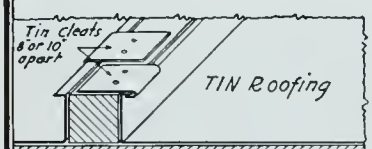
· SERVICE · TRADE · EXPERT SERVICE · MARK · SHEETS ·
· N & G · TAYLOR · COMPANY ·
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA U.S.A.
SERVICE SHEET 1 · NO. 18
DATED · JANUARY · 1916 ·



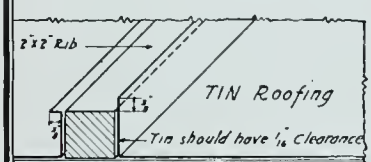

FINALLY Turn both folds down against side of rib snugly thus completing the joint — Cover end with Tin piece with lap turned out on all sides and finish same as cap



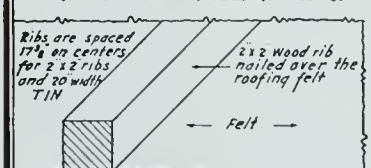

NEXT - Cap is cut 3 3/8 wide allowing 3/8 on each side to turn - One side is turned as far as possible - the other turned square Hook the sharp turned edge to tin then press the other side down and fold under




THEN - Tin cleats, one for either side are locked over the lap and then nailed securely to the top of the ribs These cleats are usually spaced 8" or 10" apart along the entire length of Rib



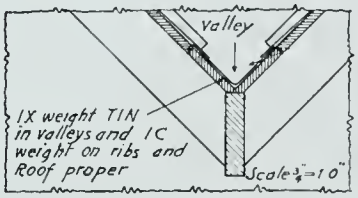

NEXT - The tin is applied to the roof between the ribs - using either sheet or rolled TIN and turned up to stand 3/8 above the height of rib. The 3/8 is next turned out and is ready to receive the cap

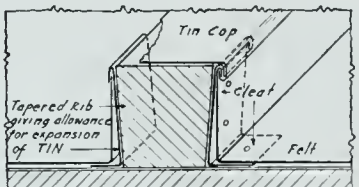



FIRST - Cover sheathing with a good quality building Felt or Waterproof paper free from Tar or Acids - Then nail the wood ribs of desired size over the felt. Sheathing is laid in opposite direction to ribs

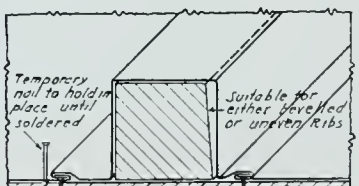
6" Open Valley

SKETCH OF VALLEY WITH RIBBED ROOFING

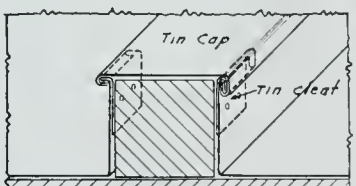


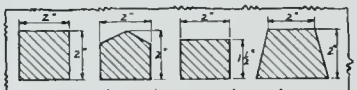

HERE - The rib tapers toward the bottom giving ample allowance for the expansion of the TIN. The cleats are fit snugly to the taper and are nailed to both the Rib and the sheathing.



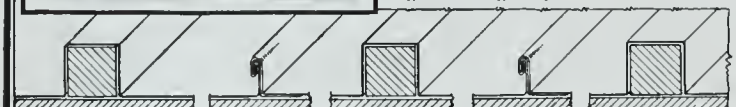

Method particularly adapted to BEVEL or IRREGULAR RIBS Here the cap is held on by regular Flat seams on each side of the RIB Scale 6" = 1'0"



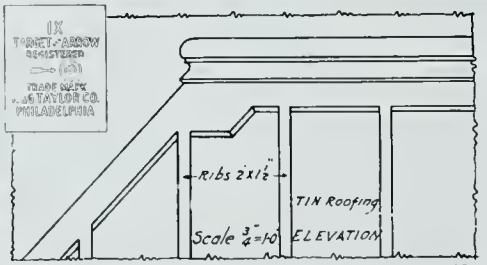

Method where similar cap is used, the cleats being fastened to the sides of the Rib instead of the top Scale 6" = 1'0"

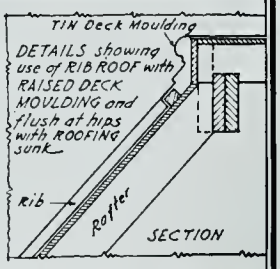


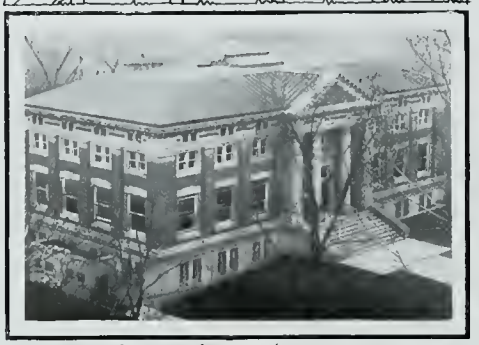

Four types in general use for WOOD RIBS to be covered with TIN SCALE 3" = 1'0"

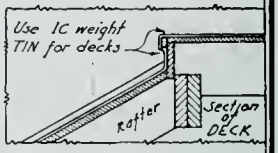


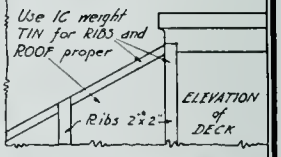
DETAILS SHOWING COMBINATION OF RIB & STANDING SEAM SCALE 6" = 1'0"

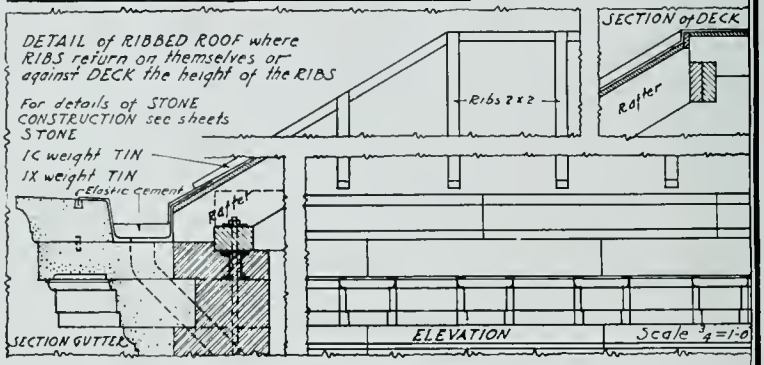


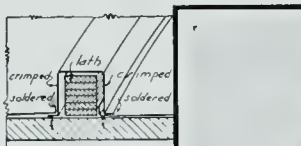


TIN Deck Moulding
DETAILS showing use of RIB ROOF with RAISED DECK MOULDING and flush at hips with ROOFING sunk
Rib
Rafter
SECTION



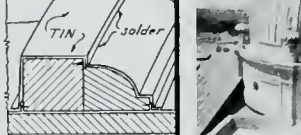




DETAIL of RIBBED ROOF where RIBS return on themselves or against DECK the height of the RIBS
For details of STONE CONSTRUCTION see sheets STONE
IC weight TIN
IX weight TIN
Elastic cement
Rafter
Ribs 2 x 2
SECTION of DECK
Rafter
SECTION GUTTER
ELEVATION
Scale 3/4" = 1'0"

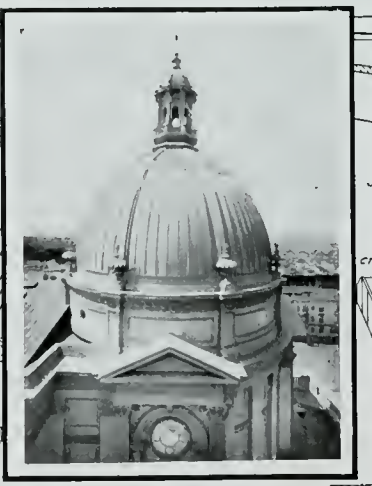



SECTION A-A Scale 3"-1'-0"



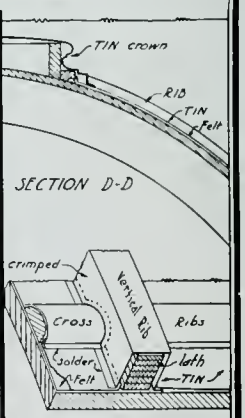

SECTION B-B

SECTION C-C

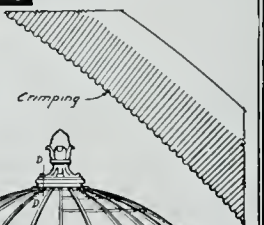


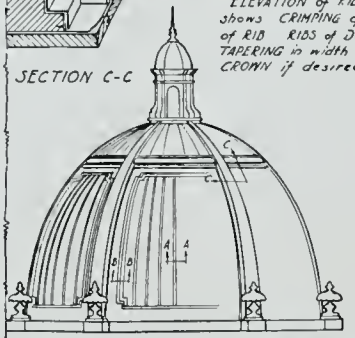
DOME covered with TIN. RIBBED

ELEVATION of RIB on the right shows CRIMPING of TIN on the sides of RIB RIBS of DOME may be made TAPERING in width from BASE to CROWN if desired



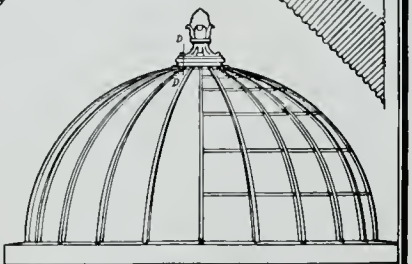

Sketch showing TIN JOINTS on horizontal RIB and intersection of both RIBS



ELEVATION of DOME shown above

Showing adaptability of TIN RIBBED ROOFING to ornamental Designs



ELEVATION of RIBBED DOME

One half showing VERTICAL RIBS - One half showing VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL RIBS

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The Carnegie Library, at Frankford, Philadelphia. The tin has been laid over half-round strips to give the desired ribbed effect.

# "TARGET AND ARROW" ROOFING TIN

**Is better than any ready-made roofing**—felts and paper and patent roll roofings, which are at best only temporary coverings, and bag and buckle and look cheap and poor, and help to feed the flames in case of fire.

**Is better than copper,** especially for large surfaces, as the great expansion and contraction of this metal under varying temperatures cause it to break apart at the seams. Copper will "craze" and "creep" under certain conditions. Much of the sheet copper sold nowadays does not seem to have the weather-resisting qualities of the old-time metal obtained by cruder methods of smelting.

**Is better than zinc,** which disintegrates on exposure to our atmosphere, particularly in salt air along the seaboard.

**Is better than sheet lead,** which creeps and draws itself out thinner and thinner until it falls apart. Both zinc and lead will melt and run down under moderate heat in case of fire.

**Every one who has had experience with good tin roofs will acknowledge these facts. The statements and attacks made against tin roofs by promoters of other kinds of roofing apply only to cheap roofing plates, the inferior output of an extensive industry. Such statements are not true of the old-time heavily coated, well-made plates, which have always given such excellent satisfaction.**

Tin roofing, tin-covered fire-doors and shutters, fireproof skylights, and window frames and sash for glazing with wire glass, sheet-metal fixtures for business offices, cornices, ventilators, heating systems, are all branches of your business that have directly to do with protection against fire. Tin roofing is probably the most important branch. It affords protection against the exposure hazard, of fires that attack from an outside source; and in the case of fire starting inside the building it covers, it will effectively prevent the flames from breaking through.

A tin roof prevents a fire in the same way as a tin-covered fire-door or shutter, although the roof is rarely subjected to severe heat.

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*Sole Manufacturers*
*Established in Philadelphia in 1810*

*Stocks carried at San Frnncisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland*

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*Pacific Coast Representative*
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## With Ice Cooled Water Supply

### For Shop, Factory, Office and General Use

Our fountains are designed to be connected with the municipal water supply, but they may be supplied from tank. They are equipped with the Keith Bubbler—a bubbling fountain of the highest merit. This bubbler is automatically, internally regulated so that a steady bubble may be maintained at a fixed point. The adjustment of this admits of so fixing the height and force of the stream as to deter placing the mouth directly in contact with the bubbler itself. The size of the stream is just right, not only for good service, but for economy of water.

All the various types of our waste-bowls are cast iron, heavily vitrified porcelain enameled on the inside.

This fountain is operated by a self-closing stop. The small fittings are nickel-plated.

The weight, when crated for shipment, is approximately 195 lbs. The tank holds approximately 75 lbs. of ice.

The fountain is scientifically designed to furnish water sufficiently ice-cooled to supply continuous procession of persons such as is customary under practical conditions as they ordinarily exist.

Providing the help with sufficient ice-cooled water has been found to cause greatly increased efficiency. This is by reason of the ice-water being instantly ready for use upon the turning of the stop and the saving of time incident to waiting for the water to run cold.

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Steel Stools and Chairs with Insert Wood Seats
Metal Vault Fixtures
Improved Soda Kettles, 40 and 60
Water Heaters and Instantaneous Mixers
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# METAL LOCKERS

This company manufactures lockers in standard and special types and sizes; with standard or special equipment in varied gauges with standard or special lock and locking devices; furnished in black, green, maroon and various other colors in baked enamel; in single or double tier; in single or double battery; arranged according to specifications as required, and designed for the special use for which they are furnished. We have many types and carry a large stock on hand.

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Vol. XV. No. 4

# THE ARCHITECT

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Associate Editors for April, 1918

WILLIAM C. HAYS - San Francisco
JOHN J. DONOVAN - Oakland
H. F. WITHEY - Los Angeles
IRVING F. MORROW - San Francisco

HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

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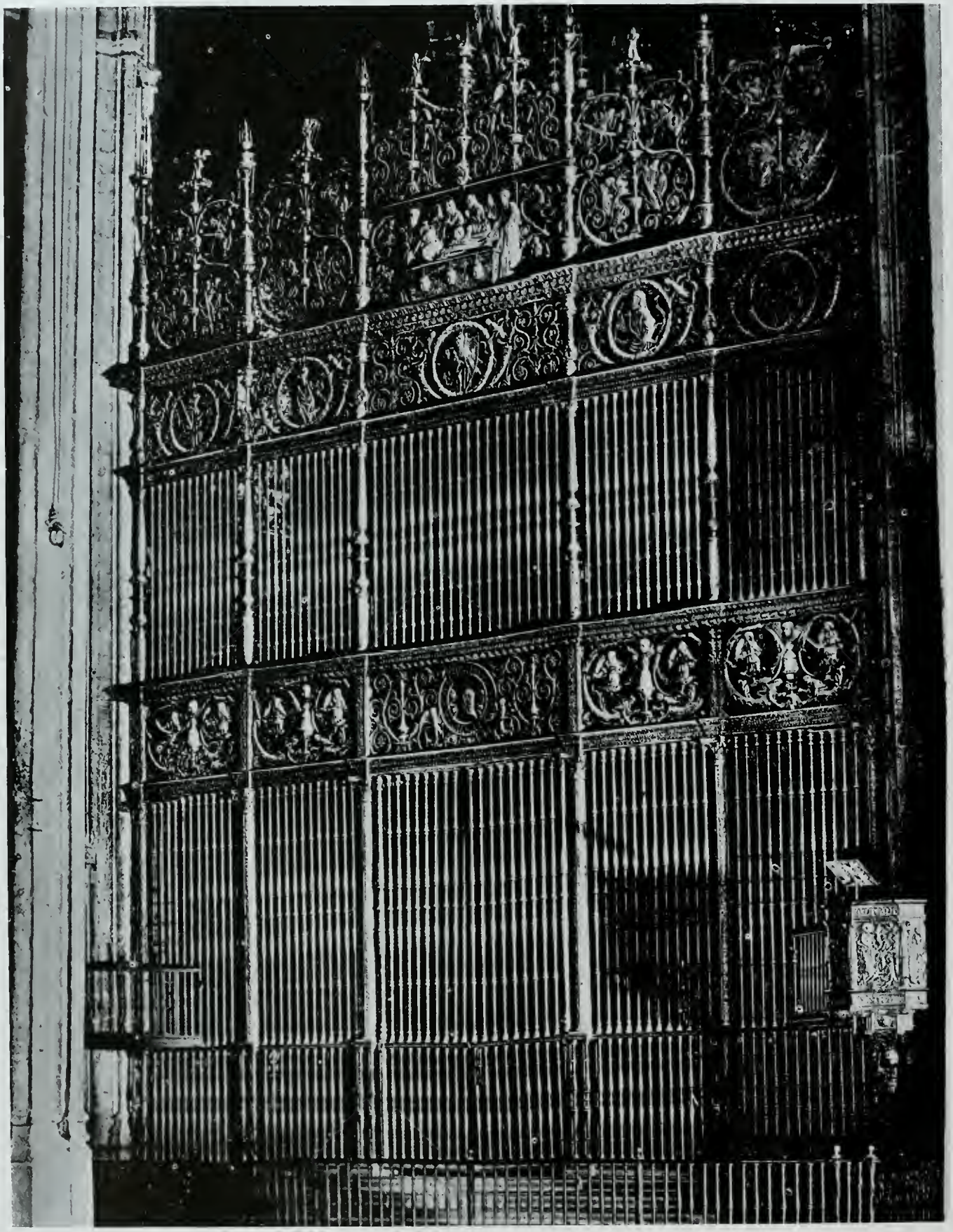


Great Screen of the Presbytery, Cathedral of Seville

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL, 1918 NO. 4

Fore Court Grille, Littlecote, Wiltshire, England.

# The Art of the Forge in Its Relation to Architecture

By WILLIAM C. HAYS

PART II. Continued from March number.

IN a previous article (THE ARCHITECT for March) an attempt has been made to study iron work with particular reference, not so much to æsthetic considerations as to the character of the material used and its physical properties, to the method of its production and to the tools used. To some extent also the simpler phases of iron working have been mentioned. These include the fundamental processes such as elongating, tapering, thickening and bending, and such changes in form as are produced by revolution of the piece. The various sorts of jointing have also been briefly described.

The processes thus far touched upon have all been of the simple sorts, not requiring such highly specialized skill as would be called "handicraft." There are, however, forms of delicate iron work which as much resemble the jeweler's craft as the smith's. Among these is that of hand hammering comparatively thin metal into foliated and floral forms, with stems and tendrils. There is needed here not only great skill of hand, but also a sense of artistry in modeling which is far from common. In our day many such forms are common commercial "material," made and sold, to be studied by the designer as to the possibilities they offer and "worked into" the composition. So assembled and welded together, some

not unacceptable pieces of work have been done, although these would not stand comparison with the earlier work which came in every part directly from the skilled hand.

"Chasing" is a character of work to some extent resembling the engraver's, although on a much heavier, coarser scale. This consists of carving or impressing lines in pattern or design. However, since it must all be done under the blow of a hammer, the forms which can or should be chased are extremely simple. Chasing has been appropriately used, for example, in tracing out the veinings of leaf and flower forms. "Damascening" is merely another development of a pseudo-engraving process and consists in cutting a design of narrow, flowing lines into the base metal and inlaying with some other, usually a precious one.

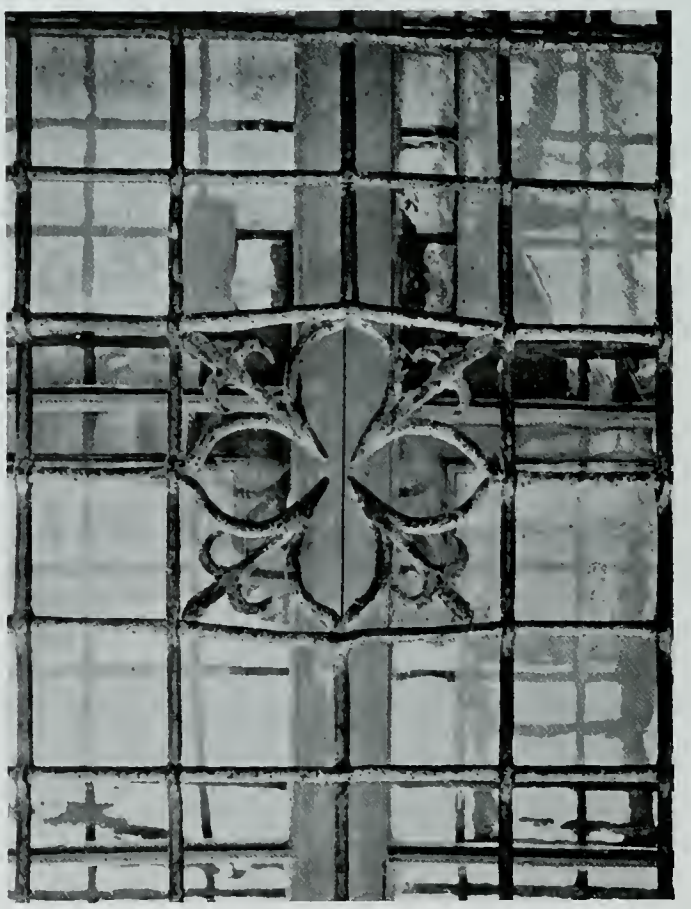
Transom Grille at Lucca

As the derivation of its name indicates, this method is an Oriental one and was brought to Spain by the Moors.

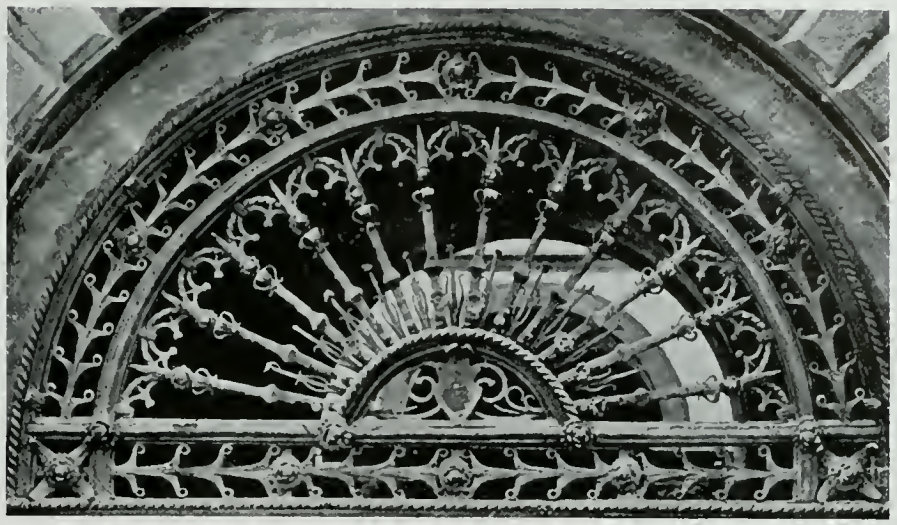
Among old Spanish works of the Gothic period there are some interesting examples in which thin sheets of iron have been combined by cutting and overlapping. It is thus that effects of small, delicately wrought Gothic tracery were sometimes produced, the underlying sheet of metal taking an outline that follows the cusps, while the upper sheet is set back a little and takes the structural lines of the ribs and tracery.

All methods studied here are presupposed to deal entirely with hand work; for it is obvious that during the best periods of the iron-working craft, machinery and "plants" were unknown. The best of the Spaniards, indeed, were men who not only wrought the

Screen in San Clemente, Rome



Fifteenth Century Grille, Reggio, Emilia



Transom Grille at Lucca

iron, but even produced it themselves by reduction, from the ore, in their own small Catalonian forges. To such men, whose tools and equipment were always of the simplest, such operations as turning were of course impossible. It is for this reason that there is a universally distinguished quality to many of the spindle-like forms (to give an example) which the workers of the Spanish and Italian Renaissance produced solely and most skilfully by hammering. This same quality, "individualizing" —adapting the term—is also characteristic of many ancient bronze vases of Greek and early Chinese workmanship; and the writer has in mind one Chinese vase of great charm, in which there is marked dissymmetry in the lines of the two sides of the piece, which, had it been produced by rotation, must have been identical.

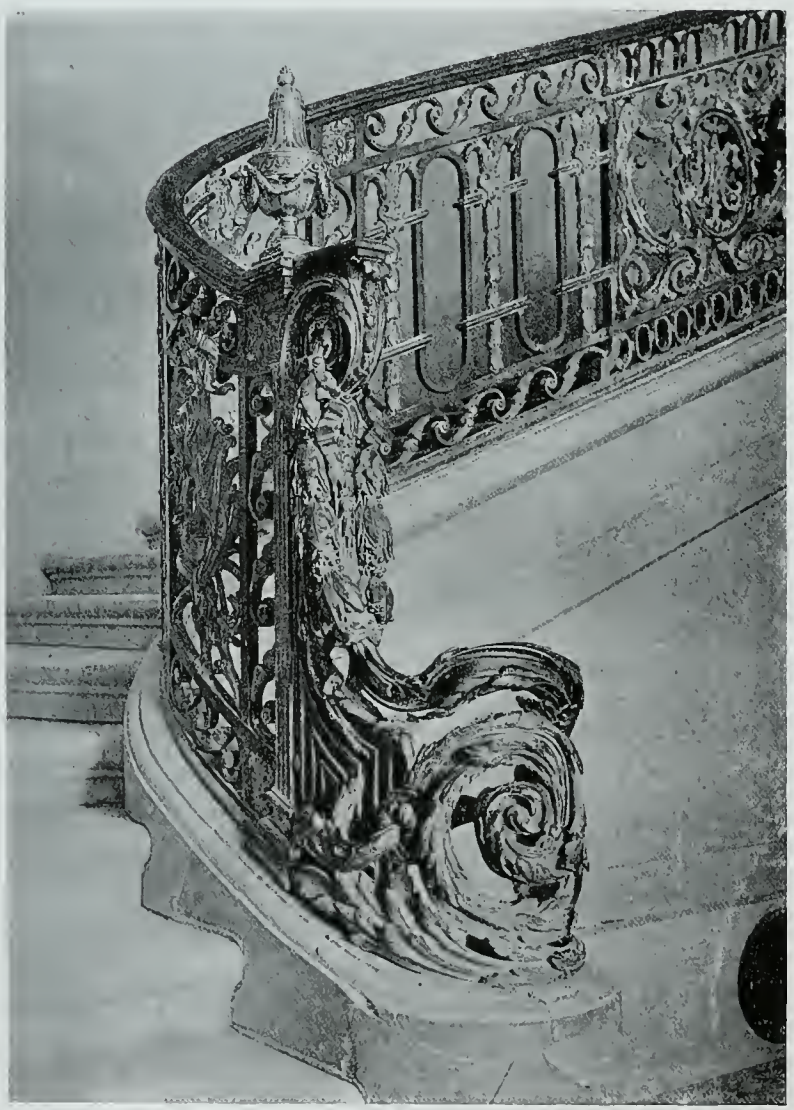
The coming of the machine in connection with modern practice has done much to facilitate speed and has greatly increased accuracy, to the loss of the higher quality—beauty. Precision in construction, fitting and adjustment is a first requisite for a piece of machinery or anything partaking of the character of machinery. The machinist who can produce work of minutest accuracy is a valuable asset in the community life, but those very qualities, which go to make the skilful mechanic, tend to destroy that which is to be sought for in the artist. A lock should be a perfect piece of mechanism; that is certainly to be hoped for, if not expected or achieved; that the visible lock plate should not be an exact counterpart of a million other lock plates, but, on the contrary, should be an interesting and

Torch Holder at Siena

Torch Holder, Reggio Emilia

Verona DETAILS OF GRILLE CRESTINGS Palermo

characteristic piece of work, as the Japanese differentiated their sword-hilts—this is the seldom realized dream of the architect or artist. It is doubtful if the working locks on old Spanish chests and strong-boxes are in any sense good locks. Produced at an expense of many days of labor, they are inferior to those which a New Britain manufactory would "turn out" in a few minutes and at a trifling fraction of the cost; but seldom has a present-day workman produced anything equal to the quality and design of lock plates, keys and even hinges that in the Renaissance time passed more or less as commonplaces.

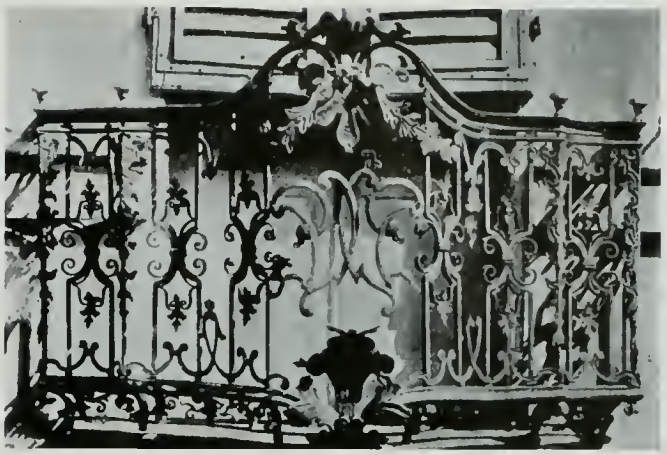


Start of Stair Rail, Petit Trianon, Versailles

But material and workmanship are not all of any craft. We must reckon on a third factor, much less obvious, yet far outweighing these other considerations. What is the psychological response of the worker to the appeal of his task, his "morale"? Interestedly, with respect for, and understanding of, his undertaking? One is at one's best only when the *man* is lost in the *work*. In this sense, any task that can challenge and command *all* that a man has to give is worthy of that man's doing *with* his all; mere manual skill is not availing. "Dexterity—the lower technique—may become habitual, and the more brilliant kinds of habit are often mistaken for the actual intention of great art; but great art is never habitual. Art has a perpetual living intention."

A simple comparison will illustrate this matter of appeal and response inherent in any craft. Life is easy on the whole, as it is surely ease-loving, for the Italians. It was not by chance, but by choice, that the Italians of the Renaissance were bronze, silver or gold workers—jewelers, and not smiths. Between their works produced in iron and in precious metals there is a sharp demarcation in quality. Generally speaking, their ironwork has vigor, austerity and simplicity of form; but their standards were not exacting, and when it is remembered how universal was the interest in art and how many were the artists and artisans, Italy produced few artists in iron work during the Renaissance. Their life was that of luxury and their leaning was toward luxurious things. By contrast, life for the Spaniard means rigorous struggle against unyielding conditions. This, at least, is true in Catalonia and the mountain-

Cremona



Cremona

BALCONIES

ous regions where, in the best period of the art, iron was produced and wrought. Something of this environment and its rugged nature is reflected in the nature of iron itself. When the Spaniard of Renaissance times worked in metal, it was the iron craft and not that of the silver or gold smith that was to him a worthy, not to say challenging, task, for it was symbolic of the hardy, difficult conditions from which he forged his livelihood.

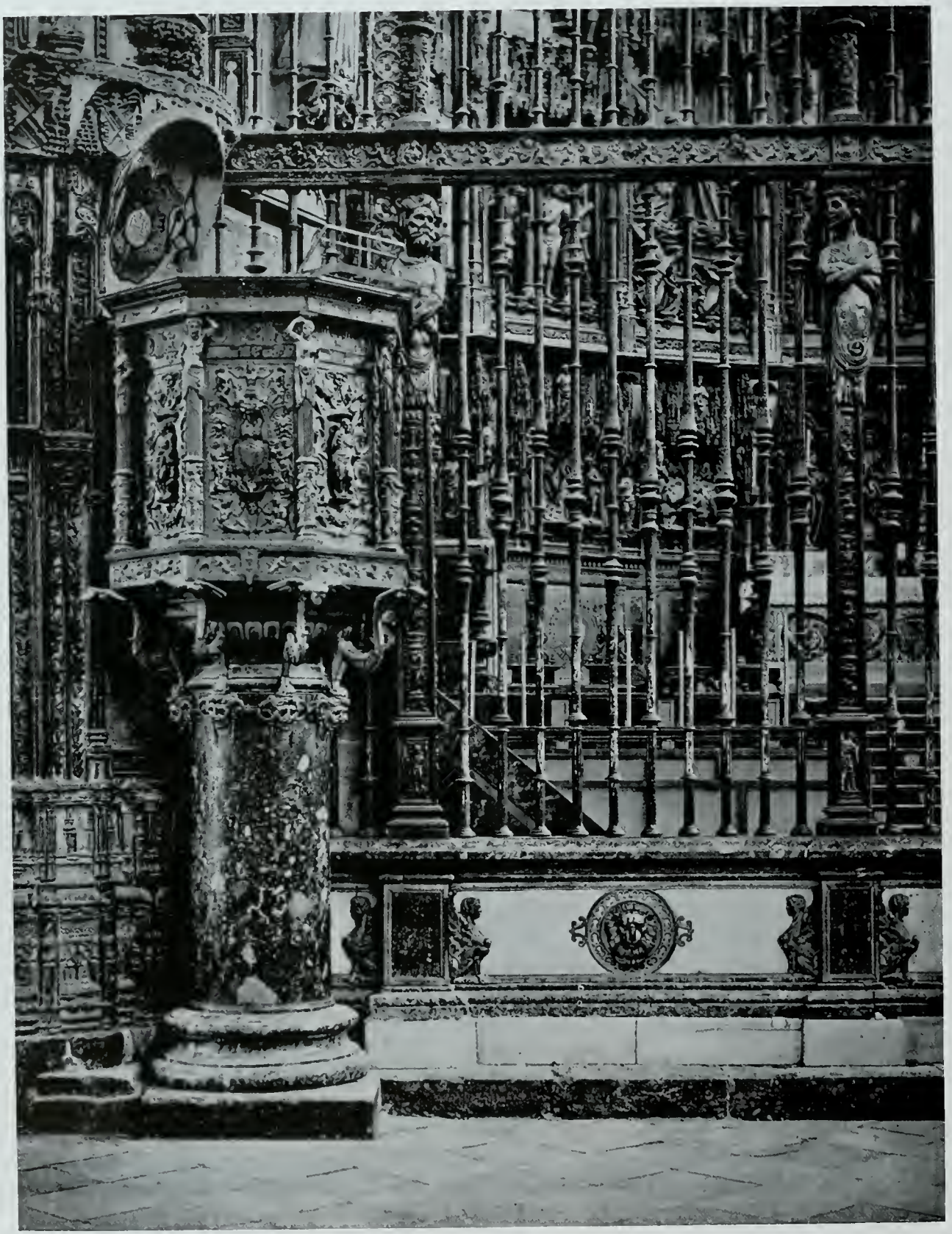
Had Benvenuto Cellini, with all his gift, been born in Spain instead of Italy, he would in all probability have been a great ironworker; if for no other reason, because the temperamental difference of the two peoples would have led him into that field.

And yet it is not materials, tools nor skill of hand; neither is it "morale" that brings forth the masterpiece. Not among the sparks flying at the hammer's stroke off from the anvil is found the vital spark of Art. All of these factors combined may produce a work which is irreproachable, or satisfying, or perhaps clever —just as a statue, a painting or a poem may be all of these. But sometimes the smith, like the sculptor, painter or poet, transcends these obvious, measurable qualities. Then Myochin, who wrought swordguards in Nippon, and the hands that shaped the amazing Reja of Sevilla, are peers of the masters. For it is true that Art *does* only "happen"—true even in fields of endeavor that we derogate into an inferentially "minor" class called "crafts."

Publisher's Note: The greater part of the plates used for purposes of illustration in these articles are reproduced from other publications and the author and publisher would acknowledge their indebtedness to this extent:

The frontispiece used in the March number is from a photograph by Alinari, Florence. In the same number the two old Mexican iron grilles so cleverly installed with other antique bits at the Hotel Riverside, Riverside, California, were loaned by Bliss & Faville, San Francisco. The four old Japanese sword hilts, appearing at the end of the article in this, the April number, are selected from the collection belonging to the author of these papers. The forecourt enclosure with its entrance gate, at Littlecote, Wiltshire, England (the seat of Mr. F. W. Leybourne-Popham), is

Detail of Stair Rail, Petit Trianon, Versailles



Pulpit and Screen at Toledo

from "Gardens Old and New," published by George Newnes, Ltd., London. From Arnott & Wilson's splendid monograph, "The Petit Trianon, Versailles," published by Batsford, London (Scribner's, New York), have been taken two illustrations showing the remarkably clever workmanship of the foliated railing of the main stairway in that small palace.

"Il Ferro Nell' Arte Italiana," by Guilio Ferrari, published by Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, has contributed the following old Italian examples: Window balconies in Bologna, Saluzzo and Varallo, Sezia; a stair balcony at Arezzo, window grilles at Modena, Sarzana and Bologna and a lantern bracket at Arezzo (all in the March number). Parts of grilles at the Cansignorio Tomb at Verona, in the Museum of Palermo, the Church of San Clemente, Rome, and at Reggio, Emilia; two semi-circular transom grilles at Lucca, two window balconies at Cremona, and the naive torch holders—one at Reggio, Emilia, and one at Siena (all in this number).

Use has been made of "Rejeros Españoles," by D. Emilio Orduna y Viguera, Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, Madrid, for the following Spanish examples: Grilles (or Rejas) in various chapels in the Cathedrals of Huesca and Palencia and a church in Toledo; two window grilles at Avila, two at Toledo, and the delicately wrought door-knocker at Barcelona (all in the March number); in the current number, the pulpit and grille of the Capilla Mayor in the Cathedral of Toledo, and, *chef d'ouvre* of the iron craft in all time, the Reja of the Presbytery in the Cathedral of Seville.

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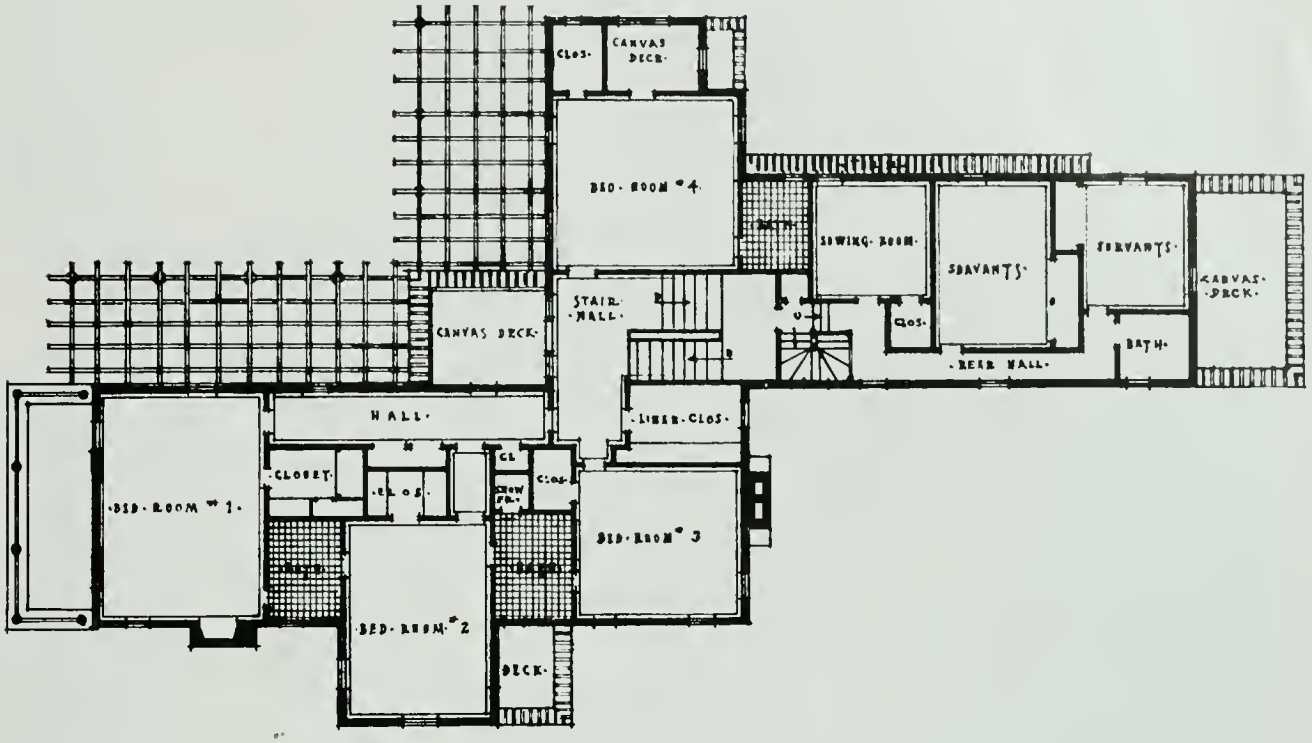
HOUSE FOR MRS. R. W. RIVES, MONTECITO, CAL.

REGINALD D. JOHNSON Architect

TERRACE

TERRACE
HOUSE FOR MRS. R. W. RIVES, MONTECITO, CAL.
REGINALD D JOHNSON, Architect

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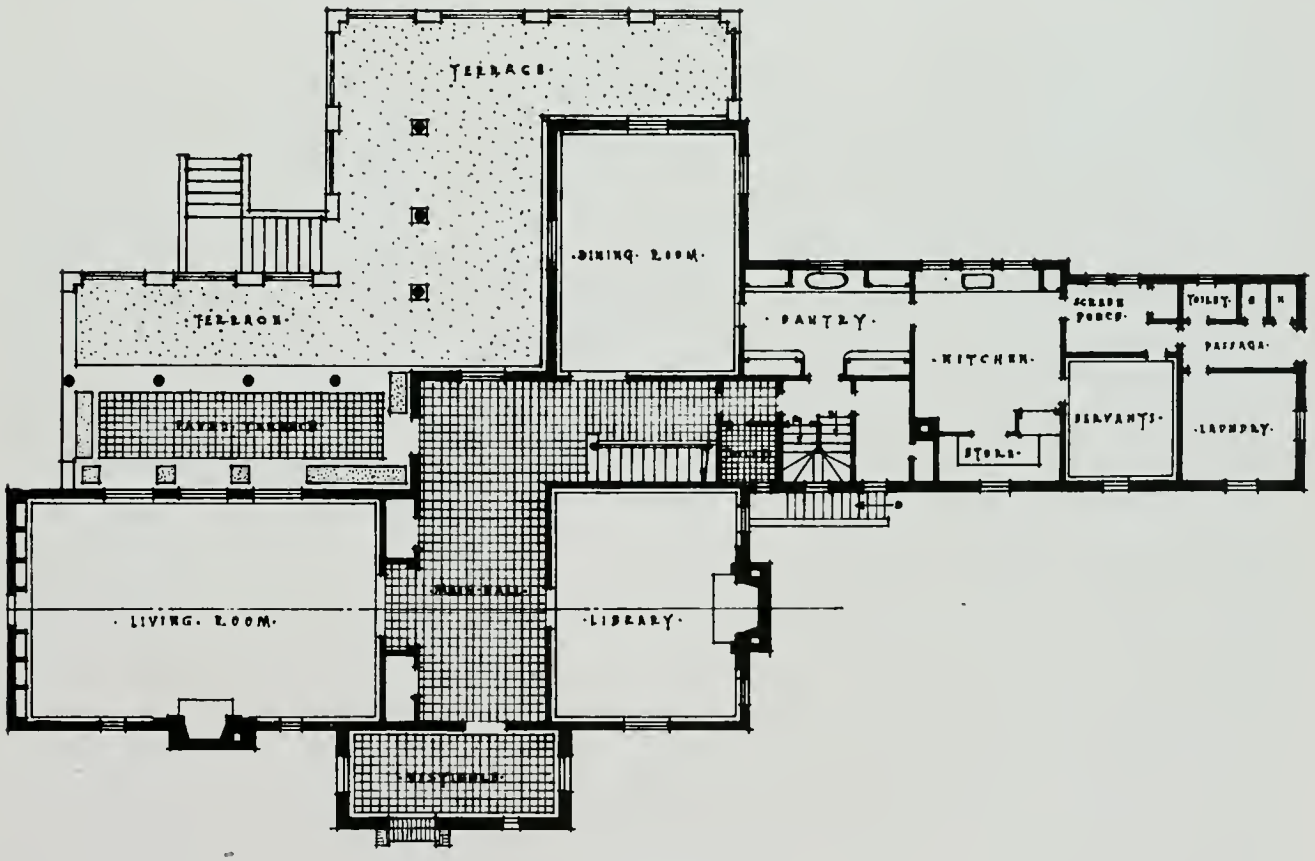


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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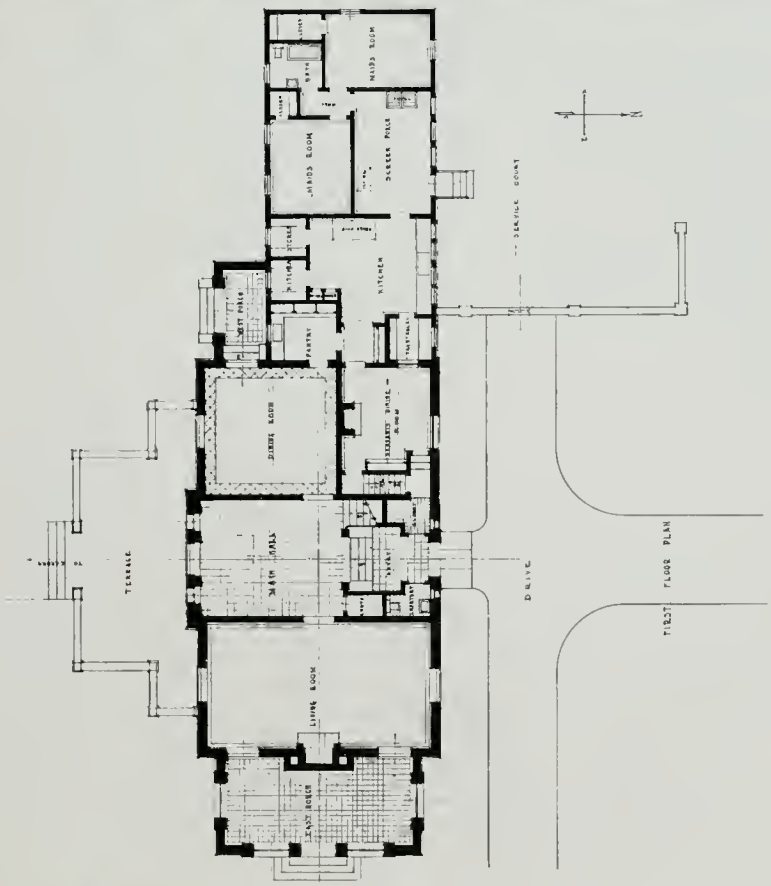


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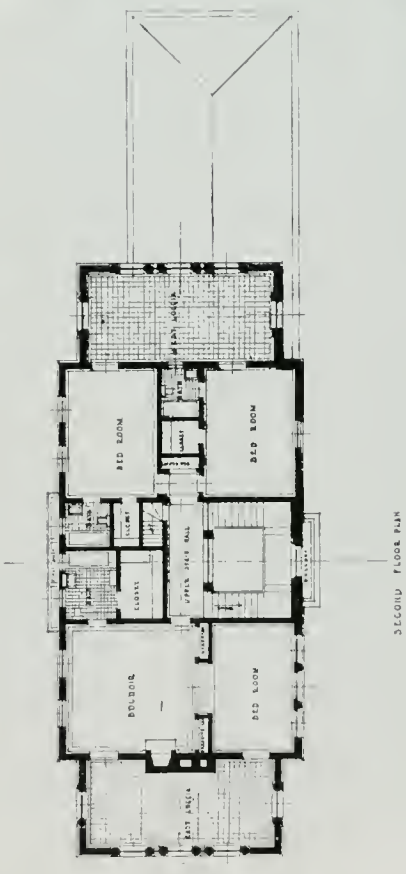


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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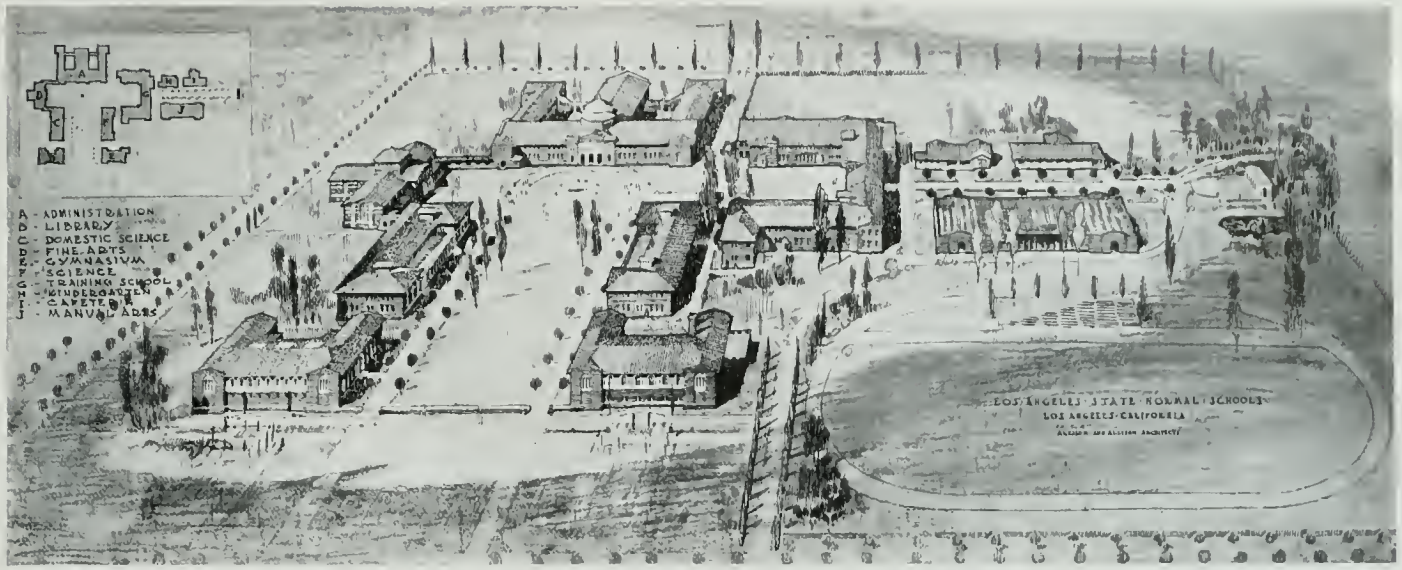


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GENERAL VIEW

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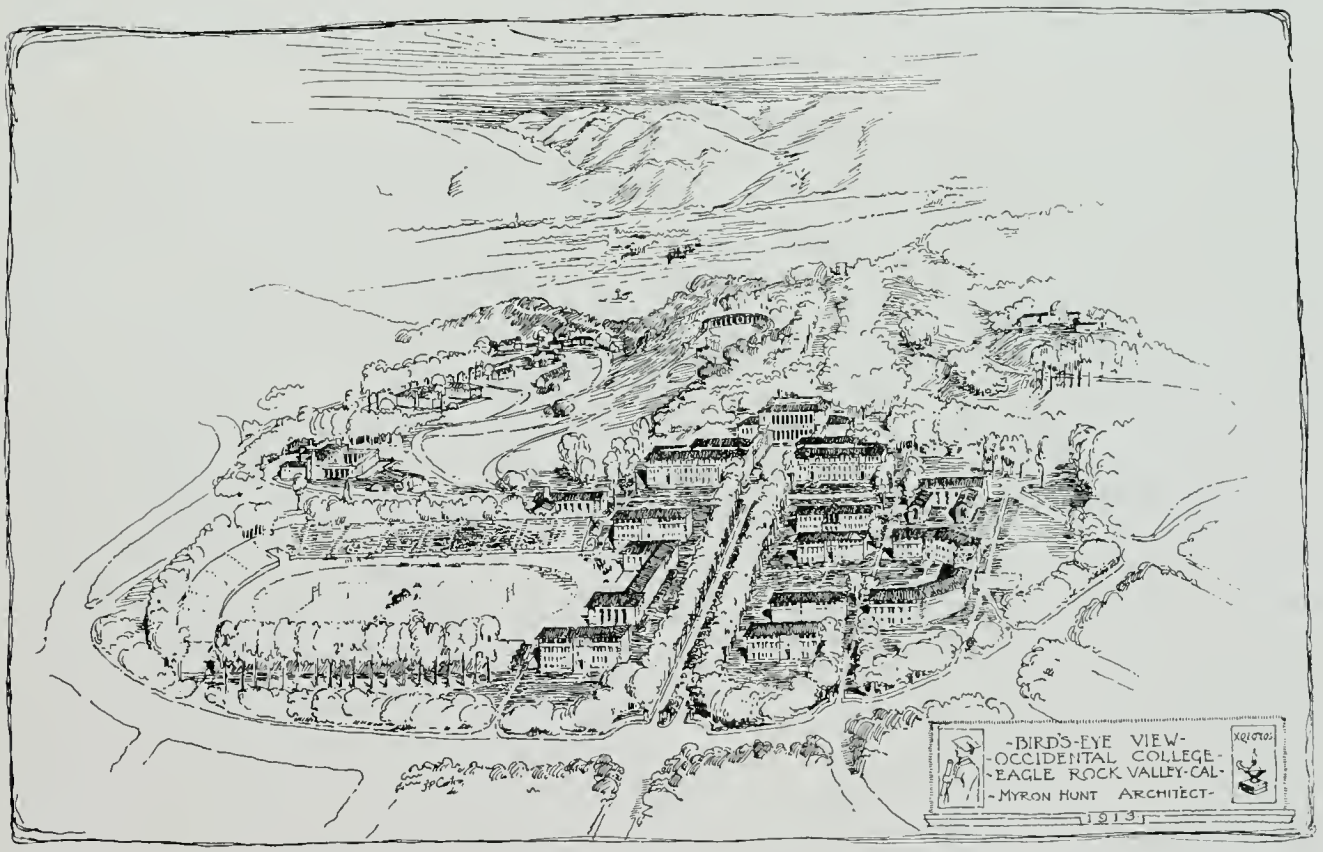


BIRDSEYE VIEW

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MYRON HUNT, Architect

DETAIL VIEW

DETAIL VIEW

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DETAIL VIEW

DETAIL VIEW

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INTERIOR OF AUDITORIUM

INTERIOR OF AUDITORIUM

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.

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COLONADE

VIEW LOOKING BETWEEN COLUMNS

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.

MYRON HUNT, Architect

# Practicability Necessary In Schoolhouse Design

By JOHN J. DONOVAN

The February, 1918, issue of THE ARCHITECT contains an article entitled, "A Plea for Unreasonableness in School House Design," by Mr. Irving F. Morrow, Architect, which in my judgment calls for a reply, wherein I hope to point out that this unreasonable plea for unreasonableness in school house design by Mr. Morrow does not represent the attitude of the architectural profession towards the school house problem, and that a contemptuous disregard for the principles or rules governing school house building can only retard the progress of better understanding in this work, and create a breach between the educational and the architectural professions and lessen the respect of the former towards the latter.

What was said by Mr. Morrow about people who have no children of their own and are most prone to entertain theories as to how the children of others should be brought up, seems to hold just as true in the building of school buildings. For I hold that only after one has designed and built a number of schools of varying enrollments can he have a just appreciation of the great amount of detail connected with the work.

House for Mrs. A. F. Landreth, Pasadena, California
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect

It is interesting to note the attitude of some men of the profession who have had no opportunity to exercise their talent in this work, and how they refer, slightingly, to those men who have had many opportunities, as "self-styled school specialists," with the same contempt as our physicians refer to the advertising quack; and I daresay that there has been, and is, just cause for this disdain—due more to the methods pursued in obtaining work and to the bad examples of school architecture resulting from the opportunities given to these men by boards of education, who have been influenced solely by their ability to sell their services. On the other hand, there are men who are looked upon, both by architects and educators, as specialists in this field of architecture, and I wonder if such men as Haussander or Perkins, of Chicago; Ittner, of St. Louis; Snyder, of New York; Cooper, of Boston, and Batelle, of Newark, are not specialists in the fullest sense of the word. For is not a specialist in any profession one whose training, study and experience have especially fitted him to perform that particular branch of the work? In certain articles I have referred to school work as "special work in architecture," just as surgery or dermatology are special branches in the practice of medicine, and believe it to be quite true, and I would ask if the members of the medical profession, the scope of which is no wider than that of the architectural profession, scoff at such a term, rather than welcome it and aspire to merit such distinction among their fellow practitioners. It seems unfortunate that it remains for the architect, a man of one of the most delightful, wonderful and many-sided professions, requiring a lifetime to approach mastery in even one of its phases, to belittle and slight efforts made in this important field of the profession's activities. I am fully convinced that such attitudes emphasize the magnitude of the job.

Now as to the two contentions set forth in the article, namely, "that the pretentions of the expert are fatuous," and "that we are neglecting to consider the parties for whom we ostensibly build, namely, the children," they are both a little ambiguous. For in the first place, if it is meant that the expert who by time and study has closely followed the progress of changes, growth in the subdivisions and the enlargement of the curriculum, and who has a knowledge of the school organization and knows how to correlate

In the class of work called commercial, including apartment houses, garages, stores, etc., these in a large majority are inefficiently planned. In their erection the real estate promoter has a large and obvious part, he seeking the collaboration of some more or less incompetent architect, who is willing to divide his fee, thereby illegitimately increasing the promoter's commission. Plans obtained in this way cannot but be inferior of character, and acceptable only to the owner under the burden of his obligation to the promoter for obtaining the means of his investment. Such deals are usually put through on heavy first mortgages, supplemented with short-time notes, the latter of inflated value to take care of the discounts—a plain case of "fleecing." It is not infrequently that the owners lose their equity in such propositions—a costly lesson, but let us hope an efficacious one.

No architect of self-respect would be a party to such deals, nor, we may say, would any owners wittingly enter into such contracts were they aware of the difference between them and the architect's legitimate methods, whereby he protects his client's rights, working solely for his interest.

Even in these enlightened days, how much does the owner need such protection!

Toward correcting the evils of such circumstances, and maintaining a high standard of architecture, are the constant efforts of the Chapter directed, and the establishment of the award of the yearly medals is one step in this direction.

## PRACTICABILITY NECESSARY IN SCHOOLHOUSE DESIGN

*(Continued from page 256)*

generalities. I sincerely hope he will continue to write and give us the benefit of his analytical criticisms of current work, for he is admirably fitted for it by education and training, much more so than he is to tear down and decry the results of work and study of both the architectural and educational pathfinders which have taken them more than fifty years to arrive at their present milestone.

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Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE ARCHITECT, published monthly at San Francisco, Cal., for April 1, 1918, State of California, City and County of San Francisco. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Drummond, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of THE ARCHITECT and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Name of Publisher, The Architect Press; postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.; Editor, Harris Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; Managing Editor, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal.; Business Manager, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal. 2. That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.): J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (If there are none, so state): None. J. A. Drummond, Owner. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1918. (Seal) W. W. Healey, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. My commission expires August 28, 1921.

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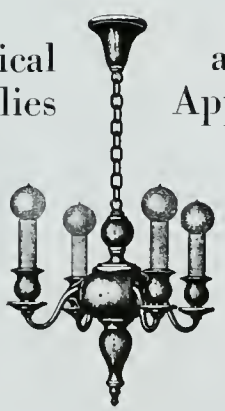

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# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL, 1918 NO. 4

THE LAWN, EARLY MORNING, HIGHNAM, ENGLAND

The following resolution was adopted by the War Industries Board, March 26, 1918:

WHEREAS, As it has come to the notice of this Board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which cannot be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

WHEREAS, Plans are being considered by certain States, counties, cities and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

WHEREAS, The carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials and capital urgently required for war purposes; now, therefore,

*Resolved* by the War Industries Board, That in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, materials or capital required in the production, supply or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement. Be it further

*Resolved*, That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this Board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon at their peril.

For members of the architectural profession and of the building trades this resolution, coupled with Secretary McAdoo's recent recommendations in regard to building, promises small improvement to a situation already none too favorable. Throughout the country there are people who are engaged in work which may not be said to contribute directly or indirectly to winning the war. These people may many of them be subject to future call for one purpose or another; but in the meantime the economic health of the country at large (not to speak of their own personal necessity, which is much the same thing) demands that their means of living remain uninterrupted. To practically decree these people out of a livelihood without at the same time drafting them into some essential service appears as unnecessary as it is inadvisable, provided only their activities are in no way hampering the progress of the war. But this is a matter which should be comparatively easy of regulation. Equipped with such powers as the Government possesses, it would seem that it alone must be responsible if labor, materials or capital which are essential to its needs are not enlisted in its service.

The spirit of the last paragraph is not open to exception. Parties desiring to engage in building or other operations should do so in the full expectation that it may be necessary for private concerns to give way before matters of greater public import. At the same time the way should be left open for those who are willing to assume the handicaps of possible delay (as well as that of present high costs) to carry on the economic life of the country as nearly normally as may be without facing the charge of being unpatriotic.

IRVING F. MORROW.

*Detail of J. C. Baldwin, Jr., Residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Benjamin W. Morris, N. Y., Architect*

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# Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

## The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

*San Francisco Chapter,* 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

*Southern California Chapter,* 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

*Oregon Chapter,* 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberher. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

*Washington State Chapter,* 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. First Vice-President, A. H. Albertson, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Pullman. Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Gerald C. Field, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

*The American Institute of Architects*—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

*Board of Directors for One Year*—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. *For Two Years*—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *For Three Years*—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

## Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

April 18, 1918.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held on Thursday, April 18th, at the Palace Hotel, room B. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the President, at 4 p. m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., Morris M. Bruce, Ernest A. Coxhead, J. W. Dolliver, John O. Lofquist, William Mooser, Fred H. Meyer, John Reid, Jr., George Rushforth, Arthur G Scholz, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Charles P. Weeks.

COMMUNICATIONS

From E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the Institute, relative to the remission of initiation fees of Institute members; from Mr. Grant LaFarge, regarding the Professional Classes War Relief, and one from Mr. W. Stanley Parker, enclosing letter from Mr. Carrington Phelps relative to the same matter; from Building Material Dealers' Association regarding the wishes of Secretary McAdoo in relation to building construction; from the Master Plasterers' Association relative to a resolution adopted by the association; from the National Municipal League asking the Chapter to become a member of the organization; from Mrs. G. Alexander Wright and George Rushforth thanking the Chapter for the resolution in memory of G. Alexander Wright.

STANDING COMMITTEES

*Board of Directors:* The resolution adopted by the Board of Directors in memory of the late G. Alexander Wright was read, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, was ordered spread upon the minutes.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

*Building Materials Exhibit:* This committee, consisting of Mr. W. B. Faville, chairman, and Messrs. W. C. Hays and Sylvain Schnaittacher, submitted a written report, which was read to the Chapter.

NEW BUSINESS

The communication relative to the Professional Classes War Relief was referred to the Board of Directors.

On motion of Mr. Dolliver, duly seconded, it was carried that this Chapter accept the report of the special committee, fully endorse the aims and purposes of the Building Materials Exhibit and that the chair be requested to appoint a permanent standing committee to act with the Building Materials Exhibit as outlined in the report.

A general discussion followed on the matter of the following subjects to come before the Institute convention: Advertising, Fellow Membership and the present form of double competition.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1918.

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, *Vice-President, Acting Secretary.*

### IN MEMORIAM

WHEREAS, By the inscrutable will of Providence our late brother architect and fellow director, G. Alexander Wright, a late member of this Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been taken from our midst; and

WHEREAS, In his death our Chapter has lost one of its most valued members, one who was faithful in the discharge of every duty entrusted to him, and honored for his attainments and achievements, as well within the profession as out of it,

*Resolved*, That in mourning his loss we shall ever revere the memory of a friend who won, by his genial personality, all with whom he came in contact, and who as an architect was zealous in his regard for the profession.

*Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family and late associate and unite with them in their sorrow.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to place these resolutions in full upon the minutes of the Chapter and to send a copy of the same to Mrs. Wright and family and Mr. Rushforth.

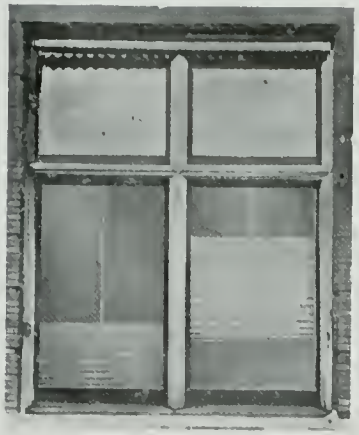
(Signed) JOHN BAKEWELL, JR., *President,*
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, *Vice-President,*
MORRIS M. BRUCE, *Secretary,*
W. B. FAVILLE,
AUGUST G. HEADMAN,
CHARLES P. WEEKS,
SMITH O'BRIEN,
WM. C. HAYS.

## Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and fifteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring Street, Tuesday, March 12, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Withey, at 7:30 p. m.

The following members were present: J. E. Allison, J. C. Austin, F. P. Davis, W. E. Erkes, R. G. Hubby, R. D. Johnson, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, S. P. Marston, O. W. Morgan, S. T. Norton, A. W. Rea, A. R. Walker, G. B. Van Pelt, Jr., A. Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.



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It has always been against my judgment to give testimonials such as this, but in this case I feel the installation has been so satisfactory that I would like to furnish you with this testimonial.

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As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr P H. Adams, architect, of London, England; Mr. Kauffman, architect, of Pasadena; Mr H. E. Davis, member of the New York Chapter; Mr. E. C. English, of Champagne, Illinois, architect and engineer, and Mr. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Builder and Contractor.*

In the absence of the President, Mr. S. Tilden Norton was nominated and duly elected chairman pro tem to preside for the evening.

Minutes of the one hundred and fourteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

For the report of the Board of Directors, the Secretary read the minutes of the ninetieth meeting, held on February 18th.

For the Committee on Public Information, Mr. J. E. Allison, chairman, reported that the committee had handled collection of drawings, photographs, etc., submitted for the Medal of Honor, and had forwarded the same to the Jury of Award at San Francisco. He also reported that the committee were in communication with the architects of Phoenix, who were desirous of repealing the State law of Arizona which calls for competition on public work, a law similar to that of California known as the law of 1872, and to pass a measure like that of the present law of California governing the practice of architecture.

For the City Planning Committee, Mr. Withey reported that the resolution made by the Chapter to the City Council petitioning for the drafting of a city planning ordinance had progressed thus far; that the ordinance had been drafted by the City Attorney, and on Thursday, March 14th, the Welfare Committee would hold a hearing open to the proponents of this measure.

The following communications were read:

From the Washington State Chapter of Architects relative to the nomination of Mr. Edward W. Donn, Jr., for candidate to the Board of Directors of the Institute. It was moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Allison, and duly carried, that this Chapter endorse the nomination of Mr. Donn.

From the New York Chapter with reference to a protest against the movement to present and erect replicas of the George Grey Barnard statue of Lincoln in the capitols of one or more of the nations now allies of the United States. It was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Austin and duly carried, that the Chapter endorse the resolution of the New York Chapter, and the Secretary was authorized to inform their secretary of said action.

From Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the A. I. A., stating that an authorized jury of Fellows of the Institute had selected Mr. J. E. Allison as a candidate for a Fellowship, his name to be voted on at the next Institute convention in Philadelphia, requesting that the Chapter ratify Mr. Allison's name as candidate. It was moved by Mr. Austin, seconded by Mr. Krempel, and carried by a unanimous standing vote, that Mr. Allison's nomination be approved.

From Mr. George A. Damond, vice-chairman of the Technical Societies, calling attention of the Chapter members to the weekly luncheons held every Thursday, urging a larger attendance of architects.

Mr. Norton then read a report of the Jury of Award on the Medals of Honor, followed by the presentation of medal, accompanied by certificate, to Mr. Reginald D. Johnson in recognition of the architectural merit of the R. W. Rives house at Santa Barbara, for the award in "Class B" as provided in the program. In "Class C," medal and certificate were presented to Mr. J. E. Allison, for Allison & Allison, in consideration of the architectural merit in the State Normal School of Los Angeles. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Allison replied felicitously to the presentation of the medals.

It was moved, seconded and duly carried, that a cordial vote of thanks be extended to Messrs. W. B. Faville, William C. Hays and George W. Kelham, of San Francisco, who served as jurors, and that the Secretary write expressing the Chapter's appreciation of their service.

Under the head of New Business, the matter of electing delegate to the Institute convention to be held in Philadelphia on April 24th to 26th, inclusive, was discussed, followed by the nomination and election of Mr. J. J. Backus, with the names of Captain J. T. Vawter, Mr. A. F. Rosenheim, Mr. P. H. Frohman, and Mr. Ross Montgomery as first, second, third, and fourth alternates, in case of Mr. Backus' inability to serve.

Under the head of Papers and Discussions, Mr. P H. Adams was introduced and talked briefly on the Quantity Survey System as used in England, and in closing spoke of the effect of the war on the practice of architecture in general.

Mr. H. E. Davis, next introduced, expressed his appreciation of the Chapter's hospitality, followed by Mr. Kauffman, who offered a few remarks to the same effect. Mr. English was the next speaker, and he talked at some length, describing his work in connection with the planning and construction of barracks on the aviation fields in various parts of the country.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Secretary presented a resolution calling upon the Board of Directors of the Institute to consider at its next convention revising and amending Section 13 of the Canon of Ethics. After a short discussion, it was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Austin and unanimously carried, that the resolution be adopted and spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and further that the Secretary be authorized to send a copy to the Institute Board of Directors and to the various Chapters in the United States.

In closing, Mr. Norton expressed the Chapter's appreciation of the presence of the guests and the talks they had given.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15.

H. F. Withey, *Secretary.*

## Minutes of Washington State Chapter

The following members were present: Messrs. Huntington, Albertson, Bebb, Blackwell, Field, Gould, Josenhans, Loveless, Schack, Stephen, Thomas, Willatzen, Willcox, Baeder, Lawton, Williams, Mann, Siebrand, Svarz.

There were present, as guests of the Chapter, Professor Wolf, of the University of Washington; R. C. Erskine, of the Real Estate Association; W. Strang, president of the University of Washington Atlier.

Mr. Strang made some interesting remarks regarding the point of view of the Institute to the profession, which was followed by Professor Wolf's lecture on "Futurists' and Cubists' Art."

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved without correction.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Remodeling Committee:* Mr Thomas, chairman, asked as to what policy should be pursued in extending the date of remodeling advice from March 1st in view of the activity which had been created by this campaign.

Mr. Huntington informed the Chapter that over twenty calls for assignments to architects had been made and suggested that the work be kept up. There being no opposition, this was agreed upon.

Mr. Thomas brought to the attention of the members that the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Association and the Architects had desired to maintain their headquarters at the Manufacturers' Exhibition Building and that the Architects had been requested to install an exhibit there; that it was the intention of the committee to ask the organizations participating to each take over a week and present interesting evening programs. It was suggested as the date had not been set, that our Third Avenue exhibit be installed and moved to the Manufacturers' exhibit when the "Own Your Own Home" campaign was started.

Mr. Bebb moved that Mr. Thomas be authorized to inform the joint committee that the Chapter would be glad to transfer the exhibit at the proper time. This motion was carried.

*Exhibition Committee:* Mr. Mann stated that the committee had held several meetings and that they had sent out notices defining the character of the proposed exhibit, as being divided in three parts, as follows:

First: Section consisting of the Small House Plans prepared by the members.

Second: An Industrial Housing Exhibit suggested to be referred to the Industrial Housing Committee for preparation.

Third: A general exhibit of photographs of small and moderate sized houses.

Mr. Bebb suggested that the members look over their files and find material for the Industrial Housing section of the exhibit.

*Industrial Housing Committee:* Mr. Bebb, chairman, stated that his committee had not met since the last regular meeting and that he knew nothing more than appeared in the press regarding the subject. He suggested that it would be a good thing for the Chapter to offer its services to Mr. Flannery, a representative of the Shipping Board, who has been appointed to look into industrial housing in the West.

After some discussion, Mr. Willcox moved that we draw up an offer of our services to be sent to Mr. Whitaker and used by him as may be necessary. This motion was carried. Mr. Willcox explained that Mr. Whitaker was closely in touch with the situation and would know how best to act in the matter.

*The Capitol Plans Committee:* Mr. A. H. Albertson stated that his committee had not received any definite reply to our letter to the Governor.

Mr. Bebb stated that Mr. Wilder had written him that his firm expected to stand by any decision or action which the Chapter took.

Mr. Albertson further stated that he understood word had come to the Governor from the National Council of Defense in Washington that it would be unadvisable to construct the proposed building at this time.

*Special School Board Committee:* Mr. Blackwell, chairman, stated that his committee had presented the report to the school board which was adopted at our special meeting of February 17th, and that it was well received by the board; Mr. Shorrack having stated that, after hearing the report read, his views on the subject had been completely changed and he favored the proposals as outlined. The board informed the committee that they would not make an appointment of school architect at once, but would await further information which they expected to receive from Boston and St. Louis. They had no objection to the publication of the report in the daily press.

Mr. Huntington informed the Chapter that it had come to his knowledge that the school board were considering the erection of semi-temporary buildings costing approximately eight to ten thousand dollars in a few of the districts, and that they intimated that the Chapter would be consulted regarding the appointment of an archi-

tect to handle this work until the regular school architect was appointed.

*Small House Plans Committee:* Mr. Loveless, chairman, stated that there were now ten sets of plans on file at the Manufacturers' Association. Twenty members had agreed to prepare plans and it was hoped that all of them would soon have them ready. He stated that the President had been asked by the committee to appoint a Censorship Committee to go over these plans. This committee is composed of Mr. Albertson and Mr. Willcox.

Mr. Willcox expressed himself as being opposed to the secret deliberation of this committee and further stated that the drawings were not complete and did not represent the best architectural efforts, and that the work should approach the ideal and best possible product of the architect's office, and recommended that all of the drawings be done over.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Huntington brought to the attention of the members the project for a monument at Prefontaine Place. This matter was referred to the Civic Design Committee for investigation and report and it was suggested that their report include some reference to the Municipal Art Commission.

Mr. Huntington further called the attention of the meeting to the desirability of associating with the Associated Engineers' Society. Mr. Blackwell thought this a very desirable thing to do and moved that the matter be referred to the General Conference Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

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"Nor did I intend to play Santa Claus to the painter and repairman. Consequently I put on

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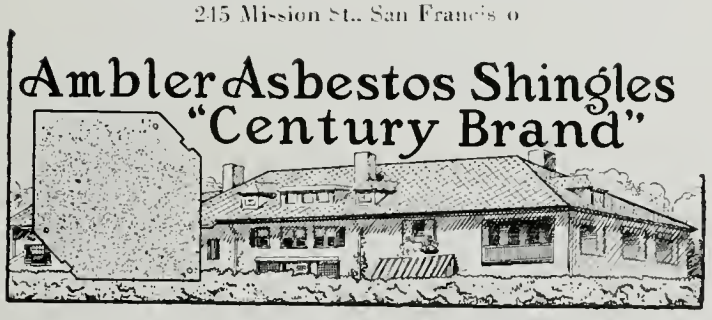
"And I got a roof that looks as bright and inviting as it did ten years ago. It hasn't faded and it never will. It can't wear out, for it's made of ASBESTOS and cement—two substances that every school boy knows are indestructible.

"And what is more, it can't burn and it can't carry fire. So we are safe. I pay less insurance, I have less worry and NO roofing expense.

"Can you beat it? I don't think you can, and I'd advise you to use them on your own house. Call up my roofers. They'll be glad to talk to you. You'll find them at:

J. A. DRUMMOND, California Representative
215 Mission St., San Francisco

Ambler Asbestos Shingles
"Century Brand"





Nemco Products

Low cost fire resistive construction

FIRE resisting buildings are being built in increasing numbers each year. It is generally recognized that, aside from the value of fire protection, buildings of this type are more permanent and hence require much less outlay for upkeep.

Reinforced concrete for floors and roofs is rapidly increasing in popularity for fire-resisting buildings, because the difference in the ratio of expansion between concrete and steel is practically nothing, which is not true of any other combination of materials; also because of the ease and rapidity of erection which the very latest improved methods make possible.

The elimination of nearly all the costly form work and the use of fabricated reinforcement reduce both the time and labor cost for reinforced concrete. How this can be most economically accomplished with T-Rib Chanelath is outlined fully in this book.

Plaster over metal lath for partitions, walls and ceilings is recognized as one of the most efficient types of fire-resisting construction. The use of a combined studding, or furring, and metal lath saves time and labor cost for this part of the work.

The economy in using T-Rib Chanelath for plastered walls, partitions and ceilings and its adaptability to all types of buildings and engineering structures are outlined in detail in this handbook.

North Western Expanded Metal Co.

Members of the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers

974 Old Colony Building Chicago, Illinois

What's Behind Your Plaster

# ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

## Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

**ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER**
**Keasbey & Mattison Co.**, Ambler, Pa.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7¾x10¾, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

**ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING**
**Keasbey & Mattison Co.**, Ambler, Pa.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11. 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

**ASBESTOS SHINGLES**
**Keasbey & Mattison Co.**, Ambler, Pa.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

**BARS, REINFORCING**
**Pacific Coast Steel Co.**, Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Square, round and corrugated.

**BRICK, ENAMELED**
**Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co.**, Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
**United Materials Co.**, 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue on "Enameled Brick for Facing," illustrating and listing names of prominent buildings finished with Enameled Brick 5x7½, 48 pp.

**BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES**
**Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.**, Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
**Gladding, McBean & Company**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
**Los Angeles Office**, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
**Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co.**, Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
**United Materials Co.**, 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5x7, 54 pp.
**Simons Brick Company**, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**BRICK, PRESSED**
**Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.**, Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
**Gladding, McBean & Company**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
**Los Angeles Office**, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
**Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co.**, Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
**United Materials Co.**, 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Moulded and Ornamental Pressed Brick. General catalogue. 5x7, 54 pp.
**Simons Brick Company**, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**BRICK, PAVING**
**Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.**, Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.

**CEMENT, PORTLAND**
**Atlas Portland Cement Company, The**, 30 Broad St., New York.
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Guide to Good Stucco. Addressed to contractors. Booklet. 8½x11. 20 pp.
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**Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co.**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.
**Standard Portland Cement Co.**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

**DECORATORS, INTERIOR**
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**O'Hara & Livermore**, 253 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, Cal.

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**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½. 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.
**Walter Both**, 1615 Mission Street, San Francisco.

**ELEVATORS**
**Otis Elevator Co.**, Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
**Otis Elevator Co.**, 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

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**LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS**
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Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

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**North Western Expanded Metal Co.**, 934 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
Designing Data. Scientific treatise on reinforced concrete. 4x6½ in. 88 pp.
Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath. Treatise on metal lath, with details and specifications. 6x9 in. 52 pp.
"Chanelath" Handbook. Treatise on ribbed metal lath details and specifications of its application to reinforced concrete construction and for plastering work. 6x9 in. 48 pp.
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**Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.**, 139 Federal Street, Boston.
**San Francisco Office, James Hambly & Sons**, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
**Los Angeles Office**, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp. Color plates.
Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

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**Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co.**, 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
**Northern Manager, H. L. Frank**, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.
**Southern Manager, C. B. Noyes**, 201 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
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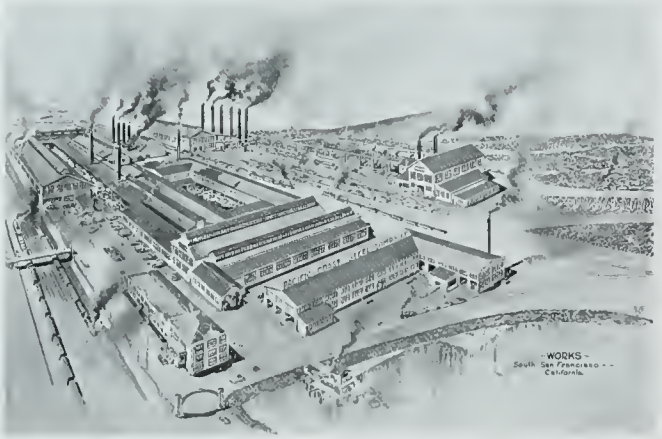


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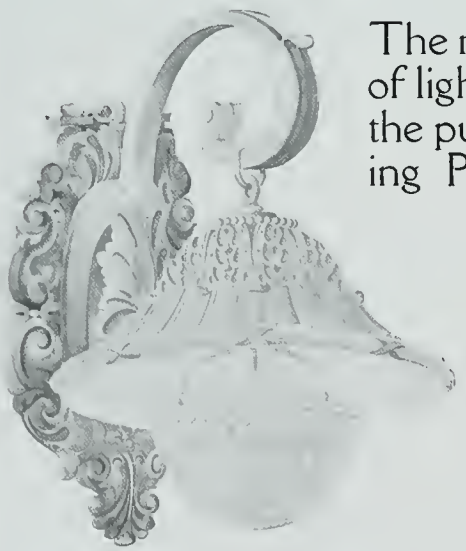

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| Watt | Recept | Extds. Ins. | Bowl Ins. | Bk Pit Ins. | Wght. Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *75, 100, 150 | Medium | 16 | 7¼ | 15x8½ | 25 |

TYPE J. C.

Compo and Metal, Rich Gold Finish. Reflector, White Porcelain Enamel

| Watt | Recept. | Diam Ref. | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|
| *75, 100, 150 | Medium | 13 in | 15 lbs. |

Standard length, 18 inches. Extra lengthening, per foot, 60c.

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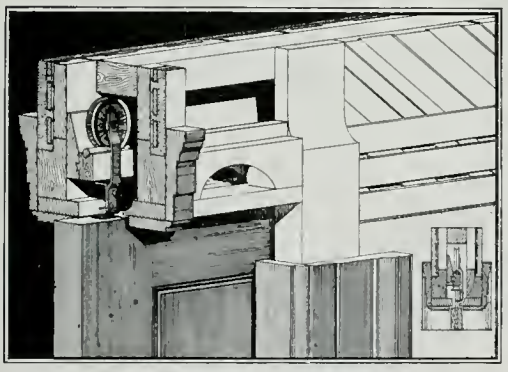

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*AMBLER ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER*

# AMBLER ASBESTOS
## BUILDING MATERIALS

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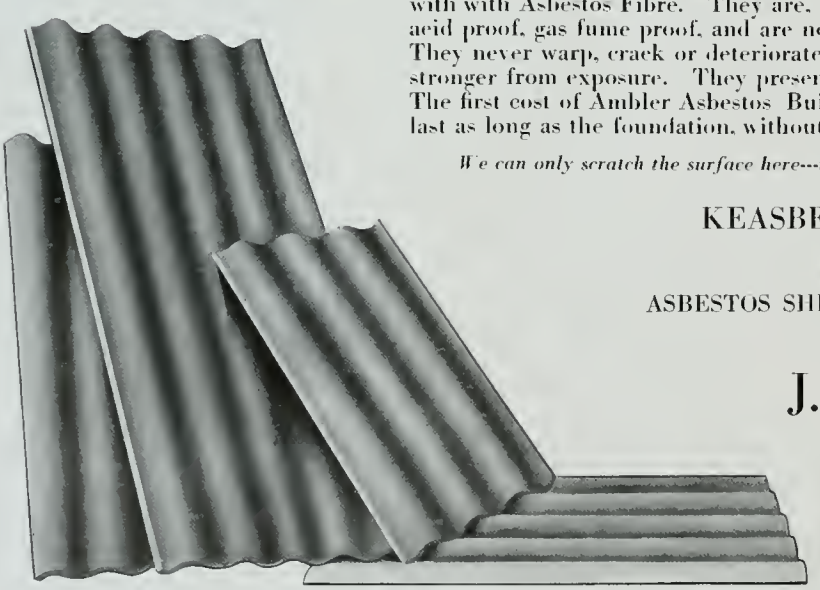

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Ambler Asbestos Building Materials are composed of Portland Cement, reinforced with with Asbestos Fibre. They are, of course, absolutely fireproof, waterproof, acid proof, gas fume proof, and are non-conductors of heat or cold.
They never warp, crack or deteriorate in any way; actually become tougher and stronger from exposure. They present a matchless appearance in all their forms. The first cost of Ambler Asbestos Building Materials is the only cost—they will last as long as the foundation, without painting, repairs, or attention of any kind.

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*Manufacturers of*

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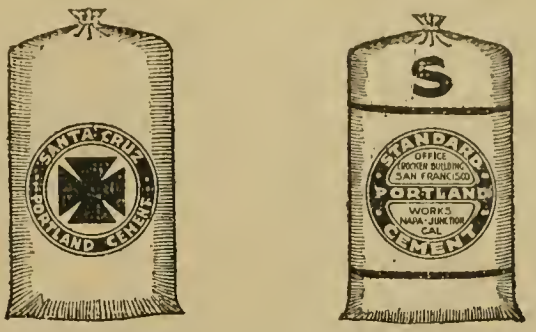
*Office* Crocker Building, San Francisco

*Works* Lincoln, California

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## Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company

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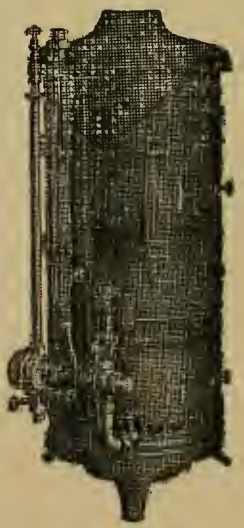
GAS WATER HEATERS



*The*

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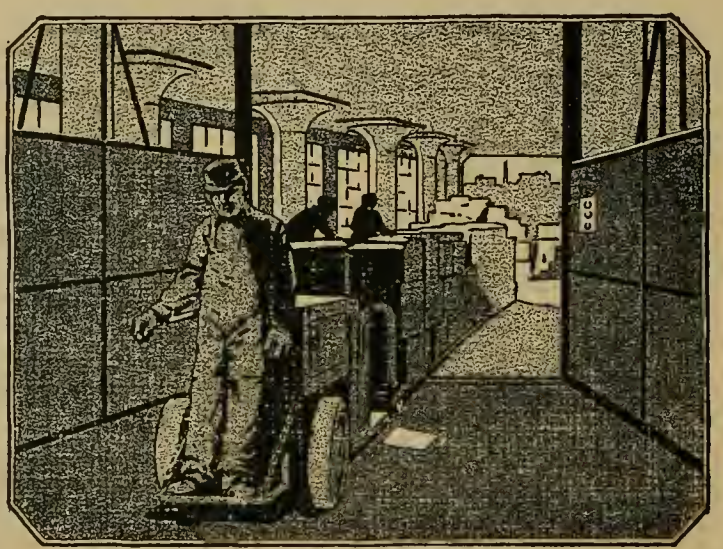
# THE VERTICAL LINK IN THE HANDLING OF MATERIALS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS have long made rapid handling of materials possible on the various floors of industrial establishments—but the movement between floors, the vertical flow of freight, involved a serious problem until the introduction of the

## Otis Operatorless Elevator



With this system the handler rolls his loaded trucks on to the elevator and pushes a button. The load is carried to the desired floor, a special leveling device accurately registers the elevator platform with the landing, under all conditions of loading, and the doors open automatically.

Quick, simple, economical, absolutely reliable. Every detail is covered by the guarantee synonymous with the name OTIS.

If the vertical movement of freight enters into your plans in any way, you should investigate the possibilities of OTIS OPERATORLESS ELEVATORS.

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*Offices in All Principal Cities of the World*

# THE ARCHITECT

VOLUME XV · NUMBER 5
MAY · 1918

# Fuller's Washable Wall Finish

READY MIXED

A washable, wearwell, sanitary finish
for use on interior walls of plaster

## Washable Wall Finish

Fills the discriminating demand for a
velvet tone, decorative coating

COLOR CARDS ON REQUEST

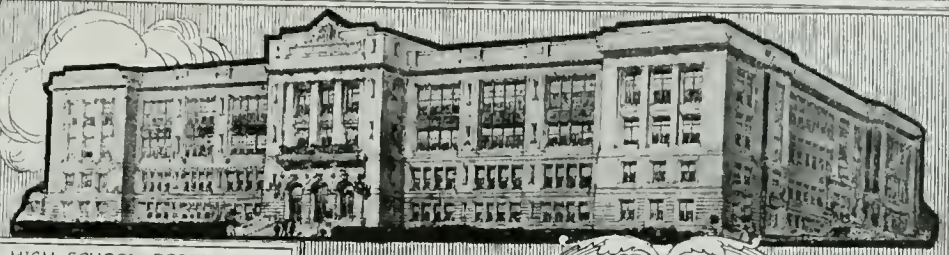
# W. P. FULLER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

Western Made for Western Trade

# The BULWARKS OF THE NATION

"A Nation is no stronger than its Ideals"



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HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, MANSFIELD LA
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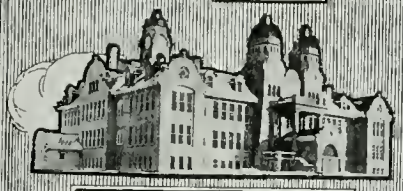

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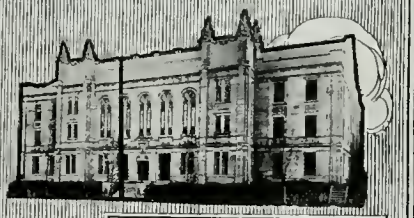
PRIVATE PLANS FURNISHED BY DONORS



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LOUISVILLE, KY. B B DAVIS, ARCHITECT

BALLARD HIGH SCHOOL, SEATTLE WASH
EDGAR BLAIR · · ARCHITECT

WHAT a wealth of satisfaction is that of the Architect who creates an impressive, ever constant, though silent, teacher ---a modern school building. A Lincoln may learn at the cottage fireside but what an opportunity the youth of our day has to absorb ideals and inspiration from the very building and equipment now provided!

Beautiful design and harmonious arrangement inculcates appreciation, supplementing the teaching of Art, Character and Order. Peculiarly applicable also to Personal Hygiene and Sanitation.

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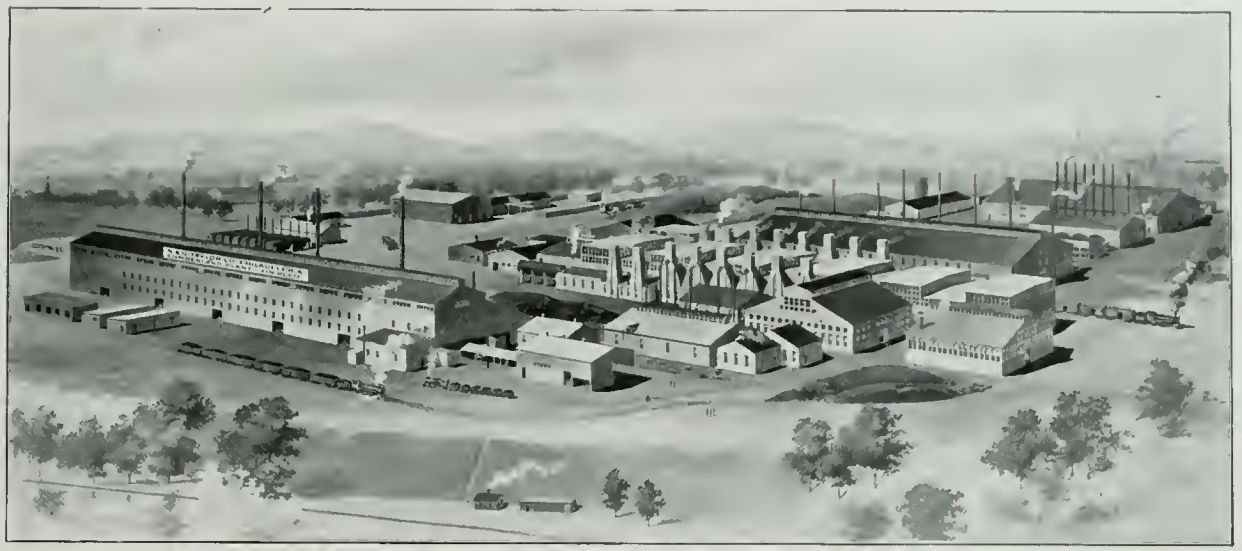
# "Target and Arrow" Roofing Tin



PLANT OF N. & G. TAYLOR CO., AT CUMBERLAND, MD

# Leading Brands of Roofing Tin

MADE BY

## N. & G. Taylor Company

PHILADELPHIA

Specialists in the Manufacture of Roofing Tin and Bright Tin Plate of the Highest Quality, Since the Beginning of the Tin Plate Industry in This Country

IC TAYLOR'S COLUMBIA EXTRA COATED 32 POUNDS COATING

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IC N&G.TAYLOR CO. SPECIAL 40 POUNDS COATING PURE OPEN HEARTH

N.&G.TAYLOR CO. FIRE PROTECTION IC TERNE GUARANTEED STANDARD

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### TERNE FOR COVERING FIRE DOORS

Our brand for covering fire doors is stamped in manner shown. The plate is in strict accordance with the Underwriters' specification, which is very stringent. Copies of this specification will be sent upon request. Our personal guarantee in each box. Weight, 120-lbs. per box 112 sheets 14x20.

### TAYLOR'S CHARCOAL TINNED SHEETS

Maximum Size, 36x84. Cases Contain 10 Sheets

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IX and 6X | 30x60 | 4X and 6X | 36x72 |
| " " | 30x72 | " " | 36x84 |

### LARGE TINNED SHEETS

Tissue Paper Packed, Marlboro Imported, Best Quality

4X 40x96 6X 40x96 6X 36x96

### CHARCOAL BRIGHT TIN—28x20

Linden Myrtle Extra

### BRIGHT COKE TIN PLATE

DULL FINISH TERNES—28x20 200 lb.
Globe 8-lb. Coating

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS
*Established in Philadelphia in 1810*

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245 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

ROOFING · ASBESTOS CORRUGATED
SIDING · ASBESTOS CORRUGATED
ASBESTOS · ROOFING & · SIDING ·

# "SERVICE · TRADE EXPERT SERVICE MARK · SHEETS"

## · KEASBEY · & · MATTISON · COMPANY ·

· AMBLER · · PENNA · · U · S · A ·

SERVICE SHEET 3 · NO · 11
· DATED · JANUARY · 1916 ·

| TABLE OF PURLIN SPACING FOR ROOFING | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COURSE AT EAVES | | | |
| Length of Sheet | A | B | C |
| 4'-0" | 6" | 19½" | 3" |
| 5'-0" | 6" | 25½" | 3" |
| 6'-0" | 6" | 31½" | 3" |
| 7'-0" | 6" | 25" | 5" |
| 8'-0" | 6" | 29" | 5" |
| 9'-0" | 6" | 33" | 5" |
| 10'-0" | 6" | 27½" | 5" |
| INTERMEDIATE COURSE | | | |
| 4'-0" | 3" | 21" | 3" |
| 5'-0" | 3" | 27" | 3" |
| 6'-0" | 3" | 33" | 3" |
| 7'-0" | 3" | 26" | 3" |
| 8'-0" | 3" | 30" | 3" |
| 9'-0" | 3" | 34" | 3" |
| 10'-0" | 3" | 28½" | 3" |
| COURSE AT RIDGE | | | |
| 4'-0" | 3" | 19½" | 6" |
| 5'-0" | 3" | 25½" | 6" |
| 6'-0" | 3" | 31½" | 6" |
| 7'-0" | 3" | 25" | 6" |
| 8'-0" | 3" | 29" | 6" |
| 9'-0" | 3" | 33" | 6" |
| 10'-0" | 3" | 27½" | 6" |

All sheets are 27½" wide, made with 11 corrugations

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED ROOFING BEING APPLIED

When figuring Purlin spacing for Roofs always figure to centers of Purlins for either wood or steel.

DIAGRAM · PURLIN · SPACING FOR ROOFING

End of sheet toward Ridge

6" lap

Aluminum Wire fastener.

End of sheet towards the eaves.

TYPICAL PURLIN SECTION

Cup shaped lead washer

Corrugated Asbestos

3" galv. nail

SECTION WOOD PURLIN

Roofing fastened at center of Purlin with 3" galv. nail

6" winged Asbestos Ridge Roll in 4'-0" lengths laid with 3" end laps.

Aluminum Wire Fastener

1 bolt at joints, and 1 bolt between joints.

Lead Counter-Flashing

The holes for WIRE FASTENERS MUST ALWAYS be drilled thru HIGH parts of corrugations

Gusset Plate

Copper Flashing

SECTION · THRU RIDGE
Showing the application of PURLINS, ROOFING and RIDGE ROLL
SCALE 3"=1'-0".

SECTION · THRU PURLIN ·
Showing independent Wire Fastener used for ROOFING ONLY. They are spaced along edge of sheets and one in the middle of top and bottom.
SCALE · 3"=1'-0"

Metal flashing
1" lead washer
Aluminum fastener
Metal Flashing
Corrugated Asbestos
Steel Curb
Sash

Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Aluminum wire fastener

SECTION · LEAN-TO ROOF
Showing method of flashing against a brick wall

SECTION · TOP SAWTOOTH
Showing method of flashing
SCALE 3"=1'-0"

Note method of making this type of gutter tight by running Metal up under the Roofing and under the sill and properly flashing the same.

Metal sash
Flashing
2-Purlin
Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Copper Gutter

GUTTER · TREATMENT SAWTOOTH ROOF
SCALE · 3"=1'-0"

Coping
Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Flashing
2 Purlin
Edge of Brick wall
Gutter
Gutter hanger

SECTION EAVES ·
Showing treatment of Corrugated Asbestos Roofing with Curtain Walls or Pilasters
SCALE · 3"=1'-0"

SECTION · EAVES ·
Showing Method of securing sheet to the eave purlin
SCALE 3"=1'-0"

Top of sheet

SECTION · WINDOW HEAD
Showing application of corrugated Asbestos Siding above window without flashing.

Purlin

Metal sash

Corrugated Asbestos Siding

Cup shaped lead Washer

Galv nail

SECTION · WOOD · PURLIN
Method of securing Siding

Metal sash

Flashing

Galv Clip ⅛ x 1" x 5½

SECTION · WINDOW · SILL
Showing application of corrugated Siding below sill and method of flashing

Corrugated Asbestos Siding

4"

2"

2"

SECTION · WOOD PURLIN
Showing top of siding.

PURLIN · SPACING FOR SIDING
Figure to top of purlins for steel; to center for wood
CORRUGATED ASBESTOS SHEETS are 27½" wide.

| TABLE OF PURLIN SPACING FOR SIDING | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOTTOM COURSE | | | |
| Length of Sheet | A | B | C |
| 4'-0" | 6" | 18" | 4" |
| 5'-0" | 8" | 24" | 4" |
| 6'-0" | 8" | 30" | 4" |
| 7'-0" | 8" | 24" | 4" |
| 8'-0" | 8" | 28" | 4" |
| 9'-0" | 8" | 32" | 4" |
| 10'-0" | 8" | 27" | 4" |
| INTERMEDIATE COURSE | | | |
| 4'-0" | 0" | 22" | 4" |
| 5'-0" | 0 | 28" | 4" |
| 6'-0" | 0 | 34" | 4" |
| 7'-0" | 0 | 26½" | 4" |
| 8'-0" | 0 | 30½" | 4" |
| 9'-0" | 0 | 34½" | 4" |
| 10'-0" | 0 | 29" | 4" |
| TOP COURSE | | | |
| 4'-0" | 0 | 22" | 4" |
| 5'-0" | 0 | 28" | 4" |
| 6'-0" | 0 | 34" | 4" |
| 7'-0" | 0 | 26½" | 4" |
| 8'-0" | 0 | 30½" | 4" |
| 9'-0" | 0 | 34½" | 4" |
| 10'-0" | 0 | 29" | 4" |

SECTION PURLIN
Showing method of securing siding to the purlins, also end lap for side walls.
This method is not to be used for Roofing.

TOP SHEET
INTERMEDIATE
BOTTOM SHEET
Stove bolts

SECTION · DOOR HEAD
Showing method of securing siding at Door Head.
SCALE · 3"=1'-0"

Galv Clip ⅛ x 1" x 5½

FACTORY USING ASBESTOS CORRUGATED ROOFING & SIDING

Side lap 2½"

Galv. Clip ⅛ x 1" x 5½

Corrugated Asbestos Siding

Stove bolt

1 lead washer

Purlin

Ridge Roll for corner finishing, 2½" radius, supplied in 16", 42" and 96" lengths

Stove bolt

PLAN · OF CORNER
Showing application of siding and finish at corner.
SCALE 3"=1'-0"

· GENERAL NOTES ·

ROOFING · Corrugated Asbestos for this purpose should be given not less than 6" end lap and two corrugations side lap

SIDING · Corrugated Asbestos for this purpose should be given not less than 4" end lap and one corrugation side lap

Sheets should be staggered when laying, so that laps of each succeeding course occur two corrugations from the lap in the course below.

Sheets meet but do not lap and are laid loosely
Sheet lead about 20" wide pressed into corrugations

SECTION EXPANSION JOINT
Used about every 50'-0" on Roof of extreme length.
SCALE 3"=1'-0"

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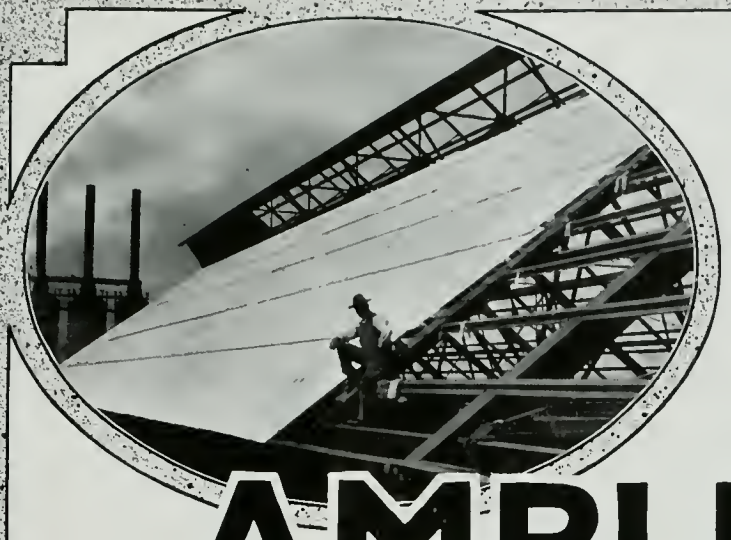

# Install a Roof That's Permanent

# AMBLER

## ASBESTOS CORRUGATED ROOFING AND SIDING

Weighing about the same as corrugated iron roofing, the sheets of Ambler Corrugated Roofing and Siding can be applied to the same type of structures by the same class of labor.

But—far different from sheet iron, Ambler Corrugated Roofing and Siding, with its asbestos and concrete construction, protects the building permanently. Fire cannot harm it, for Ambler Corrugated Roofing and Siding is built up on a mesh of asbestos fibre and is absolutely non-combustible.

Under the action of the elements it becomes ever more weather-resistant, as does all concrete. Moreover mine gasses will not affect it.
For a roofing or siding that will practically last forever without repairs—that will insure against the interruptions of output due to repairs—use Ambler Asbestos Roofing-and-Siding.

Asbestos Shingles, Building Lumber, Corrugated Sheathing
Pipe and Boiler Coverings

*Write us for the facts which prove that claim of Permanence*

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO.
*Factors*
Manufactured by the
Asbestos Shingle & Slate Sheathing Co.
AMBLER, PA.

*Manufacturers of*
Asbestos Shingles
Asbestos Corrugated
Roofing and Siding
Asbestos
Building Lumber

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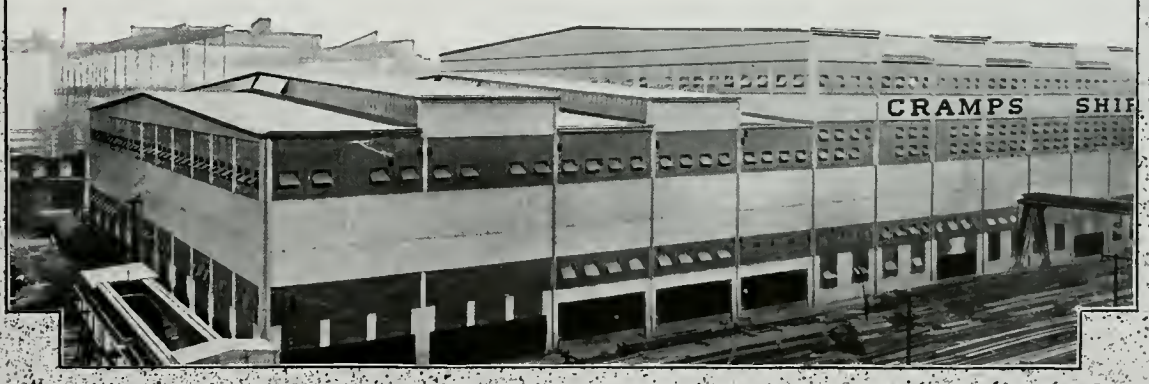
*California Representative*
Stock Carried at
245 Mission St. San Francisco

*Shops at Cramps Shipyard, Covered with Ambler Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing*



SIMONS BRICK COMPANY'S LARGE SPANISH TILE

RESIDENCE OF DOCTOR WILSON, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# Burned Clay Roofing Tile

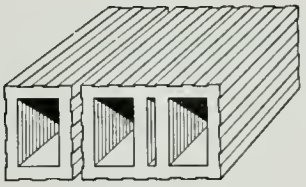
## "THE EVERLASTING MATERIAL"

Spanish Tile averages about 600 pounds per square lighter than other types of tile, has interlocking features which other tile do not possess and is considered better tile for shedding water.
USE SPANISH TILE FOR SAFETY.

# Heavy Duty Interlocking Tile
# Hollow Building Tile
# Builders' Brick
# Face Brick

SIMONS BRICK COMPANY
Walter R. Simons, Prest. and Gen'l Mgr.
125 WEST THIRD STREET, LOS ANGELES

J. A. DRUMMOND
Distributor for Northern California
245 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO



# HEATH UNIT TILE

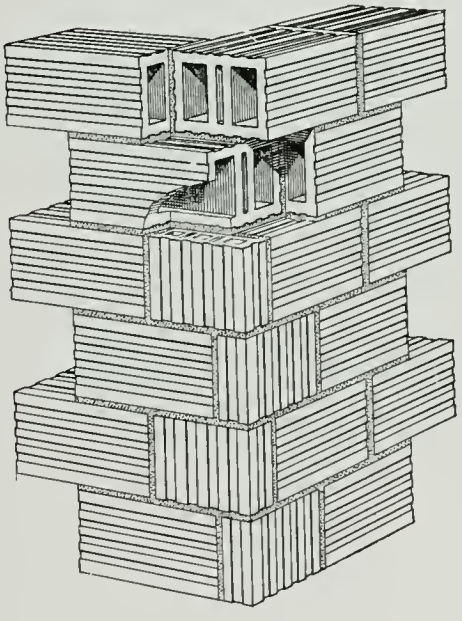
A NEW PATENTED FORM FOR HOLLOW WALL CONSTRUCTION

Size 5 1/2x8x12 in. Two to square foot of 8-in. wall. Three to cubic foot.

SIMPLE ECONOMICAL DURABLE

These tile offer a load-bearing wall, they lay flat in full beds of mortar and can be used anywhere in the place of brick. The corners and jambs, ordinarily weak in hollow wall construction, are stronger than the wall, thus placing strength where strength is required. They can be reinforced many thickness of wall horizontally or longitudinally without breaking the bond.

No cutting on the job Easy to handle Requires less mortar



*An Elevation of the Corner*

Warmer in Winter

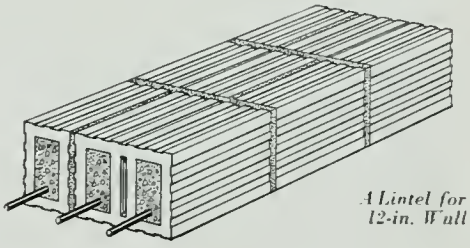
Cooler in Summer

Dryer Walls

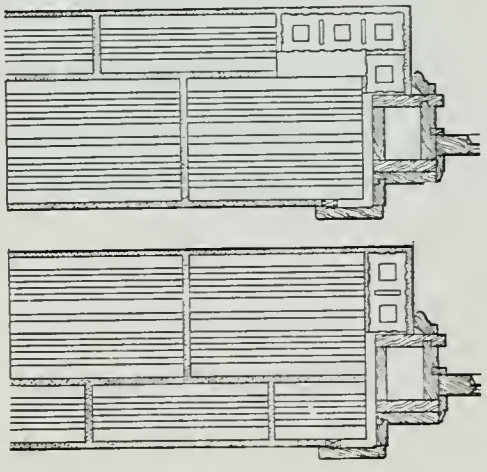
Vermin Proof

Saves Furring

Costs Less



*A Lintel for 12-in. Wall*



*Method of Jamb Construction 12-in. Wall*

*Manufactured by*

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*The Best in Clay Products Since 1887*

1859— *Our Sixtieth Anniversary* —1918

Liquid Granite and other architectural finishes have been used extensively all over the world during the sixty successful years that we have been in business.

If you haqe specified them you will readily understand why they have met with such universal favor.

They always give complete satisfaction.

BERRY BROTHERS
(INCORPORATED)
World's Largest Varnish Makers

SAN FRANCISCO DETROIT WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Vol. XV. No. 5

# THE ARCHITECT

Published by
THE ARCHITECT PRESS

Associate Editors for May, 1918
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G C. FIELD - - - - - - Seattle

HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

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"THE SPHINX OF GOODNESS"
Colossal figure flanking approach to Scottish Rite Temple, Washington, D. C.
A. A. Wiseman, Sculptor.
John Russell Pope, Architect.

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THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1918 NO. 5

COTTAGE OF CARL F. GOULD, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASH.
CARL F. GOULD, Architect

# Economic Depreciation

By HARLAN THOMAS.

IN an hour such as this, when war is occupying so large a part of the attention and activities of men, the consideration of a subject as dry and death-like as that of deterioration and decay of buildings offers but a prosaic outlook for discussion, one divested of all romance, and stifling to the imagination. However, like the war, it is forcing itself upon us; we cannot escape it. Hence, the rather subtle influence of economic depreciation upon real estate improvements may not be wholly without interest. We are admonished by wiser heads that the war period now upon us is no time for retrenchment; that we should prosecute and expand all legitimate lines of trade with increasing vigor. We know of no way to stimulate more effectively the investment of funds in real estate improvements, such being our particular sphere of trade, than by a careful study of the conditions and a rectification of the causes which have made that form of investment in so many instances in our community unprofitable.

In the last few years, during the rapid march of business in our midst, there must have come to all of us appeals from vested interests to arrest by our efforts and ingenuity the decay of the economic life of their property. Alteration and remodeling but temporarily loosen the fingers which these owners realize are tightening about the throats of their investments. Perhaps the contingency of reconstruction has not been anticipated by these owners and the conservation of funds from past rentals for that purpose has not been effected. We must add to this deplorable oversight the probability that reconstruction of only the most expensive type would be permitted, and that rebuilding has been delayed so long—on account of the lack of funds—that the better class of business has begun to depart from the building. Inaction is the result; stagnation sets in; revenues cease to yield a profit. Together with neighbors in a similar predicament, they infect the district with an atmosphere of decay, and remain a log upon it.

Upon the completion of a building, decay sets in—the decay of its structural components and of its use-

fulness. These two elements of deterioration are usually referred to as physical depreciation and economic depreciation. They are admittedly inter-related. The pace of physical depreciation depends upon the durability of the materials used in the construction of its various parts. The average physical life of buildings has been reckoned at fifty years. The pace of economic depreciation is accelerated or retarded by various causes and conditions, some of which are tangible and can be definitely considered in the beginning. Others are less tangible, and must be considered as probable or possible future conditions. Statistics prove that, in most buildings, the period of their usefulness or financial life falls within, and, in many instances, far short of their period of structural life. The average economic life of buildings has been reckoned at thirty years.

Could we but determine the definite period of the economic life of the building we are about to design, the years of its ability to return adequate financial remuneration; could we but construct it of only such durable and expensive materials as would safeguard its period of usefulness, then at least a part of our problem would be solved. For, like the "one hoss shay," its physical and economic values would disappear simultaneously.

Buildings good for fifty years of physical life have been known to fail to return an acceptable revenue for a longer period than ten years, when, economically inert, they no longer furnished a profit, but became a drain upon their owners, and their removal stood as a first cost against reconstruction charges.

The determination of the period of the economic life of a proposed building, together with a conservative estimate of decreasing rentals for that period, should serve as the measure of the expense to be embarked in the enterprise. It is true that reckoning the years of a building's usefulness is a difficult task. It involves some causes which only the future can reveal. These unknown quantities place its solution without the pale of an exact science. Nevertheless, the obscurity of some of the possible future causes should not hinder a careful consideration of conditions which are fundamental and vital to the financial life of a building. At least, we should make an intelligent, conservative guess at the probable term of its usefulness before we plunge into the fabrication of an architectural monument doomed from the start to become a financial failure and a millstone about the neck of its owner.

A SEATTLE RESIDENCE
J. S. COTE, Architect

Some of the more patent causes which hasten financial decay in buildings are: unsuitability of situation, ill proportion to value of site, improper design, and over expense. These are conditions which are tangible, and can and should be carefully considered.

There are, however, other causes for which designers of buildings are not responsible, but from which the property is nevertheless a sufferer and which may equally and inevitably bring about a period to the useful existence of a building, such as a change of business habits or of fashion, competition, development of new territory, alteration of lines of transit and traffic, shifting of centers of population and of business.

Some buildings are erected upon sites which have been selected to meet the specific requirements for which they are to be designed. In other cases, a prospective investor finds himself in possession, by hook or crook, or without choice, of real estate which for sundry reasons he wishes to or must improve.

A prospective investor is frequently led to believe that the future appreciation of the land will recompense him for depreciation in the building. This is not always the case and should not be depended upon. Therefore, consideration ought to be given to underlying causes, as mentioned above, which tend to reduce the earning capacity of the building. One must not depend upon an indeterminate appreciation of land to cover any loss in the value of the building or its earnings. The useful or economic existence of all classes of building is of much shorter duration today than ever before, owing to the constant change in the manner of conducting business and rapid improvement in mechanical equipment. Hence, a methodical system should be worked out providing for these contingencies, which are as inevitable as the aging of the structure, and may be more rapid. If the investment of funds in land and building is beyond the amount warranted by the estimated period of usage and the earning capacity of the building, the result is an unduly expensive structure, not merely for the site occupied, but for the effective earning period of its existence. "Top heavy improvement," "over building," is a common fault and helps to bring on premature financial decay.

RESIDENCE OF ALBERT KOCH, BREIGHTON BEACH, WASH.
E. J IVY, Architect

Buildings of the most permanent character, notwithstanding extensive remodeling and careful upkeep, have failed to survive a third of a century of lucrative return upon the investment. It has been observed that the more prominent and valuable the site, the earlier is the date when reconstruction becomes necessary. An expensive building erected upon a site which has reached its highest value is almost sure to have a short economic life, and it is upon such sites that the most expensive and elaborate buildings are often erected. In hotels the effect of financial depreciation is most quickly apparent. Observers of buildings of this type have estimated their average efficient profit-earning period as not greatly in excess of fifteen years, so dependent are they upon fashion or whimsical tendencies for support.

Public and residential buildings likewise suffer an economic depreciation, but these can hardly be considered in terms of revenue. They are not so often built for a profit. Since we have more in mind at this time a consideration of buildings intended for revenue only, we will not take up that phase of the question.

The process of economic deterioration in business buildings is less rapid, but inevitable. It is varied only by certain instances where the peculiar location and surroundings tend to outweigh the attractions of newer buildings and localities. These sometimes manage to retain their rentals for a somewhat longer period.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. HENRY ANGERS, SEATTLE, WASH.
E. J IVY, Architect

New locations are often pioneered with permanent buildings, which accept a shortage of income for a few years with the hope of evening up later on and enjoying a longer period of remunerative financial return. However, if the march of business swerves from its anticipated path, their sacrifice will have been in vain.

Mere huge proportions or expensive construction cannot be depended upon to escape the necessity of

remodeling in the future, for sooner or later the insistence of modern business life will demand it. This expense is seldom anticipated and comes upon an owner without due preparation or provision therefor. Remodeling is often postponed for lack of funds until the tide has ebbed and the alteration fails to rehabilitate the slackening revenues.

In some cities radical changes have been made in comparatively modern steel structures for the purpose of meeting changing economic conditions. In the presence of rapid growth and change in business life, the durability of materials for metropolitan buildings has lost some of its interest as a topic of discussion, for in practice it is found that the physical is almost certain to exceed the economic durability of the building as a whole.

The march of alteration and reconstruction is inexorable. It is a result of growth of population and increase in demand and should be considered and anticipated in the original study of the investment, so that funds may be laid by against its inevitable occurrence. But alteration and remodeling are makeshifts and only serve for a time to check the receding revenues. The past history of building, according to Bolton, in his "Building for Profit," shows that reconstruction occurs about three times in a century. If such contingencies were taken into account when the design is conceived, many extravagant and unnecessary expenditures would be avoided, and only such expense incurred as would be justified by conservative estimates based upon the gradually decreasing returns derivable.

SUN ROOM IN RESIDENCE OF J. C. BLACK, SEATTLE, WASH.
ANDREW C. P. WILLATZEN Architect

It is evident that the reconstruction fund should be reckoned on the basis of the probable period of the economic life of the building rather than its physical life. Separate funds should be set aside beginning with the first revenue received, to take care of the inevitable alteration charges and upkeep expenses increasing with decreasing revenues. This method of figuring an investment would, in many cases, check the expenditure of enormous sums on exterior and interior decorations which were oftentimes better omitted. The elaborate equipment and conveniences of certain buildings may appear justifiable in the light of present attractiveness, but they ought to show a commensurate return in rentals, not only at first, but after years of competition. Adequate provision should be made to renew them, for they are among the first elements of the building to become obsolete. Inconvenient arrangement and waste of space handicap a building in its contest for tenants. If at its inception, thought is given to the possible elasticity of its functions, the burden of the cost of future alteration can be lightened.

Well-designed buildings logically situated and involving only such financial outlay as is warranted by conservatively estimated revenues, would create an incentive for further investment. The contrary of this naturally causes capital to hesitate. A city may be said to be over-built when, in reality, it is being very inadequately served and its investors impoverished because the essentials of intelligent building have been ignored. Intelligent building, based upon the factors alluded to above, would give a city a business foundation both solid and more alluring to investors. If a large number of monumental signposts which now encumber our cities and point the way to financial ruin were razed, many of us would breathe more freely, and the embargo would be lifted from legitimate building enterprises.

It is true that some difficulty will be encountered in deciding on the period of time to be allotted to the financial life of a building. Such a period may naturally be the subject of very close investigation and of expert opinion. A close observation of what has happened in our own city in the last fifteen years and of the actual transition going on at the present time will serve as a more or less lucid guide in this task.

Over-expense is one of our immediate concerns; the cost of steel has jumped to almost prohibitive prices. Its importance in connection with metropolitan buildings has already started inquiry for less expensive types of construction. The reinforced-concrete type involves less steel, but when the reconstruction period arrives, its wrecking and removal will pile up a heavy charge against the cost of rebuilding. Mill construction is not permitted upon as large a scale at the present time in the first fire districts; hence, its ineffectiveness as a relief in the present crisis. Plumbing and heating goods and mechanical equipment are keeping pace with structural steel and no substitute

can be considered. Rentals have not increased in proportion. This seemingly eliminates all recognized types of construction. The only solution the writer sees at this time is an enlarged use of mill construction with automatic sprinklers as a protection from fire. This type of construction would be reasonably safe, would be easily adapted to most uses and, with study, could be made sufficiently attractive. Its use would require a modification of the building ordinances and a study of the effect of increased insurance costs, as compared with savings in construction and wrecking. Perhaps a thorough investigation of this subject at this time might produce a salutary effect.

A careful study of the patent causes for early decay in the financial life of buildings will be of great assistance to us in dissipating the depressing effect of advanced prices upon the progress of construction. Let us offset this initial disadvantage by designing and erecting buildings which will embody a guarantee for an economic period sufficiently extended to more than make up for the increased cost.

RESIDENCE OF J. C. BLACK, SEATTLE, WASH.
ANDREW C P WILLATZEN, Architect

# Notes From the Fifty-First Annual Convention A. I. A.

In crossing the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic at this time, one cannot fail to be impressed by the gathering evidence everywhere, of the immensity of the nation's war business, the effect of which must of necessity have been reflected upon the proceedings of the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, held at Philadelphia, April 24 to 26, inclusive.

It was a war service convention held within the sound of munition plant activities, the hurrying past of troop trains eastward bound and campaign rallies for the Third Liberty Loan. Almost every thought or sentiment expressed hinged upon the fact that the nation's first business is war.

While the formal dignity attendant upon a numerically larger convention may perhaps in a measure have been diminished by reason of the abridged form adopted this year, the interest and importance of the proceedings were doubly felt by the seventy or seventy-five delegates attending.

This was the first annual convention to be held in the spring instead of midwinter, and the advantages to be gained by this change of date were fully appreciated.

Preceding the opening of convention, the usual informal meeting was held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, the headquarters, on the evening of April 23d, and several vital and somewhat familiar questions were freely discussed with refreshingly new lines of argument.

The placing of a suitable sign upon buildings while in course of construction in order that the public may know where to place the responsibility for design and construction was favored if done without intent to advertise matters other than those of which the public is entitled to know. This matter was disposed of on the floor of the convention later.

Another feature of the informal gathering was the question of co-ordinating the allied professions of engineering, the building industries, and arts and crafts in the activities of the local chapters and promoting a better understanding of interests common to all engaged in building operations.

The keynote of the convention was delivered to the delegates by the president in his opening address, in which he dwelt with emphasis upon the "Architect's Service," service to the public, and service to the Government, and the several addresses which followed

(*Continued on page 320*)

# List of Architects and Draughtsmen in Military Service

## San Francisco Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harris C. Allen | Franklin T. Georgeson | B. S. Hirschfeld | Ernest L. Norberg | Walter D. Reed |
| E. P. Antonovich | John Davis Hatch | James T. Narbett | Sidney B. Newsom | W. O. Raiguel |
| John A. Baur | | | | |

## San Francisco Architectural Club

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Reed | H. O. Elliot | Milton Heilfron | Mr. Nickelson | C. O. Clausen |
| John Branner | M. Schwartz | Harry Devine | Mr. Corking | C. Ambrose |
| Albert Cauldwell | J. W. Oliver | Phil De Longchamps | Roland Stringham | Wm. Debrunner |
| Harvey E. Harris | E. K. Martin | Edmund J. Burke | Fernand Parneitier | John McHenry, Jr. |
| Harry Abrahms | L. A. Keyser | W. J. Helm, Jr. | Walter Clifford | Wm. Rankin |
| E. B. Bangs | Louis Saylor | Ed L. Frick | Harold Weeks | Fernand Allamand |
| W. I. Garren | T. E. A. Tellefsen | R. W. Bradley | Rodney Jones | H. F. Uttley |
| Chas. J. Masten | Mr. Freer | Gerald Craner | Vincent Buckley | L. D. Howell |
| Lester Hurd | Clyde Payne | Wm. Smythe | M. Meherin | Fred Brauer |
| Henry Howard | Fred Kramer | Roy Mulie | Louis Jacobsen | A. S. Roguel |
| Earnest De Cheene | Joseph Cohen | Lewis Jackson | Arthur Jory | Lex Kelley |
| Herbert Brown | Joseph Cahen | Gordon Raeside | C. V. Calvert | Howard McMullin |
| Clement Ambros | Wallace Stephen | Albert W. Burgren | J. Bettencourt | E. Boldeman |
| Guy L. Brown | Earl Meyers | Ed Sharp | Walter Stone | Harold Danheim |
| Ed H. Russ | Lawrence Kruse | H. P. Buckingham | N. A. Reinecker | Edward Tillman |
| P. Fisher | Ross W. Edmonson | J. L. Bourgeois | | |

## Southern California Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward C. Taylor | Ross Montgomery | P. H. Frohman | Edw. H. Cline | Karl D. Schwender |
| Robert M. Taylor | John T. Vawter | | | |
| Ellis Taylor | Joseph Weston | H. A. Jackson | Sam W. Williams | B. A. Freeman |
| Dwight Wallace | Robert Lockwood | Kenneth C. Albright | John Hasemeir | Carl Sjoberg |
| Arthur Evans | Archie Zimmerman | Emmet G. Martin | Chas. Schweissinger | James Connell |
| C. P. Hill | Jos. Fiel | Chas. A. Wall | James Hanenstein | William E. Murphy |
| Eugene Weston | | | | |

## Washington Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chas. H. Alden | Walter Bogart | Herbert Lindhonst | Harold Sexsmith | W. M. Somervell |
| Wm. J. Bayne | Joseph S. Coté | | | |

## Portland Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Lorings | John Stanton | C. Merrian | John McGuire | Walter Church |
| J. J. Burling | Warren Hathaway | Lloyd Dittrich | Peter Jensen | Dell Hinson |
| Russell Collins | George Otten | J. Tourtellotte | Howard Hall | Harvey Madden |
| J. Andre Fouilhoux | Chester Trniehell | L. C. Rosenberg | H. W. Ward | O. Lyllenberg |
| Harold Doty | Jay Keller | Artie Marshall | Fred A. Fritsch | Glenn Stanton |
| Edwin Merrill | T. Turner | Earl Heitschmidt | Eyler Brown | |

RESIDENCE OF F. T. FISCHER. BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASH.
ARTHUR L. LOVELESS Architect

RESIDENCE OF H. S. NOON, SEATTLE, WASH.
W. R. B. WILLCOX, Architect

RESIDENCE OF E. M. MANNING, SEATTLE, WASH.
W. R. B. WILLCOX, Architect

RESIDENCE OF C. HUISKAMP, HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH

ANDREW C. P. WILLATZEN, Architect

LIVING ROOM

NURSERY

RESIDENCE OF CARLTON HUISKAMP, HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH.

ANDREW C P WILLATZEN, Architect

RESIDENCE OF R. E. HAROLD, SEATTLE, WASH.
E. J IVY, Architect

RESIDENCE OF E. E. HAROLD, SEATTLE, WASH.
E. J IVY, Architect

RESIDENCE OF ERIC ALLEN, SEATTLE, WASH.
W. R. B. WILLCOX Architect

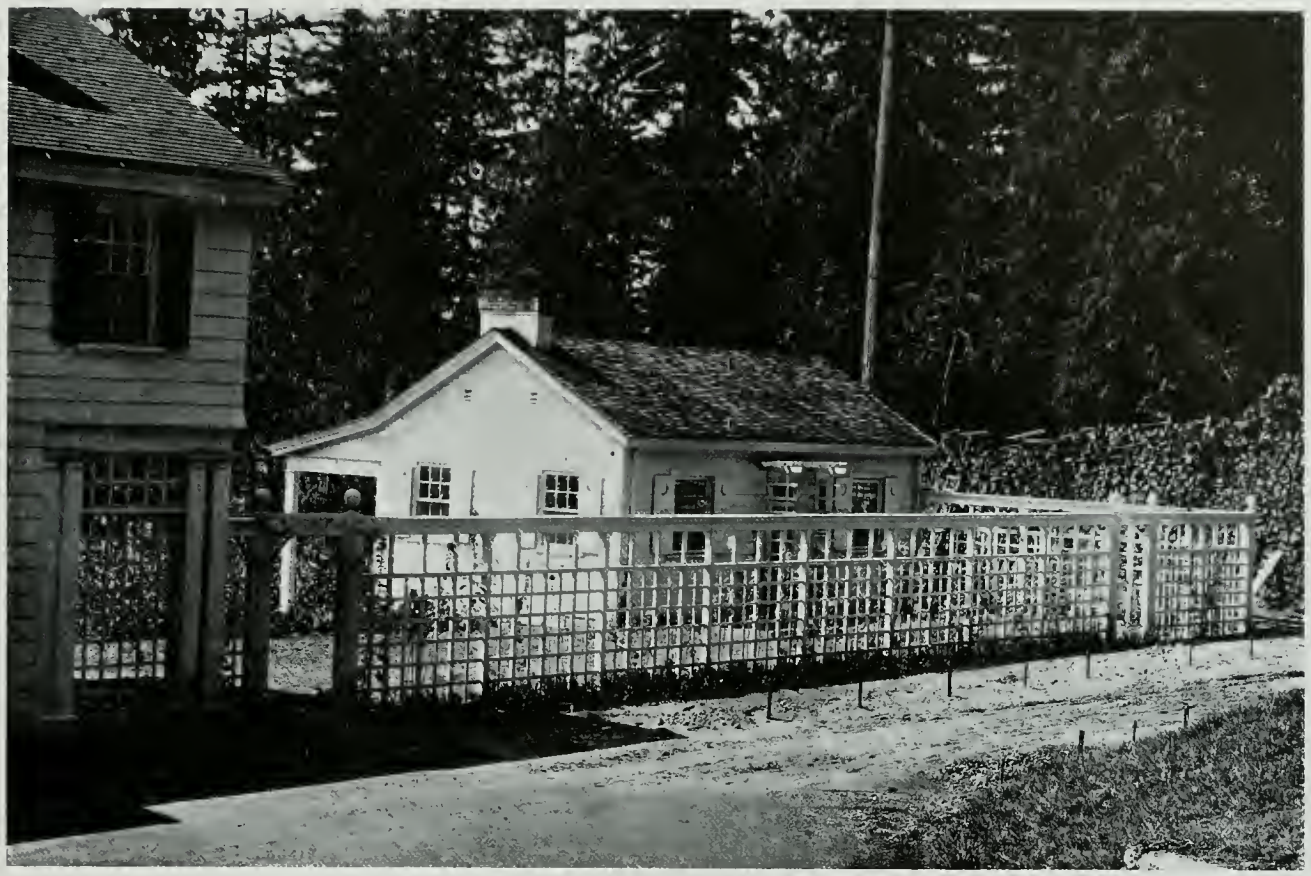
RESIDENCE OF H. H. WOLFE, SEATTLE, WASH.
W. R. B. WILLCOX, Architect

A SMALL HOUSE, SEATTLE, WASH.
CARL F GOULD. Architect

SUMMER COTTAGE OF L. C. HENRY, SEATTLE, WASH.
ANDREW C. P WILLATZEN. Architect

RESIDENCE OF L. D. LEWIS, HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH.
W. R. B. WILLCOX, Architect

RESIDENCE OF L. D. LEWIS, HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH.
W. R. B. WILLCOX, Architect



LAUNDRY AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS FROM FORECOURT

LAUNDRY AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS FROM PATH TO GARAGE

RESIDENCE OF L. D. LEWIS, HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH.

W. R. B. WILLCOX, Architect

RESIDENCE OF F. W. GWIN, SEATTLE, WASH.

G. C. FIELD, Architect

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM G. JOHN, SEATTLE, WASH.
ARTHUR L. LOVELESS, Architect

RESIDENCE AT THE HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH.
BEBB & GOULD, Architects

RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER F. McEWAN, COUNTRY CLUB, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASH.
CARL F. GOULD, Architect

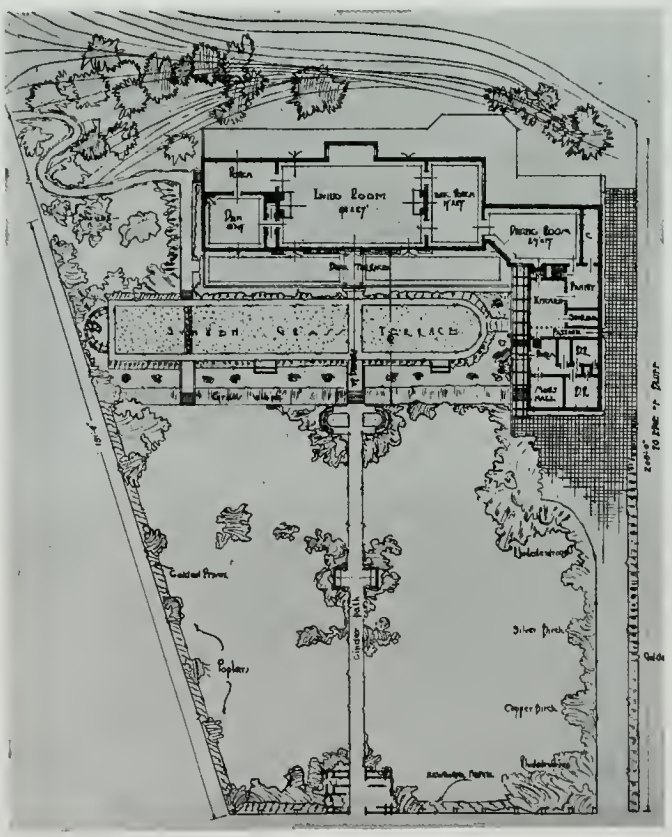
# Art In the Home and Its Effect Upon the Individual

By CARL F. GOULD, of Bebb & Gould, Seattle, Wash.

TODAY not only the man of means, but even the workingman, has far greater facilities for obtaining an attractive and convenient home than was possible ten years ago. Material resources are of infinite variety. The house problem of the ages is unfolded before him, with unlimited possibilities of selection and of adjustment to present conditions.

The early forms of habitation were chiefly concerned with providing protection from the elements. There was little opportunity for superfluous energy or for the addition of ornament in the construction of the Indian tent, Hegan tree houses, or the Arabian migratory homes. The houses of the chiefs were sometimes decorated with trophies of their wars, but this became possible only when a certain amount of capital and leisure had become available as the result of the seizure of booty.

In the earlier types of European homes, those of the Egyptians, the Syrians, and the Greeks, we find certain traditionally established types of design in the remnants that have come down to us through the ages. A protecting solid wall without openings, enclosing an interior court one story in height the center of which was used for a family fire and gathering place, seems to be the most prominent characteristic. The later type of Greek and Italian house developed into a series of these enclosed courts, around which were arranged the sleeping rooms, the service rooms, and the offices in which the wealthy householder transacted his business. The center fire was replaced by the impluvium, or pool of water, into which drained the rain from the inclined surface of the roof. This type of home evolved during later centuries into the type now found in southern Europe and Spain. The enclosed series of open courts became the cortile of the Spanish, and this in turn, at the time of the settling of Mexico and Southern California, furnished the characteristic feature of plan in what is now known as Mission architecture. This type has been developed successfully in California today, and even in the northern districts of New England and the Pacific Coast. In adjusting itself to local conditions, it has undergone a number of important changes. No longer is the solid exterior wall to be found. Glass has changed the situation greatly, and the necessity for protection from an outside enemy no longer exists. Thus we find houses of this type opening not only onto an interior court, but also toward the exterior.




GROUND LAYOUT SHOWING ADDITIONS TO RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER F. McEWAN, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASH.
CHAS. H. BEBB and CARL F. GOULD, Associate Architects

Along with this Californian or Spanish Colonial architecture there have developed the Dutch and English Colonial, brought

by the early colonists to this country, and reaching their finest development in the early part of the eighteenth century. These houses are to be found in New England and along the shores of the Potomac and in the hospitable country of Virginia. Today we are developing this particular type of house, adjusting it to the conditions of the various parts of the country, and rendering it indeed very well adapted to the life of our people.

Oscar Wilde in "Decorative Art in America" says: "The Americans are going back to the really simple art that flourished in the Colonial days. This is the only genuine American art and will be the art of the Republic in the future."

This type found expression in the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon, and in the many hospitable mansions of the South, and developed into the more or less monumental forms represented by the White House in Washington. Today, with our abundance of wood, we find Colonial very adaptable. Throughout the country are being built many homelike and attractive houses in this manner.

LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM G. JOHN
ARTHUR L. LOVELESS, Architect

Parallel to the Colonial, which is necessarily more or less symmetrical and classic, has been and is being developed a type of picturesque architecture known as Elizabethan. Half-timber of mediæval origin. Throughout the country there are half-timber houses, but only in rare instances are they constructed upon the principle of their prototypes. Our half-timber work is usually applied in thin strips with plaster placed between. In the type from which it sprang the timber portion was a part of the structure of the house itself, not an applied veneer. As a consequence of applying in unstructural fashion a motif in itself structural, incongruous effects and inharmonies are bound to result.

One might ask, Why should a house be designed at all, as it merely is necessary to have a covering as a place to sleep, to eat, and to rear a family? Why do we resort to increased effort and cost to add to these structural and economic necessities what we call art, which only embellishes without giving additional service? Imagine a home denuded of all sense of proportion, all ray of color, all play of ornament and detail, reduced to its crudest usable form. We would have a box with holes perforated at most convenient intervals, the exterior looking like a barn, the interior like the patients' ward in a hospital. All houses would be practically alike, varying merely in size. It is conceivable that we could live happily under such conditions. Imagine a world without books, fairy tales, painting, color in women's dresses, color in wall treatment; it would indeed be a world in which the human mind would and could not really exist.

Under such conditions would it be possible to express the individuality of a household? Who has not felt that immediately upon entering a home the character and personality of the inmates are declared by the type of house and the way it is furnished—the books, and the pictures that adorn the walls? The personality of the owner often speaks more directly through the house furnishing than through his conversation. Art in the home is the most direct means of knowing the kind and character of the inhabitants.

W. Shaw Sparrow, editor of the *Modern Home* and the *British Home of Today*, says: "The best homes are those in which a feeling of art is neither cold nor formal, nor observed at the first glance; they charm by their quiet air of comfort and by the way in which they represent the owner's hobbies and personality."

In art there is nothing immoral, nothing that is ugly, base, or common, or, as the Greek would have said, "offensive to the muses."

Quoting from George Santayana's "Sense of Beauty": "The character of the mind of an individual is absolutely expressed by his home and its furnishings."

It is not, however, only in the wealthy homes that this individuality is apparent. In the very simplest of interiors it is possible to know the individuality of the owner.

The poverty-stricken householder of Paris always has a bird and a box of flowers, which enables his imagination to project itself beyond his sordid surroundings. This makes him a better being. Witness the sordid householder in an Edinburgh slum, who has nothing upon which his imagination may take hold to draw him out of his squalid environment.

Walter Crane says: "We are realizing what the immense loss and deprivation of art in our daily lives

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

COURT ROOM

cause; and where they are not felt at all, where the world rays like the sun never penetrate, there are carelessness, brutality and degradation."

It is a noticeable fact that harshness and coarseness of manner and want of simplicity usually accompany the absence of susceptibility to art in an individual. We allow the walls of our school rooms to become crude and bare.

The sociable quality of art in the home is very great. It puts one in a frame of mind more susceptible to intercourse with his neighbor. Why do we particularly care for decorating our table and having well-assorted foods when we have visitors? The meal served in monotonous colors is less attractive and arouses less of the social instincts than one that is thought out with some reference to the effect on the eye.

The social character of the appeal to the eye is brought home to us by the involuntary impulse with which, before a fine work of art or a lovely natural scene, one exclaims, "Look!" The exclamation may not always issue as a spoken word, but it is felt none the less, and provides a source of community of understanding among people.

The architect has often a wonderful opportunity to arouse a client's interests in expressing himself more fully in his house furnishings, and he should, I believe, endeavor to take advantage of this opportunity. For the home is the most fruitful field for the establishment of standards of beauty in the minds of the present as well as of the coming generation; and the people themselves of the coming generation, once possessed of the ideals of beauty, will in turn propagate them more widely and more effectively than can ever be done by the unaided architect.

COURTHOUSE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON

E. E. McCLARAN, Architect

# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1918 NO. 5

## Editorial.

I recollect occasions when cherished architectural presentations of my own making have been accorded the dubious comment that the trees or the sky were lovely; and although the stings of such occurrences still rankle in my memory, I cannot resist, after a look over the illustrations of the present issue, remarking on the rare qualities of the Northwestern setting.

In its broad lines, the stylistic imprint of an era upon its architecture is a function of pervading social and historical conditions and modes of taste and thought; but climate and landscape are just as surely main factors in the differentiation of local variants. Californians have long been impressed by the unique character of their landscape, recognition of the peculiar qualities of which is beginning to appreciably influence local architectural expression. The foregoing photographs furnish glimpses of a landscape in essence as wholly foreign to that of California as it is to that of any other part of the country, but equally individual, equally consistent, and abstractly of equal charm. The massing of the foliage, its contours, its detail, and—what the camera fails so much as to suggest—its color and movement, are of singular beauty. On every hand is evinced abundance of water and its attendant profusion of verdure. The grace of deciduous trees and undergrowth contrasts delicately with the dignity of conifers. A peculiar romantic distinction is lent by the elegance of line of mountain peaks which rise from undulating ridges to snow-clad summits.

One might point to much of architectural interest and merit in the work here illustrated, and still be compelled to admit that hardly a beginning has been made in the important matter of bringing the buildings into an inevitable harmony with their unique environment. Much of the work derives from the Colonial tradition of the Eastern United States. The type adapts itself to this locality with much more conspicuous sympathy than to California, where it is apt to breathe an uncomfortable spirit of enforced expatriation. There are also signs of refreshing freedom and independence in handling which differentiate it somewhat from Eastern work, and may lead through successive transformations to an intimate local expression. Respectful recognition of the beauties and the consistency of the Northwestern country should lead to the development of a really homogeneous architecture in Northern Oregon and Washington.

IRVING F. MORROW.

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## Notes From the Fifty-First Annual Convention A. I. A.

(Continued from page 289)

were enjoyed; among other things, the increased necessity under the present abnormal conditions of not alone proffering service, but increasing the demands for such service by delivering the goods.

The first amendment proposed was that making it possible to retain in office for another term the outgoing administration. This, after considerable discussion was defeated by a vote of 26 for to 23 against the amendment, two-thirds being required to carry.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.

Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio.

Secretary, William Stanley Parker, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York City.

Directors to serve for three years: Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York City; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.

Director to serve for one year: Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore.

Fellows elected: James E. Allison, Los Angeles, Cal.; Louis Ayres, New York City; Charles Butler, New York City; E. E. Dougherty, Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Eschweiler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Albert Kahn, Detroit, Mich.; John P. B. Sinkler, Philadelphia, Pa.; William L. Steele, Sioux City, Iowa.

With regard to registration of architects, it was the sentiment of the convention that the registration laws of the various States should be co-ordinated so that such laws could be applied upon a common application and cause less inconvenience in the case of a practice covering more than one State. The matter was referred to the committee.

Respect due the memory of the late Senator Francis G. Newlands and appreciation of his life and work were fittingly voiced from the floor of the convention.

One of the most remarkable papers read was that of Mr. Ackerman, on the Architect's Service. It was ordered printed so that every one can read it in full. Mr. C. H. Whitaker and Mr. Owen Brainard also contributed clever and thoughtful addresses on the same subject.

Perhaps the most noteworthy amendment to the by-laws passed of late is the one authorized by this convention striking out Article 4 referring to advertising, and re-wording of Section 13 of advice to architects so as to bring it into harmony with the amendment.

Throughout the convention too much cannot be said of the kind hospitality of our Eastern friends, and especially those of Philadelphia, the convention city. The privileges of the Art Club, in which the convention was held, were extended to the delegates, and late afternoon visits to memorable historic places with which Philadelphia abounds, including a trip through the beautiful Fairmount Park. Of special interest was

(Concluded on page 324)

Sunken gardens of G. W. Wattles, Hollywood, Cal.
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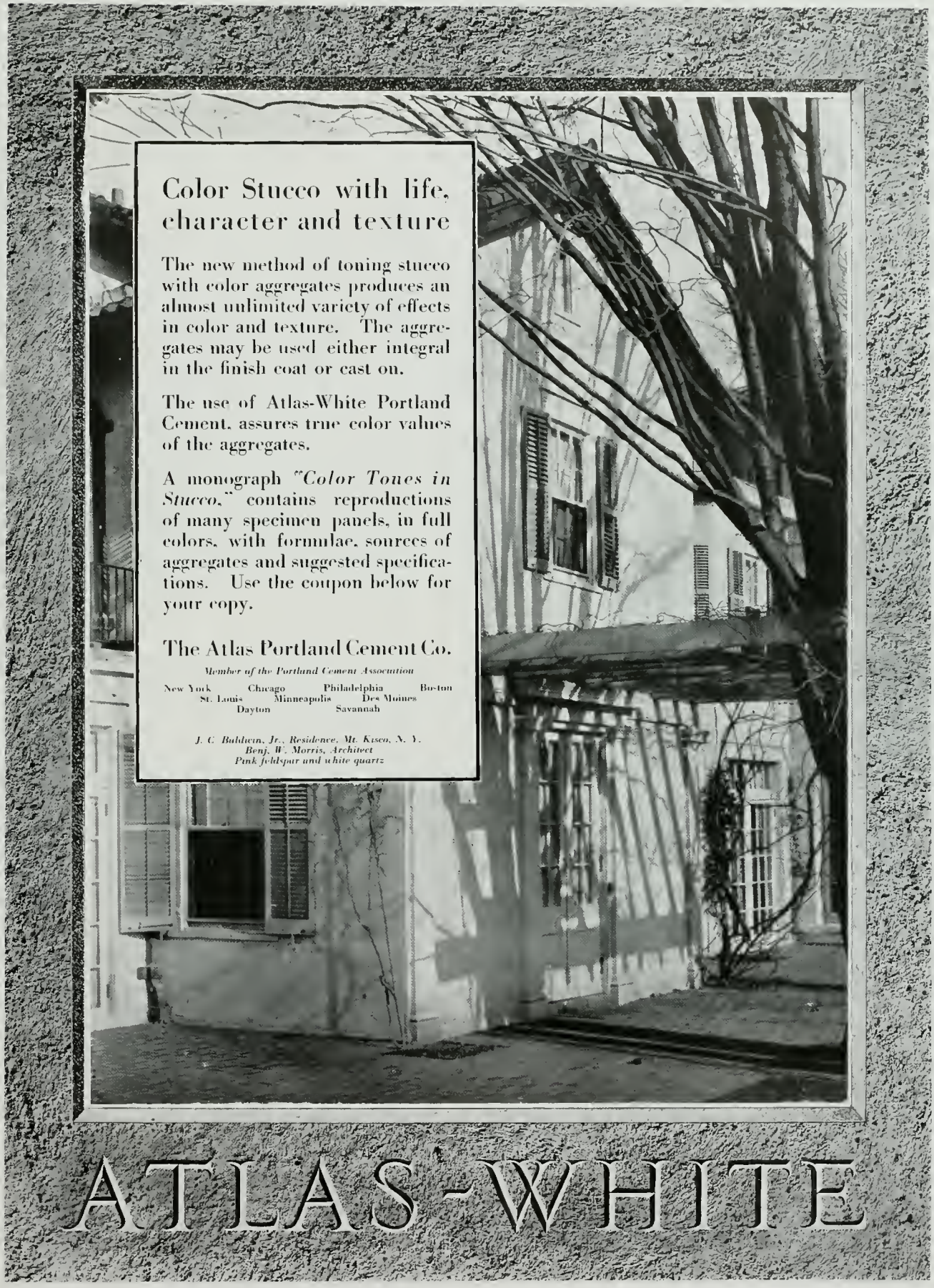
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# Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

## The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

*San Francisco Chapter*, 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

*Southern California Chapter*, 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

*Oregon Chapter*, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberber. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

*Washington State Chapter*, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. First Vice-President, A. H. Albertson, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Pullman. Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Gerald C. Field, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

*The American Institute of Architects*—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

*Directors for Three Years*—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. *Directors for Two Years*—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. *Directors for One Year*—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and sixteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the Hollenbeck Hotel, Second and Spring Streets, Tuesday, April 9, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Backus, president, at 7:45 p. m., the following members being present: J. E. Allison, J. J. Backus, P. A. Eisen, A. M. Edelman, W. E. Erkes, Lyman Farwell, J. C. Hillman, W. S. Hebbard, R. G. Hubby, Sumner P. Hunt, F. D. Hudson, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, Octavius Morgan, O. W. Morgan, S. T. Norton, A. W. Rea, F. L. Roehrig, A. R. Walker, A. Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. P. H. Adams, architect, of London, England; Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., president of the San Francisco Chapter; Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher and Mr. J. C. Newsom, both of San Francisco; Mr. Samuel Storrow, engineer, of Los Angeles, and Mr. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Builder and Contractor*.

Minutes of the one hundred and fifteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

For the Board of Directors the secretary read the minutes of the ninety-first meeting, held on April 2d.

Under the head of Committee Reports, Mr. J. E. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, reported that the committee had taken up with the secretary of the State Board of Architecture the violation of the State law by a certain individual of Los Angeles who is advertising himself as an architect. Members of the State Board being present, a discussion followed with regard to the subject. No definite action was taken.

Mr. Withey, chairman of the City Planning Committee, reported that the City Planning ordinance had been before the Council, had been seriously considered and discussed by the members, but definite action on the same was finally postponed until after July 1st.

Mr. A. C. Martin, chairman of the Committee on Ethics and Practice, reported that several members of the Chapter had received invitations from the Board of Education to submit sketches for the proposed East Seventh Street School. After a discussion on the subject, it was moved, seconded and duly carried that a resolution be drawn up recommending that the School Board continue with the services of Morgan, Walls & Morgan, who had been employed by the previous Board as architects for this school, and that the secretary present the resolution to the Board.

Under the head of Communications, a letter was read from Mr. E. C. Kemper, executive secretary of the Institute, advising this Chapter that the initiation fee of new members to the Institute is to be remitted during 1918 for all applicants who were Chapter members prior to December 8, 1916.

For New Business, the secretary presented a resolution, which was a revised form of the resolution passed at the March meeting, with reference to amending Section 13 of the Canon of Ethics, American Institute of Architects. It was moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Krempel, and duly carried, that this resolution be adopted by the Chapter and appended to the minutes of the meeting.

In connection with this, the secretary read letters acknowledging receipt of a copy of the resolution from the following: South Carolina Chapter, Buffalo Chapter, Washington State Chapter, New York Chapter, and William Stanley Parker.

The secretary presented a rough draft of a letter which deprecates the action of certain concerns in employing other than architects for building construction. The same received adverse criticism by the members present, and no action was taken on the matter.

The president announced the appointment of a committee consisting of Mr. A. C. Martin and Mr. F. D. Hudson, for the purpose of canvassing the membership in the interests of the Liberty Loan issue.

Under Papers and Discussions, the president introduced Mr. Samuel Storrow, who spoke at length and entertainingly on the advantages of establishing a terminal station at the Plaza, and the conservation of city streets from a traffic standpoint.

The guests of the evening were then introduced and each replied in appreciation of the Chapter's hospitality, and discussed at certain length the State law of licensing architects, with suggestions for amending and approving the same at the next meeting of the Legislature.

In conclusion, the president expressed the Chapter's thanks and appreciation to Mr. Storrow for his presence and address, and to the guests attending for their participation in the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

"*Be It Resolved*, That we, the members of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., petition the Board of Directors to present to the Philadelphia Convention in April, for its consideration, the proposition of amending the Canon of Ethics to this effect: That Section 13 be revised to read as follows:

"'It is permissible, and every member is recommended, to display upon every building designed by him, while under construction, his name with Institute rank, upon a board in the form of a directory, the size and shape of which shall be uniform in each district, the dimensions being determined by each Chapter.'"

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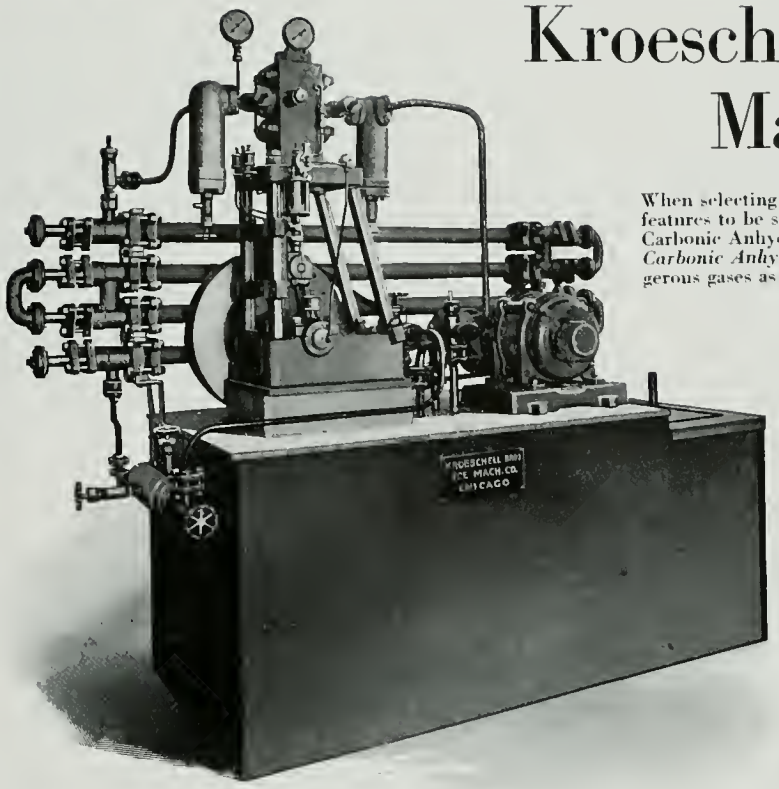


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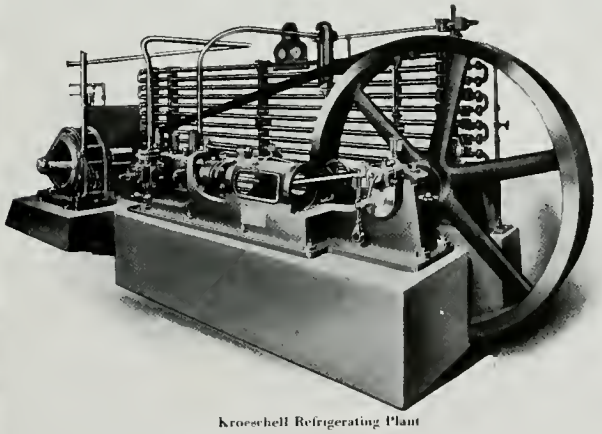

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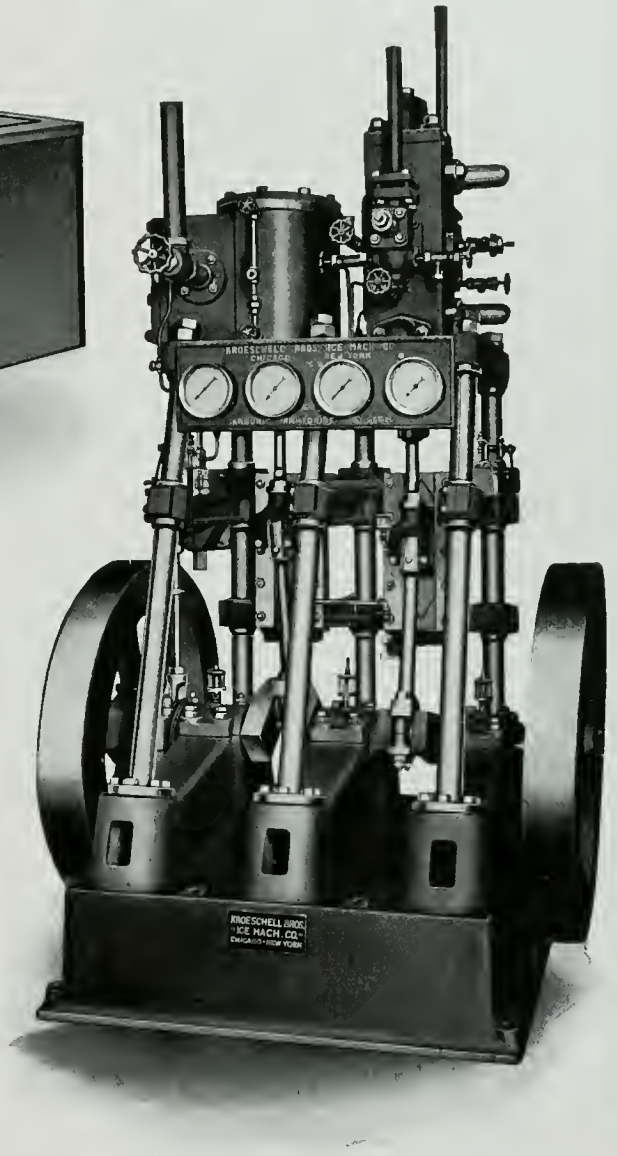


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## J. A. DRUMMOND

*California Representative*

245 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Minutes of Washington State Chapter

Minutes of the two hundred and twenty-ninth regular meeting, held on April 3, 1918, at the Northold Inn.

Present: President Huntington, Field, Loveless, Stephen, Thomas, Willatzen, Willcox, Baeder, Mann, Siebrand, Dean.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Small House Plan Committee, Mr. Loveless, chairman, stated that the Censorship Committee had not returned the plans for corrections and that a large number of people had looked over the plans, and generally reported progress.

The Exhibition Committee, Mr. Mann, chairman, stated that the exhibition installed at the Manufacturers' Association had been removed and he wished to know if the Chapter wanted to continue the exhibition in some other location. He also announced an offer by Mr. Erskine to assist in any way to bring about a creditable exhibition. It was brought to the attention of the members that Mr. Erskine had been under considerable personal expense at the time the Chapter held the "House Beautiful Exhibit," and although this fact was known to the chairman of the Exhibition Committee at that time, the Chapter as a whole knew nothing of it.

Mr. Willcox moved that the question of holding an exhibit at this time be postponed. The motion was carried and was followed by another motion by Mr. Stephen that a vote of thanks be extended to the Exhibition Committee. This also carried.

The president announced the election to associate membership of Theo. R. Jacobs, of Yakima.

The secretary then read a letter from the Southern California Chapter, which contained a copy of a resolution passed at one of their recent meetings, which read as follows:

"*Be It Resolved*, That we, the members of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., petition the Board of Directors to present to the Philadelphia Convention in April, for its consideration, the proposition of amending the Canon of Ethics to this effect: That Section 13 be revised to read as follows:

"'It is permissible, and every member is recommended, to display upon every building designed by him, while under construction, his name with Institute rank, upon a board in the form of a directory, the size and shape of which shall be uniform in each district, the dimensions being determined by each Chapter.'"

After considerable discussion, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Willcox, "That, in view of the representation made by the Southern California Chapter, the subject of advertising in Section 13 in the Canon of Ethics be eliminated."

The subject of a delegate to the convention at Philadelphia was taken up. Mr. Willcox's name being proposed, he suggested that it might not be possible for him to go in view of business matters in Seattle, and Mr. Willatzen moved that the question be left to the Executive Committee to arrange.

Mr. Huntington asked Mr. Baeder to take the chair, as he wished to address the members. Mr. Huntington stated that Mr. Jennings, the librarian of the city, had proposed to him that the city architect design a new branch library to be built at Fremont, and Mr. Huntington wished to know the feelings of the Chapter in regard to such a procedure. After a few questions and some comments, Mr. Thomas moved that the Chapter approve the city architect's designing the branch library at Fremont. This motion was passed.

Mr. Huntington resumed the chair, after which Mr. Willcox took up the question of Institute business and brought to the attention of the Chapter the nominations for officers which would come before the convention and presented three tickets, which he asked the Institute members present to sign so that they could be used if the occasion demanded. The president called on Mr. Dean, of Ellensburg, for some remarks and in answering he stated his extreme pleasure at being present at our meeting and the benefit and help which he had derived from the discussions which were had.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Minutes of the two hundred and thirtieth regular meeting held on May 1, 1918, at the Blue Bird Cafe.

Present: Messrs. Bebb, Baker, Field, Loveless, Richardson, Siebrand, Willatzen.

In the absence of the president and the vice-president from the city, Mr. Bebb presided at the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A number of communications were read, among them one from W. R. Wilder, who expressed his regret at not being able to be present at the meeting; also a letter from Mr. Jacobs, of Yakima, giving an outline of the exhibition and lecture there.

The principal order of business was the amendment to the By-Laws creating a permanent fund. After some short discussions on the subject and upon motion made and seconded, the following amendment to the By-Laws was adopted: At the suggestion of the secretary, the first subscription to the fund was made in the form of a collection with which to purchase War Savings Stamps. A sufficient amount was collected to buy one War Savings Stamp.

Mr. Bebb called the attention of the meeting to the coming Northwest Convention of the Master Builders' Associations at Tacoma on May 22d, 23d and 24th. It seemed the consensus of opinion that the Chapter should take some action toward approving the holding of this convention. The action to be taken was left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

A Permanent Fund is hereby established. The fund is to be built up as follows:

1. By the addition of all initiation fees.
2. By donation and bequest from members.
3. Any other sources approved by the Executive Committee.

The fund is to be deposited in some State savings bank or invested in savings bank securities; or otherwise soundly invested after approval by five members of the Executive Committee and when recommended for the fund in writing by some national bank. The fund cannot be reduced, used as collateral or its value in any way impaired except under extreme emergency or calamitous circumstances or acts of Providence not contemplated, and except by the approval of ninety per cent of the members in good standing voting by letter ballot, and except after receiving the sanction of the president, secretary and treasurer of the American Institute of Architects, such sanction being based upon the intent of these constitutional provisions, the origin of the fund, the probable desire of the donors, the emergency existing and any other conditions the above officers of the American Institute of Architects consider pertinent.

The Treasurer is to be bonded for an amount not less than the amount of the fund, and the securities are to be kept in a safe deposit vault and insured against all insurable risks.

The earnings of the fund may be used for any purpose designated by the Chapter.

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J. A. DRUMMOND
California Representative
245 MISSION ST. SAN FRANCISCO

## Notes from the Fifty-First Annual Convention A. I. A.

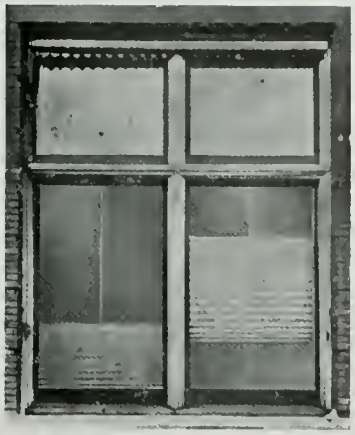
(*Continued from page 320*)

the visit to Mr. Widener's gallery, where we found the wonderful Donatello David and other famous pieces of the old masters.

The convention closed Friday evening with a delightful dinner at Mr. McKim's "Cricket Club"; the building itself is something to be remembered, with its simple extended brick treatment and setting of trees and lawn.

On Saturday morning the delegates with their friends were taken to the Hog Island shipbuilding plant, which, though not in full operation, had at the time nine or ten keels laid and bottoms completed more or less. One cannot but be impressed with the magnitude of this standardized operation of building ships and the possibilities of the plant when entirely completed, which will be soon.

This fragmentary account of the convention would be incomplete without mentioning the charming quarters of the "T Square" Club, which was the rendezvous for the evening sessions of the convention.



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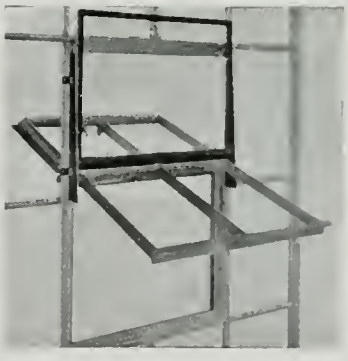

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**ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING**
**Keasbey & Mattison Co.**, Ambler, Pa.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

**ASBESTOS SHINGLES**
**Keasbey & Mattison Co.**, Ambler, Pa.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

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Descriptive catalogue, 5x7, 54 pp.
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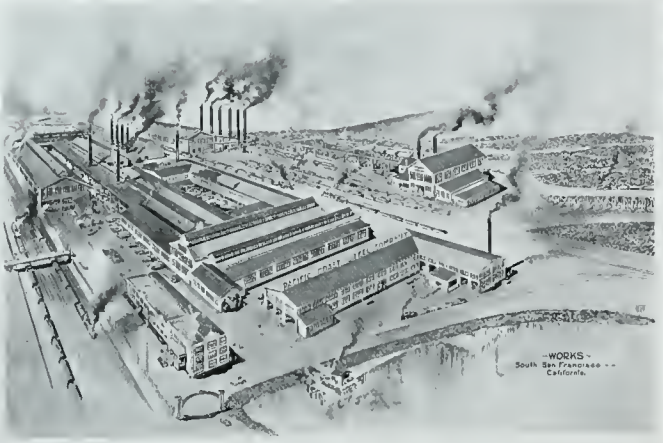


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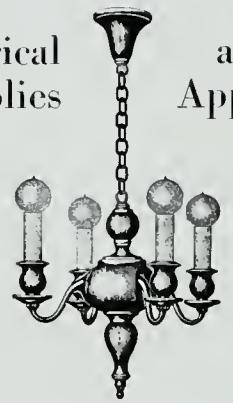

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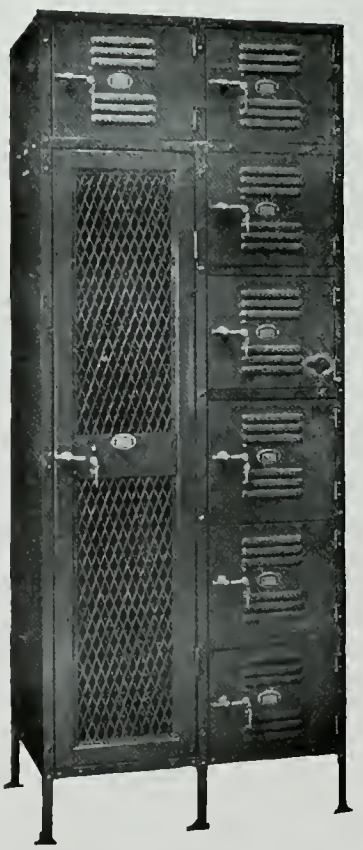
The accompanying illustration shows one of our many types of multiple lockers. We are prepared to quote on and make early delivery of a great variety of special lockers

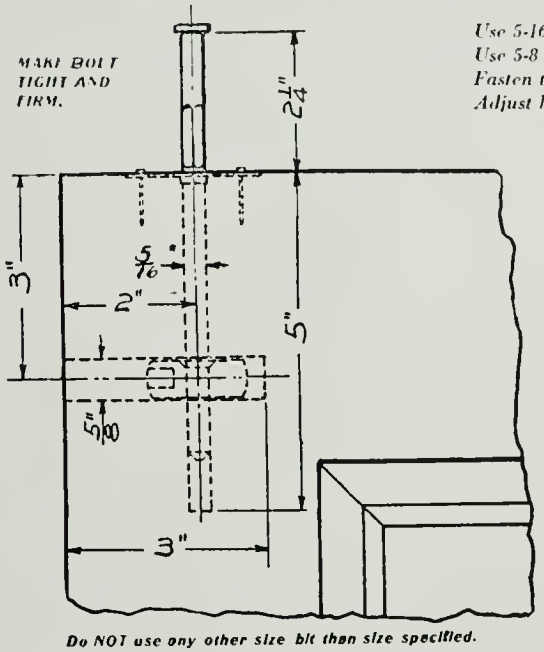


J. A. DRUMMOND

245 MISSION ST. *California Representative* SAN FRANCISCO

# Pitcher's Adjustable Disappearing Door Hangers and Frames

*Details for Boring Holes and Setting Bolt* *TOTAL THICKNESS OF WALL 5 1-2 INCHES* *Scale, 3 inches equal 1 foot*




*Use 5-16 bit for boring hole for bolt.*
*Use 5-8 bit for boring hole for nut.*
*Fasten top plate to door with nails as per detail*
*Adjust height of bolt with wrench.*

**Do NOT use any other size bit than size specified.**

## DETAIL FOR POCKET

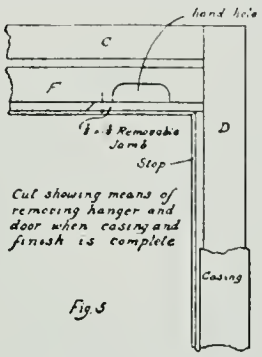



Fig 5

**Cut Jamb on bevel as shown. Fasten with screw.**

**Leave all stops 3-16 inch in clear.**

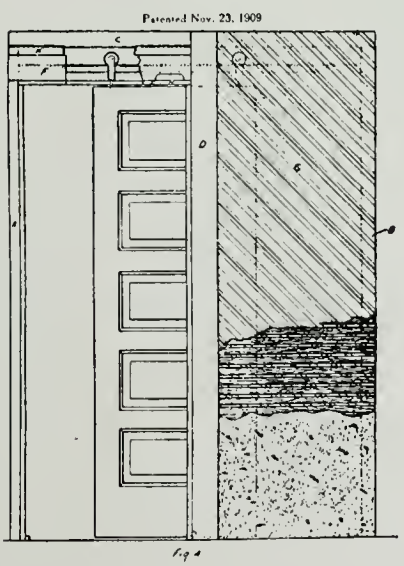



Fig 4

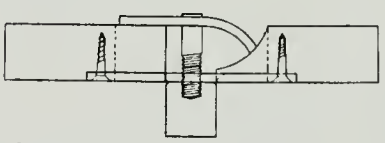
**Door Frame made to set on line of finish floor. Set frame in position and stud around it.**

## SIZE OF FRAMES

**Height: Height of Door plus 8¼ inches**

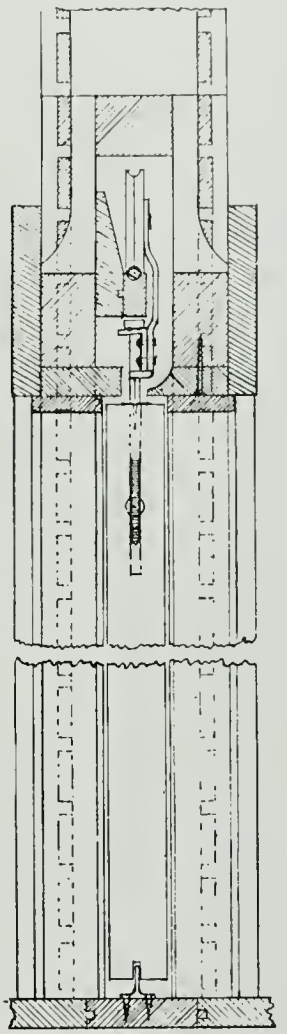
**Width: Twice width of Door plus 5¼ inches.**

**Width Double: Four times width plus 7¼ inches.**



**Detail showing Center Stop for Double Doors**

**When using Hangers and Track only—make distance between bottom of track and finished floor the height of door plus 3 inches. Distance from bottom of track to bottom of header 4¾ inches.**

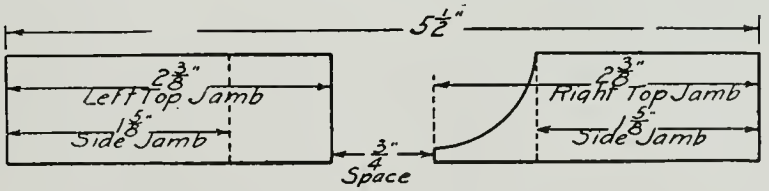


**Groove door ¼ inch wide by ¼ inch deep to receive center guide.**

**Set center guide on line with stops and flush with front edge of door.**

**CAUTION**

**Do not drive nails through into pocket of door.**




**Do not set stops less than 3-16 inch from door.**

*Detail for Jambs. Cut off and give to Mill.*

**National Mill & Lumber Co.** *MANUFACTURERS*

324 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO
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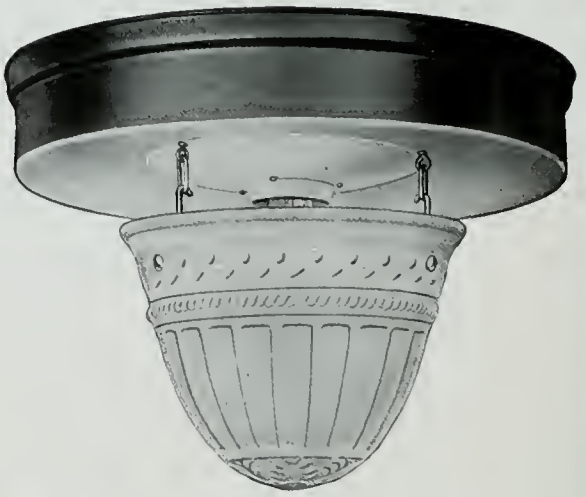
*Makes Day of Night*

THE REFLECTOLYTE is a scientifically constructed and mechanically perfect lighting unit, designed to radiate and diffuse the brilliant light of modern high-intensity lamps.

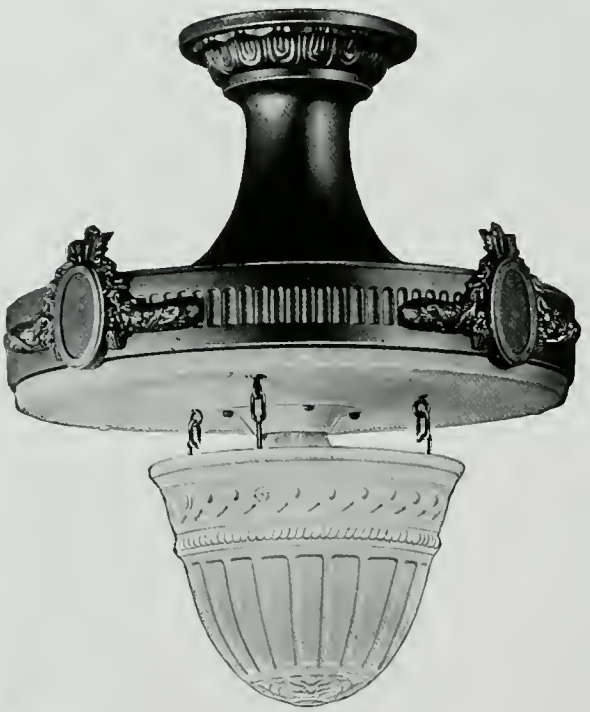
Unlike the average lighting unit, the reflector of the Reflectolyte is not simply covered with white paint or enamel, but is "fired on" porcelain.

The result is a reflecting surface that is impervious to wear and which will remain white indefinitely after installation and use.

The sharp edge of a knife drawn along the surface of any reflector will determine its permanent quality. If a knife will remove the painted surface, the intense heat and the bleaching effect of the light must and will cause deterioration and final destruction of the reflecting surface.



Type P. F.
Band dull brass finish. Reflector, white porcelain enamel.



Type A. N.

The reflecting surface of the Reflectolyte will remain white forever. The sharpest knife cannot remove it, and it is not affected by alcohol, gasoline, boiling water or heat not in access of 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The body of the reflector is made of heavy enameling steel of the best quality. The rim or band is brass covered, especially treated so that it will not tarnish.

Type J. Metal parts, dull brass finish. Reflector, opal glass.

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*Manufacturers*

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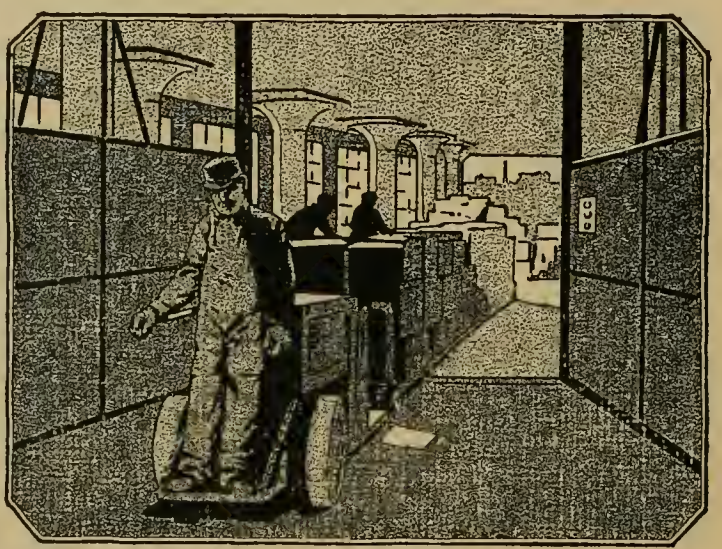

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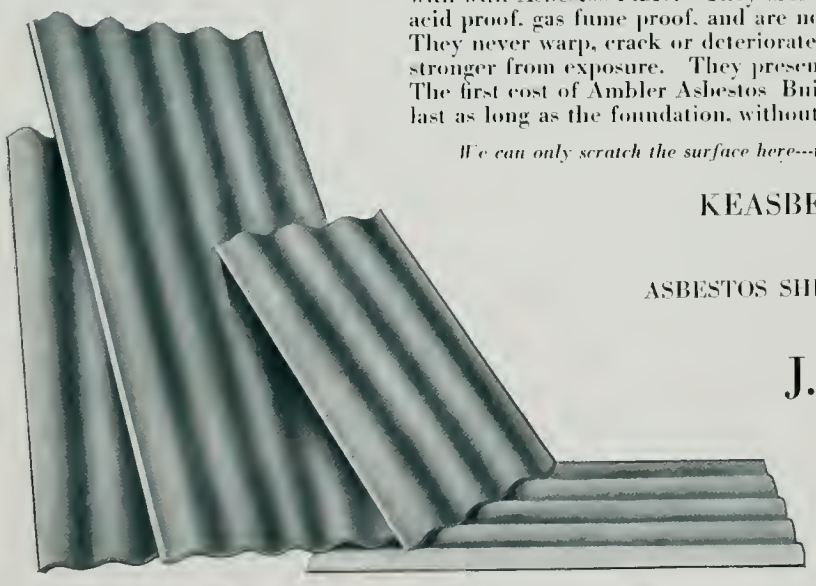

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Vol. XV. No. 6

# THE ARCHITECT

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Associate Editors for June, 1918
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HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

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¶ The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.

"THE SPIRIT OF LIFE"
Spencer Trask Memorial, Saratoga Springs, 1915
DANIEL C. FRENCH

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE, 1918 NO. 6

# More Unreason

By IRVING F. MORROW

ONE of the most interesting experiences I have enjoyed in a long while has been coming upon Mr. John J. Donovan's "Practicability Necessary in Schoolhouse Design,"* in reply to my article, "A Plea for Unreasonableness in Schoolhouse Design";† not because I agree with Mr. Donovan, which I do not, despite the spirit and conviction of his rejoinder; nor because I enjoy being disagreed with, which in reality I find more or less irritating; but because it settles a question which has long been to me a source of great perplexity, namely, Does any one ever read the text of architectural journals? With definite evidence now in the affirmative, it behooves one to measure with due care even such utterances as are consigned to the architectural press.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.
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Showing Typical Handling of Roof Tiles. Mr. Polk's Theory Regarding Evolution of Roof Treatment by Madieval Builders

A careful look over my provocative article and the reply convinces me that a certain part of Mr. Donovan's resentment is due purely to misunderstanding. I wrote in a somewhat, and, as I thought, obviously, facetious vein, with my typewriter triple spaced. Mr. Donovan, disregarding the generous hint to wander between lines, has confined his attention to the letter, and that with a rather long face. For this I may be partially to blame; possibly I have never given Mr. Donovan warning that I might relax from a tone of high seriousness. Certain it is that I got considerably more amusement out of writing the article than he did out of reading it.

Yet if my mood at the time of writing was facetious, the subject treated was a serious one, and I was never at heart more serious than in the stand I took upon it. For this reason, Mr. Donovan's reply impels me to protest upon certain points, to explain others, and to amplify my arguments upon still others. And this time I shall allow for no reading's being done between the lines.

The insinuation that my knowledge and experience of school problems are so small as to render negligible my opinions on so technical a subject I pass by unruffled, although I will note in passing that I do not believe I am so ignorant on the matter as Mr. Donovan thinks. There is, however, one charge in his article which is so repugnant to my architectural morals that I hasten to dispose of it before taking up any other matters. It has been said that it is only the truth that hurts. I protest that it is the injustice which almost causes my habitually pacific nature to desert me, when Mr. Donovan writes that it is shown "most conclusively" that "the writer (myself) is more interested in creating beautiful architecture than he is in studying the problem." Now a most careful search reveals no word to justify the assertion that I am interested in, or tolerate, what I might call *a priori* architecture. As a matter of fact, I regard nothing as more stupid and futile. The whole purport of my article was opposed to such a conception. I advocated no kind, type, style, fashion, or form of building, and I refrained from formulating any program which could harden into convention. I even stated, in words which I did not think open to misinterpretation, that all the aspects of every problem, even to the accidental ones, were to be brought

†THE ARCHITECT, February, 1918.
*THE ARCHITECT, April, 1918.

under the play of an active intelligence, with a view to producing a result personal, individual, sympathetic with childhood. Now sympathy, personality, humanity, an open mind, are scarcely compatible with *a priori* formalism. When Mr. Donovan queries, "And when a school man comes forth with theories in school building, asking the architect to mould them into practical form, are we going to repel him simply because his ideas will not fit into a well-balanced and pleasing looking scheme?" I reply most emphatically, No; for the real architect cannot have conceived a well-balanced and pleasing looking scheme in advance of a consideration of the problem; the nature of the scheme derives of necessity from the solution of the problem in all its aspects; it is of the essence of the architect's business to evolve a well-balanced and pleasing looking scheme out of and along with the moulding of the school man's theories into practical form, and as long as he has only achieved the practical form, he has only accomplished half of his task. With no warrant but his imagination, Mr. Donovan assumes that the incense I refuse at the altar of efficiency I must of necessity burn to incompetence and impracticability.

I must protest that in my aspersions upon the "self-styled specialists" I had in mind neither Mr. Donovan nor men of his qualifications and seriousness. Mr. Donovan gives an intimation that he recognizes the type to which I really alluded—men devoid of the fundamentals of artistic or technical training, but plentifully supplied with builders' handbooks, manufacturers' catalogues, and effrontery. Their output is appallingly large and bad, and possesses at least this one consistent characteristic, that their latest work is in almost every respect as bad as their earliest. In referring to them as "experts" or "specialists," I never allow them to escape from the clutches of incriminating quotation marks.

But even legitimate specialization is fraught with the grave danger of falling out of touch with the broader currents of life. The specialist, unless he be a man of large caliber, risks losing perspective, or a grasp on relative values, and tends to stress his own specialty as the only factor of importance in a problem which is really a complex of numerous factors mutually indispensable. Mr. Donovan's citation of the medical specialist to justify the architectural one is not a happy parallel. The medical specialist is no more free than any other from the pitfalls of narrowness. We have probably all come more or less directly into contact with medical specialists who are immensely clever men, but not big enough to realize the relative places of their particular activities in the whole scheme of medical science. Such men are apt to become obsessed with the idea that in their own several restricted fields lies the key to the cure of all the ills to which flesh is heir. I have myself heard physicians of broad training and sound standing deplore the tendency in certain clever surgeons to rush to the knife in cases where medical treatment would have sufficed. At the present time we are witnessing a tendency to attack an incongruous variety of ailments by the removal of the tonsils or the extraction of the teeth, and so on—methods which I do not presume to deny may be of frequent validity, but which are often invoked in defiance of what would seem elementary common sense, and which often prove after the event to have been unavailing. In fact, were we to submit ourselves passively to the excisions of the whole range of medical and surgical specialists, we would rapidly approach what might be termed, after the fashion of the proverbial Irishman, a concrete realization of the Christian Scientists' theory, mind without matter. But over and above this dangerous tendency inherent in all specialization, there is in the present instance this important distinction: medicine is a science, and as such deals only with existence; whereas architecture is in half at least an art, and appertains to life. In the hospital, where one enters only upon necessity, for a particular scientific purpose, and remains as short a time as conditions permit, it may be proper to stress convenience and hygiene as preponderant considerations—although even here I believe the psychological influence of environment upon patients is insufficiently recognized. But in the school our children not only pass a large part of their lives as children, but are prepared, in theory at least, to realize the most out of their lives to come as men and women.

Mr. Donovan's over-insistence upon the material aspects of the problem is revealed in one of his criticisms. "As for neglecting the child," he says, "and giving attention to the teacher, . . . all consideration and importance have been given and have been made for the child's welfare, and the only major considerations for the teacher's welfare that I can think of at this time have been the elimination of the windows at the rear of the class room and a separate comfort room for the teacher." And then follow reasons to justify these features. But, it will be remembered, I actually enlarged upon the point that the specialist's whole effort is enlisted in the interests of the child's welfare. My complaint was that attention is given to his material welfare quite to the exclusion of his spiritual welfare as a human being. As for my remark about attention going to the teachers, the context referred it not to such obvious triumphs of common sense as the elimination of windows opposite the teacher's eyes and the provision of a separate comfort room, but to the fact that in most schools the only quarters which appear to have been intended for human habitation are such rooms as principals' offices and teachers' rest and lunch rooms. We must realize, urges Mr. Donovan, "that schools are built for children." This was precisely my own contention, only I added the significant injunction that we must recognize what children are. Or, approximating more closely the expression of my original article, we must sympathize with the children as human beings and as a very special kind of human beings, and not be content with providing quarters for a certain number of the young and the adolescent of the *genus homo*.

Mr. Donovan is solicitous lest a breach occur between the architectural and the educational professions. However regrettable such an event might prove, I should regard it with equanimity compared with the only too

palpable breach which exists between a large part of the architectural profession and life. He discovers that my article "has a fine redeeming note in pleading for 'atmosphere of environment which will color impressions' in designing schools." Whether the fault be mine or his I shall not attempt to determine here, but he certainly has failed to discover that this note was not a passing note, but the keynote. Stripped of the patter of facetious verbiage, which I never fancied would lead any one astray, I was uttering a plea for humanism in the one place, outside of the home, where its influence might prove most potent and most beneficent. My text was chosen from the fourth verse of the fourth chapter of the Gospel According to St. Matthew, "*Man shall not live by bread alone.*" I meant to convey—but apparently did not—that the ultimate value in every human activity, be it architecture or education or what you will, depends upon something above and beyond the experiments and analyses of the laboratories, call it the personal touch, or the human element, or a spiritual element, or what you will. Inasmuch as it is the current fashion of thought to magnify the physical and mechanical factors at the expense of the human or spiritual, I admit that I purposely adopted a tone of exalting the latter and rather petulantly belittling the former.

West Loggia, House for Charles D. Blaney, Saratoga, Cal. WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects

But however many misunderstandings may be explained and however many arguable points settled pro or con, there will always remain between Mr. Donovan's outlook and my own an irreconcilable divergence, which is a difference of fundamental philosophy of life. I was, as I have said, urging a plea not so much for any specific architectural points as for a humanistic philosophy. Mr. Donovan may have regarded his reply as a defense of certain architectural preferences, but it is in reality an advocation of a materialistic philosophy which I regard as most pernicious, and, I may add, the fruits of which we are reaping even to the four corners of the earth today. In an Ode addressed to W. H. Channing, Emerson writes: "There are two laws discrete,

Not reconciled,—
Law for man, and law for thing;
The last builds town and fleet,
But it runs wild,
And doth the man unking."

I suspect that in the interests of simplicity our schoolhouse specialists are attempting to get along exclusively on the law for thing. In this they have sufficient good company to make them over-sanguine as to the probable result. The stanza of Emerson's quoted above is directly preceded by the pregnant couplet:

"Things are in the saddle,
And ride mankind."

The impulse to my article was a conviction that our schoolhouses, as a body, serve as a melancholy reminder not only that things are riding mankind, but that we are deliberately placing the saddle on the backs of children, whose tender years should exempt them, above all, from the imposition of hard labor. It may be true, as Mr. Donovan asserts, that I do not represent the attitude of the architectural profession. I can only reply that I am not engaged in carrying coals to Newcastle.

I might name certain books where the position I have sought to defend is presented with far greater amplitude of development than I have time or space to attempt, and expressed with much greater elegance and clarity than I could hope to attain. Such, for example, are Professor Irving Babbitt's "Literature and the American College" and "The New Laocoon," and Mr. W. C. Brownell's "Criticism" and "Standards." Since writing my original article, there has come to hand Professor Stewart P. Sherman's altogether admirable volume, "On Contemporary Literature," the introduction to which expresses the essence of the matter as clearly and compactly as anything of equal brevity which has come to my notice. Of course there is no need to limit one's reading of Professor Sherman's book to the introduction. I specify it in particular because in these days when life is strenuous and the *Saturday Evening Post* arrives weekly, there is much greater likelihood that fourteen pages of a book will be read than three hundred. These few works by no means exhaust the presentation of the case for humanism, but I have been care-

ful to mention only such as are sufficiently recent to be read by the most uncompromising modernist without conscientious objections. That all the books cited are on literature need occasion no protest. This is due only to the chance circumstance that a far greater number of first-rate intellects have applied themselves to the problems of literary criticism than to those of architectural criticism. After all, a philosophy of literature is at bottom a philosophy of life, as a philosophy of architecture is at bottom a philosophy of life. An adequate consideration of the essentials of literary criticism becomes, *mutatis mutandis*, a criticism of architecture—or of painting, or of music, or of sculpture—or, what is the same thing, of life. If one insist upon a prophet among the architects, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, albeit limited by definite prejudices in his appreciations and his expression, has spoken out eloquently and valiantly in many books and articles for a recognition of certain of the human values.

As confessed above, I do not deny that for the purpose of stressing a much-neglected truth I intentionally indulged in a certain shifting of emphasis, which may be stigmatized as "inaccurate generalities" by those who pride themselves upon an easy faith in irrefutable scientific fact. It should be remembered, however, that a venerable tradition regards the same sauce as adequate for goose and gander alike; and if it is inaccurate to insist that the human element is the all-important one in life, it is equally inaccurate to assume that the material element is the only one. But when it comes to the charge of dealing in "destructive generalities" I plead Not guilty. If I have leveled destructive criticism at a complacent materialistic efficiency, it is only in the interests of a constructive effort toward a moral and spiritual efficiency. Life is a complex of physical and spiritual elements. In the prevalent state of the world's mind today the former seem unlikely to suffer any serious neglect, but the latter are not without need of aggressive champions to insist upon a recognition of their due place. Mr. Donovan maintains that our schools must first be "right," which, being interpreted in the light of the context, means efficient in planning and equipment; after that has been accomplished, he sees "no reason why our schools should not be delightful in composition." This he regards as an exacting standard. I am urging not the relaxation of this standard, but the imposition of one even more exacting. I insist that our schools must not only be efficient, but that they *must* also be human; for however complete and practical and efficient a school building may be, if it is not livable it is not right. And the prerequisite to getting it right is not the tabulation in handbooks of the "rules of the game," but a mobile and ever-active intelligence, which will look each new problem squarely in the face, not as "the schoolhouse problem," but as a *particular* schoolhouse problem. I believe that I have, after all, a fairly just "appreciation of the great amount of detail connected with the work." I object when we appreciate nothing greater than this mass of detail. What I particularly decry in the schoolhouse expert is not the possession of accurate technical knowledge, but the tendency to regard the technical side as constituting the only essential element of the problem. In other words, my "contemptuous disregard" is not for the "principles or rules governing schoolhouse building," but for the infatuation which exaggerates the true use and value of this technical apparatus, and allows it to usurp the place of human and spiritual values.

There is one other aspect of this matter of science which will bear discussion, in addition to its relative importance in the scheme of a child's life, and that is the validity of much of it as science. Popularly, anything which appears in print, with an accompaniment of charts and tables, and statistics which cannot readily be either verified or impugned, is "science." System is its symbol. This, of course, ignores the fact that the truly scientific mind must be at one and the same time receptive and creative, attentive before facts and active among them, eager to erect systems and equally ready to cast them aside. A scientific generalization is useful only so long as it is acknowledged as tentative; the moment it acquires fixity and exacts unquestioning respect it becomes a superstition. Though the objects of science may be immutable, science itself is in constant flux around them, because it is and ever must be only one long series of successive approximations to truth. Our schoolhouse specialists have been assiduously collecting an impressive body of varied facts, before which they seem to stand in passive, I had almost said impotent, veneration. A few particulars and a few generalizations, possibly all sufficiently legitimate on occasion, are codified and published, and we are thereafter enjoined to prostrate ourselves abjectly before "science." This facile formulation into a stodgy, unyielding system, which I have termed pseudo-science, is the antithesis of a genuinely scientific attitude, of all things one of the most difficult of attainment, because it demands initiative and an entire freedom from preconception and prejudice. Once again, then, does the vision of our schoolhouse specialists appear to narrow. They are not only excluding all of life except the scientific half; they are even tending to neglect all but the formal side of that.

In our schools we are training the heirs to the Republic, whom we expect not only to guard and to preserve, but to improve their legacy. If the life of the future is to hold any content nobler than correctly dimensioned and related rooms and sanitary plumbing, it is here we must prepare the background for it. On the title page to his book cited above, Professor Sherman quotes the following line from Matthew Arnold: "Man must begin, know this, where nature ends." Paraphrasing a general truth for more particular application to the case in hand, we might say, Architecture must begin, know this, where science ends. Like most truths, the idea is not entirely new; but as only too often understood, it is taken to mean that when the structural and mechanical engineers have finished making a building essentially impossible for human requirements, the architect steps in and re-

deems it for society by encumbering it with superfluous ornaments. The hand of the decorative plasterer is inadequate to the creation of architecture; it requires the informing mind of the architect. The expression of a building is part and parcel of its conception along with the solution of structural, technical and vocational details. To suppose that one of the various factors entering into the architectural problem may be subtracted or neglected is as idle as to suppose that the human anatomy may suffer the elimination of the heart or the lungs or the brain and survive on the remaining organs. A very small proportion of our schools rises above building; often very practical, neat, sometimes even attractive building, but only building. Architecture takes cognizance of all the multitude of factors, material, human, spiritual, entering into the complex known as life. The most significant factors in human life as such are just those which differentiate it from, and raise it above, biological science; and these have not been touched upon until science has been left behind.

# List of Architects and Draughtsmen in Military Service

## San Francisco Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harris C. Allen | Franklin T. Georgeson | B. S. Hirschfeld | Ernest L. Norberg | Walter D. Reed |
| E. P. Antonovich | John Davis Hatch | James T. Narbett | Sidney B. Newsom | W. O. Raiguel |
| John A. Baur | | | | |

## San Francisco Architectural Club

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Reed | H. O. Elliot | Milton Heilfron | Mr. Nickelson | C. O. Clausen |
| John Branner | M. Schwartz | Harry Devine | Mr. Corking | C. Ambrose |
| Albert Cauldwell | J. W. Oliver | Phil De Longchamps | Roland Stringham | Wm. Debrunner |
| Harvey E. Harris | E. K. Martin | Edmund J. Burke | Fernand Parneitier | John McHenry, Jr. |
| Harry Abrahms | L. A. Keyser | W. J. Helm, Jr. | Walter Clifford | Wm. Rankin |
| E. B. Bangs | Louis Saylor | Ed L. Frick | Harold Weeks | Fernand Allamand |
| W. I. Garren | T. E. A. Tellefsen | R. W. Bradley | Rodney Jones | H. F. Uttley |
| Chas. J. Masten | Mr. Freer | Gerald Craner | Vincent Buckley | L. D. Howell |
| Lester Hurd | Clyde Payne | Wm. Smythe | M. Meherin | Fred Brauer |
| Henry Howard | Fred Kramer | Roy Mulie | Louis Jacobsen | A. S. Roguel |
| Earnest De Cheene | Joseph Cohen | Lewis Jackson | Arthur Jory | Lex Kelley |
| Herbert Brown | Joseph Cahen | Gordon Raeside | C. V. Calvert | Howard McMullin |
| Clement Ambros | Wallace Stephen | Albert W. Burgren | J. Bettencourt | E. Boldeman |
| Guy L. Brown | Earl Meyers | Ed Sharp | Walter Stone | Harold Danheim |
| Ed H. Russ | Lawrence Kruse | H. P. Buckingham | N. A. Reinecker | Edward Tillman |
| P. Fisher | Ross W. Edmonson | J. L. Bourgeois | | |

## Southern California Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward C. Taylor | Ross Montgomery | P. H. Frohman | Edw. H. Cline | Karl D. Schwender |
| Robert M. Taylor | John T. Vawter | | | |
| Ellis Taylor | Joseph Weston | H. A. Jackson | Sam W. Williams | B. A. Freeman |
| Dwight Wallace | Robert Lockwood | Kenneth C. Albright | John Hasemeir | Carl Sjoberg |
| Arthur Evans | Archie Zimmerman | Emmet G. Martin | Chas. Schweissinger | James Connell |
| C. P. Hill | Jos. Fiel | Chas. A. Wall | James Hanenstein | William E. Murphy |
| Eugene Weston | | | | |

## Washington Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chas. H. Alden | Walter Bogart | Herbert Lindhorst | Harold Sexsmith | W. M. Somervell |
| Wm. J. Bayne | Joseph S. Coté | | | |

## Portland Chapter

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Lorings | John Stanton | C. Merrian | John McGuire | Walter Church |
| J. J. Burling | Warren Hathaway | Lloyd Dittrich | Peter Jensen | Dell Hinson |
| Russell Collins | George Otteu | J. Tourtellotte | Howard Hall | Harvey Madden |
| J. Andre Fouilhoux | Chester Truichell | L. C. Rosenberg | H. W. Ward | O. Lyllenberg |
| Harold Doty | Jay Keller | Artie Marshall | Fred A. Fritsch | Glenn Stanton |
| Edwin Merrill | T. Turner | Earl Heitschmidt | Eyler Brown | |

# San Francisco State Building

Editor, The Architect, San Francisco.

I am sending you this article for your journal with best wishes to the architectural profession, especially in San Francisco.

THE receipt of the report from "The National Commission of Fine Arts," at Washington, D. C., approving the "Faville" design for the San Francisco State Building on the Civic Center, having been received at Sacramento, ends at least one fight among the "Giants of the Architectural Profession of San Francisco."

What a bit of history—let us give a resumé. On the one side was Edgar A. Mathews, one of the judges and the then president of the Chapter of Architects; W. B. Faville, of the firm of Bliss & Faville, the winner of the competition, and William Mooser, who by reason of his position on the Competition Committee of the Chapter, submitted the name of Mathews, among others, for a judge, and the State Architect, Geo. B. McDougall, four of the Giants on one side; Willis Polk, leader of the opposition, with Arthur Brown, Jr., of Bakewell & Brown, architect for the San Francisco City Hall; Geo. W. Kelham, architect for the Civic Center Library; Fredk. H. Meyer and John Reid, Jr., of the Consulting Board of Architects, Civic Center plan; Clarence Ward, Chas. Peter Weeks, and others.

Here is an array of talent, architecturally formidable and covering all the various qualities making for architecture as practiced today in San Francisco.

Of course, to the layman, the various clubs, newspaper editors, etc., who through either a sense of interest or friendship for the opposition, or for publicity sake, the quarrel was believed to have started and continued on its merits.

To the architectural profession quite the reverse—anyone with half an eye to see and half an ear to the ground, knew quite well "what it was all about," that behind it all, there lay an old "fight of the Giants of the profession," and some one's blood must be spilled—but it took the "Little General," our Willis Polk, to start it—no other man in all the array of talent lined up with the "opposition" knew how, or had the temerity to start it, so it happened that "Willis" just came along, and for quite a time he "stood alone," except as, he puts it, Friend Clarence (Ward) was sure he was right, and even Arthur Brown agreed.

Chapter One: Willis started it by throwing out insinuations that Faville and Mathews, being friends; that because Mathews was named as one of the judges by Mooser, also friendly, it was a foregone conclusion that "Faville would win." Now, let it be remembered that there were seven judges in all—three architects and four laymen. The fact of the matter was, and well understood by the opposition, that for the first time since the "competition code" of the Institute was in effect, different kinds of judges were to sit on the Board of Award than usually, so therefore, in order to counteract this fact, the story was started and found its way into the publication known as *Architect and Engineer* that the award was a foregone conclusion, an old political trick of killing off your man; but the opposition didn't quite weigh the men they were dealing with, and their insinuations were of no avail.

Chapter Two: After the award was made, our little group, called the "opposition," sat down, and in a spirit of righteousness started talking, and more talking, and resolving, and many other little things that are always talked about and done by the righteous ones; and in a few days there began to appear in the daily press all sorts of accusations, all sorts of rumors; the *architectural profession was up in arms,* a competition had been won by "*one who was not of us*"—"*it must not be*"; then all the little majors, colonels, etc., etc., led by the mighty General Willis himself, resolved to fight it to the end, yea! to death!—for never must it be that our Civic Center, created by our genius, and already adorned by three wonderful!!! buildings, all by "us," be permitted to be defamed by the placing of a building there, designed by an *infidel*—never!!! So ended the Second Chapter.

Chapter Three: General Willis first conceived the idea of ascertaining, from one who was in a position to know, what the status of the award was, and how it came about.

So a telegram was made out and signed (?) by some fourteen small chiefs, and sent to Farquhar, of Los Angeles, also one of the judges of award, and the news came back quick, "I dissented." Ha! ha! Here was news—much news—more conferences among the general and his lieutenants. Meantime the daily press was kept fully informed, and news items and editorials, the order of the day. The enemy was being driven into a corner. Plans, elevations and sections were made by Polk, and to the number of a score, and, according to Polk, approved by Friend Clarence (Ward) and Brown, showing how the "Faville" building was designed, cunningly and with malice aforethought, to surmount Arthur Brown's City Hall, proclaimed, if you please, in the daily press by no less an authority on such matters (??) than a university president, as "*the most wonderful thing of the age,*" and how the cornice line of the "Faville" building was so much higher than the City Hall and Library (see Polk's drawings, *Chronicle*, March 9, 1917), when the "mandatory" provisions of the program called for "about 70 feet," the chorus of general and lieutenants, "*it must not be.*"

In the meantime, His Honor, the Mayor of our city, comes forward; also that able exponent of things in general, the chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors, McLeran, and is interviewed by the press, and joins "General Willis"—"more power to your arm, General," forward!!

McLeran goes to Sacramento to interview on behalf of an outraged citizenship, and in an official capacity, appointed by His Honor, the Mayor, to wait on the Governor of the State, and have the matter held up. On the train leaving Sacramento, he meets Mathews and Mooser and they come to San Francisco together and talk matters over!!!! What a story if McLeran would relate his reception and experience at Sacramento.

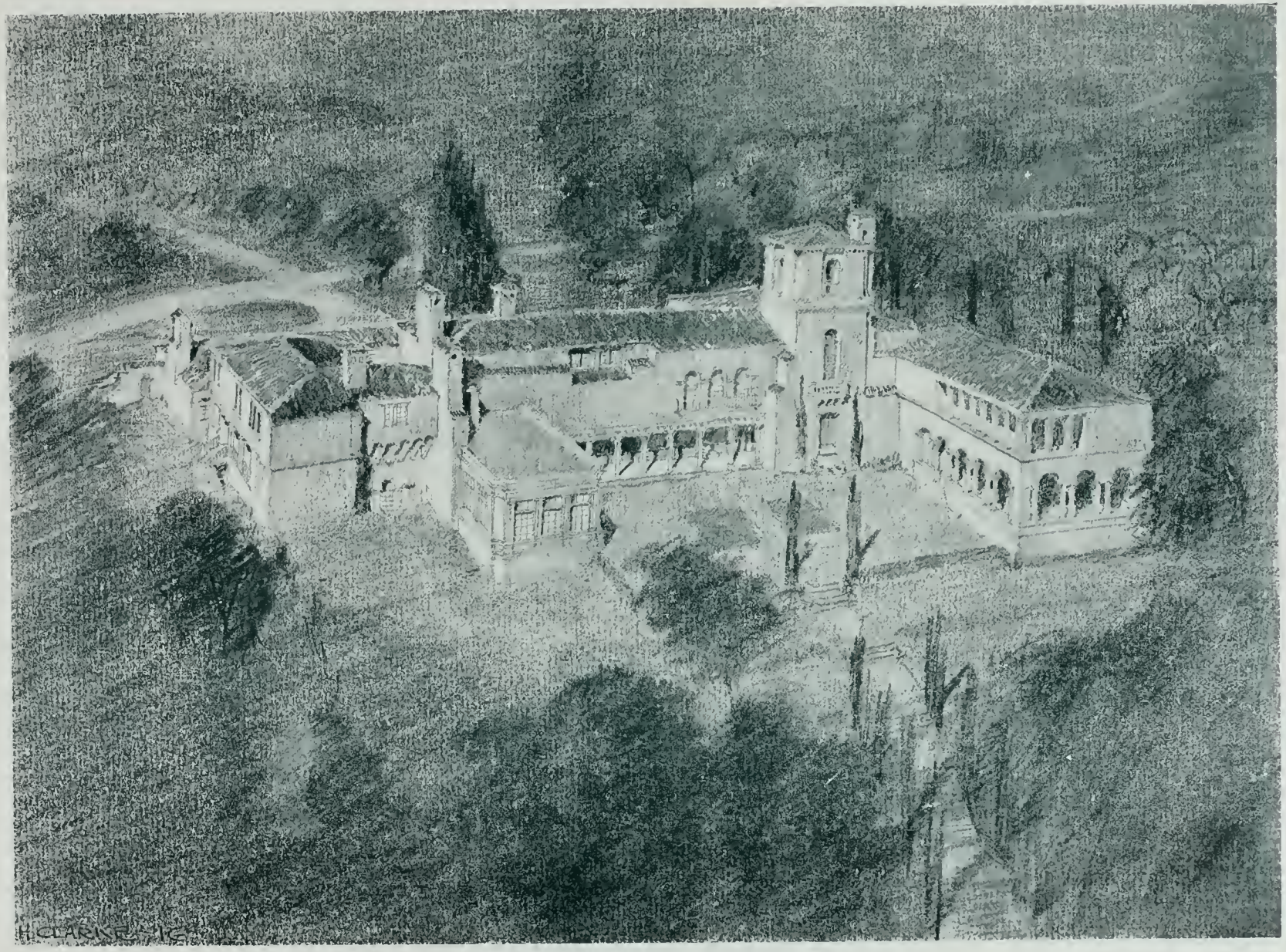
Chapter Four: Now to enlist new allies in the cause.

(Continued on page 375)

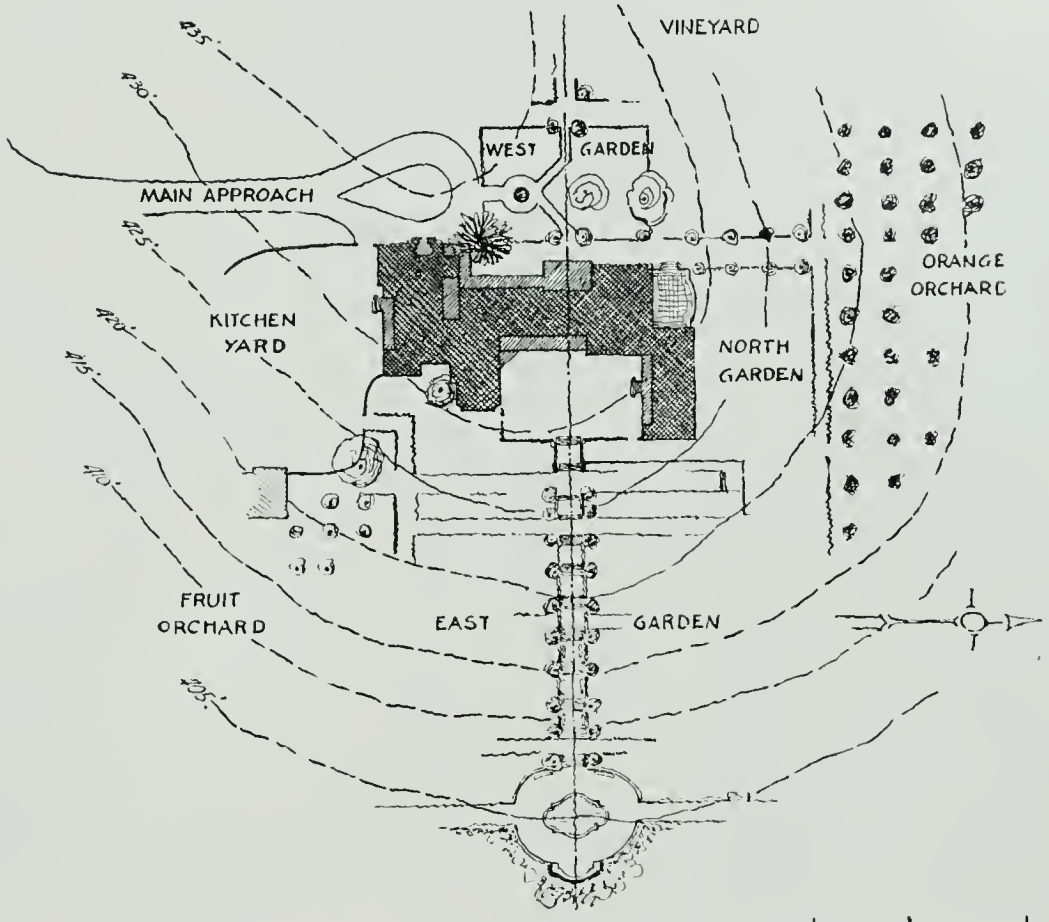
SLEEPING PORCH OF A GUEST ROOM FROM WEST GARDEN

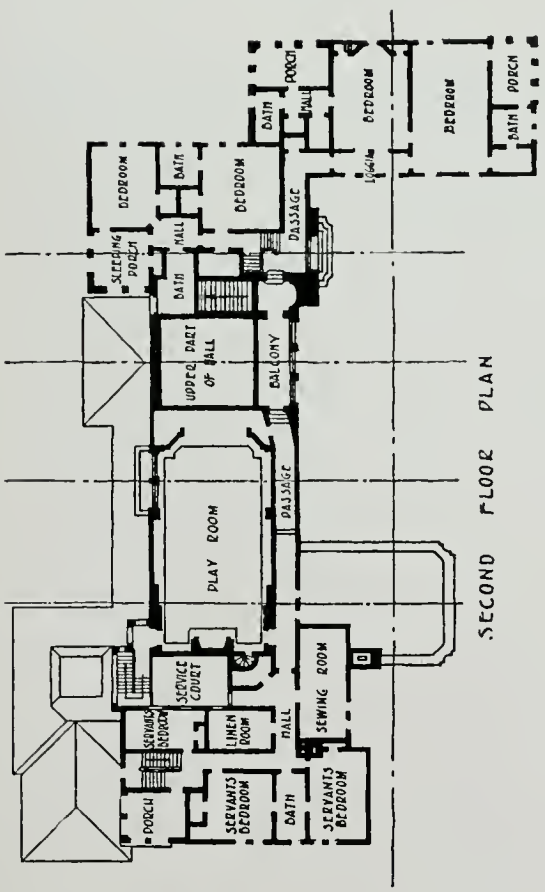
HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.

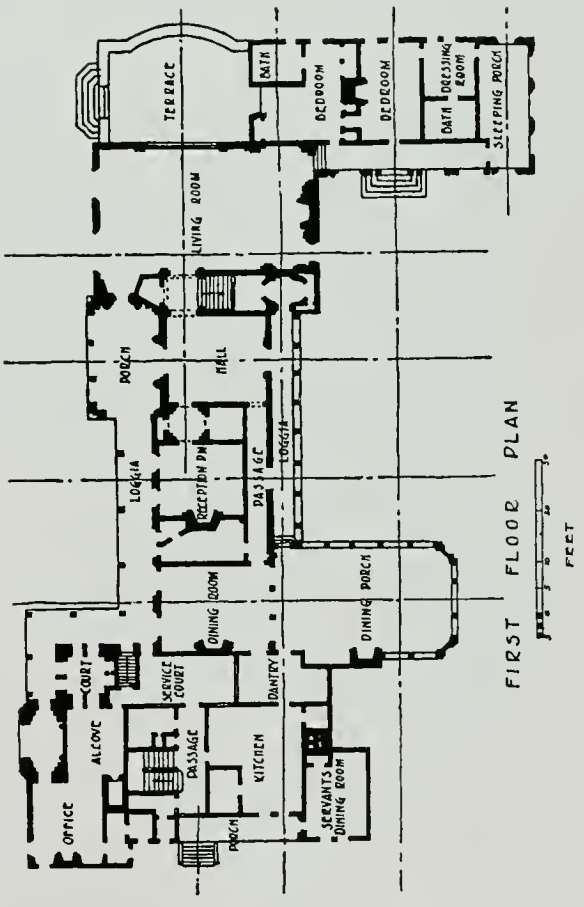
WILLIS POLK & CO. Architects



HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL
WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects




HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.

WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects

WEST LOGGIA

HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.

WILLIS POLK & CO., Architect

VIEW OF ENTRANCE TO PLAYGROUND FOR NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDREN

VIEW OF WEST LOGGIA

HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.

WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects

WEST LOGGIA

LOGGIA AT MAIN ENTRANCE AND TOWER FROM WEST GARDEN

HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.

WILLIS POLK & CO Architect

LIVING ROOM TERRACE, FROM NORTH GARDEN

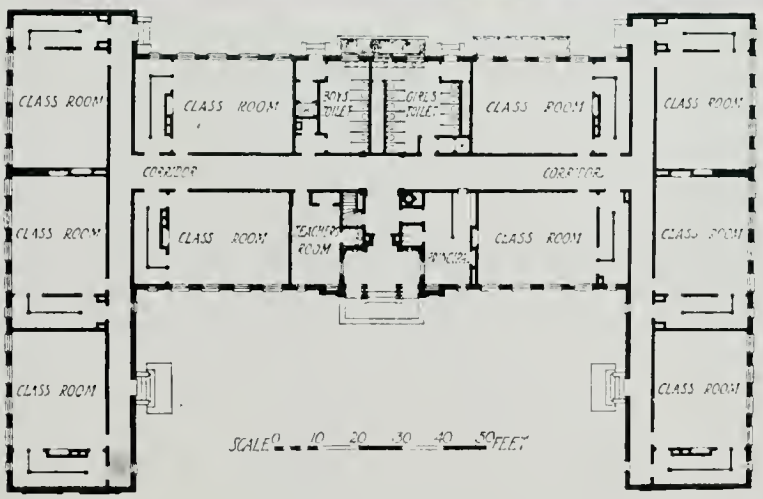
GATEWAY FROM KITCHEN YARD TO EAST GARDEN

HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.

WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects

GATEWAY FROM KITCHEN YARD TO WEST GARDEN
HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.
WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects

DETAIL OF ENTRANCE FACADE




GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CHINO, CAL.
WITHEY & DAVIS Architects

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CHINO, CAL.
WITHEY & DAVIS, Architects

HALES PLACE, TENTERDEN, KENT, ENGLAND

THE ENTRANCE ARCHWAY

THE WELL HOUSE

ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO WELL HOUSE

DETAIL OF GARDEN PAVILION

HALES PLACE, TENTERDEN, KENT, ENGLAND

(Continued from page 350)

General Willis meets with the Board of Governors of the Civic League, and there expounds the virtues of his own standing as an architect, and recites what the ancients did in Greece and Rome, the Masters!! and calls upon a body such as the League to assert itself and stop this awful calamity about to befall our city. After getting through with this little speech and seeing Mooser there, leaves the room for fear that should Mooser be called upon to reply, it might be embarrassing to remain, so leaves. The Board resolves to place its findings before the full meeting of the League in a few days.

The League's meeting was attended by some thirty people, among whom were General Willis and Lieutenants Bakewell, Crim, Miller and Clarence (Ward).

The General again talked and talked, and Clarence said just ten words. Mooser was there also, and the League passed on the General's wish, by a resolution to have the Governor look into the matter, etc., etc., etc.

The Real Estate Board was appealed to, but without effect. The Commonwealth Club was appealed to; General Willis again was there talking, but, as usual, when through, left at once for fear of embarrassing others who might talk, Schnaittacher, Coxhead and Mooser being present.

No action was taken by the club.

Other associations, clubs, etc., were appealed to. The Board of Supervisors appointed a committee, some architects, some laymen, to proceed forthwith to Sacramento to interview the Governor to stop this awful thing, of a building being put up on our "Civic Center," for some one had said it would not "harmonize" with the other three buildings. Whatever the word "harmony" was meant to convey mattered not, "*but it must never be.*"

The Supervisors' committee arrived at the capitol in due time, and behold there stood, ready for action, as it would seem, perfectly in accord with things, "the little General Willis," and along they all went to see his Excellency, the Governor, but before arriving some one called to the attention of the committee that the "General" was not of the official committee, so he was informed, and, chagrined, departed.

Some time previous to this, a special committee, representing the Public Library Trustees, with the architect of the then completed building, Mr. Kelham, went to Sacramento and had an interview with the State authorities, with an inquiry as to whether this new State Building would offend the "design of the Library."

Soon after Polk made his diagram or section showing the difference in the height of the cornice of the "Faville" plan with the other buildings on the Civic Center, there appeared in THE ARCHITECT a copy of a report to the Chapter, submitted by Mooser, giving a resumé of this competition, and in the article reference was made to Polk and his drawings, which, so the story goes, "quite upset Polk," or, in the language of the street, "got under his skin," for whenever he (Polk) talked before committees, societies, etc., he always alluded to this article; in fact, it always seemed uppermost in his mind. In this same article, Mooser asked the question who, in fact, wrote out the telegram to Farquhar and who signed it, which brought to light the very interesting fact that no one but Polk signed it, and that he understood that "it was agreed upon at a meeting" between the General and the Lieutenants that whatever the General would do, he was authorized to sign their names. This article also brought out that certain architects whose names were linked with the opposition quickly resented the imputations.

Time goes on; the *Chronicle* from time to time burst forth in righteous indignation on the score that, the bonds being sold, the money in the treasury, interest being paid out and yet no building, when at the same time it was giving space and publicity to the cause that was delaying the starting of the building.

The Civic League, in its endeavor to get a little public notoriety by joining the "opposition," was in the next breath also commenting on the fact that the bonds being sold and drawing interest, why was the building not started, and, together with the *Chronicle*, damning the State administration for its slowness. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" Ye Gods!!!

So the matter drifted and drifted in the face of a rising market in prices of building material. No one knew just why or what it was all about. "Harmony" —a magic word—sufficient, however, to beguile so many.

Finally the matter of "harmony" was transferred, with all the plans and drawings and competition program, including, I am told, the opposition's written protest, signed by "fourteen of us," to the Fine Arts Commission at Washington, D. C.

Let it be said that finally, when our little General Willis began to see he was making little headway; when, before the Commonwealth Club and in writings and elsewhere, he said: "I have no desire to take the job away from Faville; all I ask, and it may be put down as reasonable, is that the matter be referred to some outside (Eastern) committee for a decision. Certainly no harm can come from this request." So naturally here was a "National Commission on Fine Arts," consisting of nine members,—three architects, artists, laymen, etc., etc., and this commission was suggested in resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors and I believe the city's new planning commission.

So, at last, the General's fight was all but won and the matter referred, and to the commission suggested by "us." But it required the consent of a Senator, if you please, to sanction the request, and it was obtained; and, after waiting for some time, behold a report!! General and Lieutenants assemble; McLeran is called—he is acting Mayor; the *Chronicle* gets busy; mutterings from the front are heard in the distance. Silence! 'Tis impossible!! It can't be!!!! Again the great silence—the report is in favor of Faville!! To arms!!! The General speaks, and says he was informed that one member of the Fine Arts Commission said, "Whitewash." The General sends a telegram:

I have reason to believe that another member of your commission has maintained and enjoyed personal relations for many years with one of the parties in the controversy. (See *Chronicle*, May 11, 1918.)

The *Chronicle*, in an editorial on the subject (see May 11, 1918), again bewails the fact that "bonds were sold" and interest paid with charming regularity for

nearly two years, until the *Chronicle* called attention to it. Then some one started to "skin the rabbit." And all the while the same *Chronicle* has been aiding and assisting the opposition in its fight to delay matters. Building materials have advanced so greatly, etc. Great guns!! The press!!! And, like our little General, the *Chronicle* is a bad loser, for it remarks that the "Fine Arts Commission" decided that the "State Building wasn't so bad."

If the *Chronicle* had only the desire to see the State Building built, as it professes, and had only the city's interests at heart, why, pray, after the thing that it made so much noise about, "whether or not there was any harmony," etc.? When the decision is rendered, it still squeals; then, like "Willis," it must be a personal matter, for it smells pow'ful like it, and then, to cap the climax, if it were needed, along comes acting Mayor McLeran, who had just awakened to the fact that the matter was in the hands of the "National Fine Arts Commission," and at the right time contemplated sending, on behalf of the again outraged citizenship of San Francisco, a committee to Washington to present the city's side of the case. Think of it! And such are allowed to live, and even become an acting Mayor.

Economy is the word; we must not allow any one to be on the city's payroll, if it can possibly be saved; the money is needed—but!!! We would have sent a commission to Washington to tell the "National Fine Arts Commission" what we out here, through our acting Mayor, know about "Harmony and Architectural Design." Haven't we built buildings? Are we not a contractor as well as acting Mayor? Therefore, of course, we know what "harmony" is, at least as it relates to the buildings on *our* Civic Center.

Wonder what the *Chronicle* would have said at an expenditure of at least one thousand dollars for a little junketing trip to Washington, D. C., in the interest of the "dear people" we so fondly prize and look out for. And here it is, right off the press, just as this article was written, *Chronicle*, May 14, 1918:

(*Chronicle*, May 14, 1918)

**A JUNKET HEADED OFF**

**The Decision of the Fine Arts Commission Spoils a Trip to Washington**

There is complaint now that the decision of the National Fine Arts Commission was procured in an underhanded manner, and that those who planted themselves on the proposition that the Faville design for a State building did not harmonize with the other structures on the Civic Center were not given an opportunity to appear before the commission and convince its members that they could not pass on the merits of the controversy by merely examining a set of plans.

We are now told that "we (presumably the Board of Supervisors) were waiting to send a committee to Washington to present San Francisco's case before the commission," and that the latter "made its decision without letting us even know that it was considering the design." This does look like snap judgment, but, after all, we may have reason to be thankful that it was taken. Certainly, the taxpayer will heave a sign of relief when he learns that another junketing trip to Washington has been headed off, for he knows what those little jaunts cost when taken at the city's expense.

The *Chronicle* has no opinion to express concerning the mooted question whether the building as designed would strike a discordant architectural note. It merely recognizes the fact that the whole affair has been so managed that it becomes one of interest for future generations and is not likely to trouble citizens who live in the present.

Read, fellow architects and others, read and read again the wisdom set forth in this editorial. A committee was to go to Washington to convince this Fine Arts Commission that they could not pass on the question at issue "merely from the plans before them"—wonderful! Wonder what the author of this editorial expected the Fine Arts Commission to pass judgment on, "if not the drawings." We all thought that was the foundation of all the fuss, but I guess we were mistaken—at least a brilliant (?) newspaperman!!! says so.

Now for the report of the commission:

The National Commission of Fine Arts at Washington, D. C., has approved the Bliss & Faville design for the California State building in the San Francisco Civic Center. In a letter to Mr. George B. McDougall, State Architect, the commission's secretary says:

"I am requested by the members of the National Commission of Fine Arts to inform you that, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of February 11, 1918, they have examined the exhibits relating to the San Francisco State building controversy forwarded by you and have reached the unanimous opinion that the mandatory provision of the program as contained in paragraph five has been substantially complied with; that the State building as designed is not inharmonious with existing buildings, and that it is calculated to add an interesting and satisfactory element to the Civic Center. They have reached this conclusion after considering the largeness of the square, the distance between buildings, the dominance of the mighty dome of the City Hall, and the variations in design of the existing structures."

No further information had been received up to the time of publication.

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts are Messrs. Charles Moore (chairman), Frederick Law Olmsted, Herbert Adams, J. Alden Weir, Charles A. Platt, Wm. Mitchell Kendall, John Russell Pope, and Col. C. S. Ridley, U. S. A. (secretary).

So here we are at the end of it; but the serious side of it is, where a building might now be on its way to completion to fill in one more gap in our "Civic Center," on account of high cost of material it cannot be built. Interest running, rents being paid, to say nothing of many other things, all, all, I say, because a little General and a few disgruntled bad losers in a competition had to have their say, and a foolish press, misinformed, and anything to have its kick, aiding in the very thing it professes to be against.

True criticism is healthful, and at all times invited and needful, but this whole affair was so utterly devoid of any real, good, constructive object lesson, that it is simply astonishing it got as far as it did. But what are you going to do when the world is so full of "small people" with "small thoughts" and ever envious; together with an apparently ignorant, to say the least, editorial writers on our "*daily press*"?

Respectfully submitted,

May 12, 1918. AN ARCHITECT.

## Jury Decision on State Buildings

This is a competition in which architects from all parts of the United States competed. Sixty-four sets of drawings were entered.

The following eight architectural firms have been selected to submit drawings in the second and final stage of the competition:

Bliss & Faville, San Francisco; Denison & Hirons, New York; Hewitt, Ash & Curtis, Philadelphia; James G. Rogers, New York; Adolph Scherrer, Indianapolis; Tracy & Swartwout, New York; Ward & Blohme, San Francisco; Weeks & Day, San Francisco.

Under the terms of the program, the Department of Engineering will pay to each competitor in the second stage of the competition, except the winner, the sum of $2,500.00, the winner to receive a prize of $13,000.00, which is included in the commission to design the buildings on a six per cent basis upon the cost of the buildings.

There has been appropriated for these buildings the sum of three million dollars.

The above eight successful architectural firms are required to submit final drawings in this competition on September 15, 1918, when one of the eight will be awarded the commission.

Henry Bacon and William Mitchell Kendall, New York architects, and Sylvain Schnaittacher, San Francisco architect, were named to serve with Governor William D. Stephens, Chief Justice F. M. Angellotti of the State Supreme Court, the State Librarian and chairman of the State Board of Control, as a jury of awards to select the architect who will design and superintend the construction of the State office building and the library and courts building to be erected in Sacramento. The jury met in Sacramento, June 10th to 13th, to select from the designs submitted in the preliminary competition the plans of the eight architects who are to participate in the final competition.

## William Gardener Mitchell

It is with sincere regrets that we are called upon to record the passing from our midst of a well-known and highly esteemed member of our profession, William Gardner Mitchell, who died on May 20th at San Anselmo, Marin County, where he had resided for several years.

Born in St. Fergus, Scotland, in 1862, a son of the Rev. John Mitchell, he received his early training in architecture at King's College, London, and later, with Ernest Seth-Smith, a prominent London architect, he came to this country about thirty years ago, where he continued in the profession to the time of his death.

Twice during this period he returned to England, one of the occasions being at the time of the Boer War, when he was engaged at the British war office in hospital extension work.

As a critic and writer on art and architecture, Mr. Mitchell is well known. In 1905, he traveled in Mexico and the measured drawings he made while there, together with his architectural descriptions, were later

WILLIAM GARDENER MITCHELL

published in the *American Architect*. During his professional career in San Francisco, he was for some time with the late Mr. Albert Pissis and assisted in much of the important work that came from that office. During his residence at San Anselmo, he designed and carried out the picturesque group of buildings consisting of the Town Hall, the Fire House and Carnegie Library, and of which the town is justly proud, while in the residence district many attractive homes testify to his artistic ability.

He also did considerable work in San Mateo County, the Menlo Country Club and Redwood Hotel being among the number. His last work, the Christian Science church of San Rafael, now nearing completion, is an artistic structure and, like all his other work, will stand a lasting credit to his memory.

Outside of his professional work, he was a member of the City Planning Commission and took an active interest in the affairs of his home town.

He was a sincere friend, an upright man, and a true gentlemen in every sense of the word, and in both his professional and private life advocated and put into practice the highest ethical ideals.

He was a man of great breadth of mind and his extensive travels, which brought him in contact with the peoples of many countries, gave him a thorough understanding of and a deep sympathy for his fellow men, his sense of responsibility towards whom kept him poor in worldly wealth, though rich in possessions far more worth while.

Those who knew him, delighted in his virile personality and felt benefited by the high ideals of right and wrong he entertained and so fearlessly expressed.

## Report of the National Fine Arts Commission

THE design for the State Building on the Civic Center, San Francisco, as selected by the Jury of Awards, has occasioned a controversy as to its relation to the buildings now erected on the Civic Center.

The subject has been laid before the National Commission of Fine Arts, at Washington, from whom has been received the following letter addressed to George B. McDougall, Esq., State Architect of California, Department of Engineering, Sacramento, California:

"MAY 4, 1918.

"DEAR SIR:

"I am requested by the members of the National Commission of Fine Arts to inform you that, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of February 11, 1918, they have examined the exhibits relating to the San Francisco State Building controversy forwarded by you and have reached the unanimous opinion that the mandatory provision of the program as contained in paragraph 5 has been substantially complied with; that the State Building as designed is not inharmonious with existing buildings; and that it is calculated to add an interesting and satisfactory element to the Civic Center. They have reached this conclusion after considering the largeness of the square, the distance between buildings, the dominance of the mighty dome of the City Hall, and the variations in design of the existing structures.

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "C. S. RIDLEY,

"*Colonel, U. S. Army,*

"*Secretary and Executive Officer.*"

The material submitted to the National Commission of Fine Arts consisted of all available data, photographs and working drawings of the buildings now erected on the Civic Center, as well as photographs and drawings of the proposed State Building. From the data submitted the commission rendered their decision, which upholds the Jury of Award and states that the proposed State Building is in harmony with the rest of the structures on the Civic Center.

# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE, 1918 NO. 6


## Editorial.

THE American Institute of Architects issue an invitation to the representatives of the Building Industries of America to meet with them in conference at the Engineering Societies Building, No. 25 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, on June 14, 1918, whereby an organization may be perfected to study the relation of the building industries to the present war needs and to place itself in relation and at the disposition of the Government.

As a substitute for the advisory committees of the Council of National Defense, it has been the policy of the Government to encourage the formation of war committees from the various industries.

As this work has developed during the past few months, the need of an affiliation of many of these committees representing various branches of an industry through a single committee representing the entire industry, has become self-evident, and such consolidation, we understand, is favored by the Director of the Council of National Defense and by the United States Chamber of Commerce—specialists in organization matters.

The objects of all these central war committees may be briefly expressed as follows:

1. To supply the various governmental authorities with information as to facilities and needs of the whole industry.

2. To obtain from governmental authorities exact information as to their needs and purposes.

3. To place the facilities of each industry at the most prompt and convenient disposal of the governmental authorities.

4. To seek the co-operation of the governmental authorities in maintaining each industry intact for service and for revenue during and after the war.

The American Institute of Architects believes the time has come when steps should be taken toward federating the whole building industry of the United States, in order that the Government may have the most intelligent support and powerful co-operation of all the interests involved.

The war-time need of such action appears to be immediately imperative and it would seem that the first and paramount duty of the building industry is to place its knowledge, skill, and equipment unreservedly at the service of the nation, involving as it does elements and factors of the widest diversification. That service can only reach its maximum of efficiency through intelligent adjustment of all the vital parts. The building industry also owes it to itself seriously to study from the broadest possible viewpoint the inevitable disorganizing influences of war which have already been felt, and through such study to determine what steps can be taken toward bettering conditions and minimizing any further unnecessary disorganization.

With a view to the possible formation of a national organization, which might assume the burden of this tremendous undertaking, the American Institute of Architects accepts the patriotic duty of initiating the movement. To this task the whole building industry should subscribe. As a first step the Institute invites you to send a duly authorized and accredited representative to a conference to be held at the Engineering Societies Building, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, beginning at 10 a. m. on June 14, 1918, for the purpose of discussing the situation and determining the method and providing the means whereby such an organization may be created. This invitation is being issued to national and important local organizations, which represent the building industry, whether technical, manufacturing, contracting or labor.

We will greatly appreciate your prompt notification of acceptance of this invitation, and at the earliest possible moment the receipt of the name of the representative whom you will send.

Please address all communications to the Executive Secretary, the American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Cordially yours,

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.
By THOMAS R. KIMBALL, *President*.

CHARLES A. FAVROT, *First Vice-President*,
Title Guarantee Bldg., New Orleans, La.

GEORGE S. MILLS, *Second Vice-President*,
Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER, *Secretary*,
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# Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

## The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

*San Francisco Chapter,* 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

*Southern California Chapter,* 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

*Oregon Chapter,* 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberber. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

*Washington State Chapter,* 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. First Vice-President, A. H. Albertson, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Pullman. Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Gerald C. Field Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

*The American Institute of Architects*—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

*Directors for Three Years*—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. *Directors for Two Years*—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. *Directors for One Year*—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects will be held June 14, 1918, in the City of New York.

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The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, May 16th, at Tait's Cafe, 168 O'Farrell Street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the president, at 8 p. m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., W. H. Crim, Jr., Ernest A. Coxhead, J. W. Dolliver, J. S. Fairweather, W. B. Faville, John Galen Howard, G. A. Lansburgh, James A. Magee, Edgar A. Mathews, Fred H. Meyer, William Mooser, Smith O'Brien, Albert Schroepfer, Arthur G. Scholz, Henry C. Smith, Charles P. Weeks.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on April 18th were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

From the San Francisco Architectural Club relative to renting the club rooms of that organization; from Frank H. Schardin regarding his resignation from the Chapter; from War Personnel Board, National War Work Council; from Mr. Maybeck, thanking the Chapter for conferring on him the honor of nominee on the jury for the Sacramento State Buildings Competition; from the War Service Executive Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, relative to Thrift Stamps and aid to the war program of the nation's industries; from the National Conference to be held in St. Louis, May 27-29, 1918.

STANDING COMMITTEES

*San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions:* No report.

*Institute Relations:* Mr. Howard, chairman, reported progress and expected to have a report at the next meeting.

*Committee on Municipal Matters:* No report.

*Committee on Education:* Mr. Magee stated that he had not heard from Mr. Applegarth, chairman of this committee and there was nothing to report.

*Committee on Legislation:* No report.

*Committee on Relations with Coast Chapters:* The chairman stated that himself and Mr. Schnaittacher had attended the last meeting of the Southern California Chapter at Los Angeles, but that there was nothing special to report.

*Board of Directors:* The chairman stated that as a result of the final ballot for the selection of the Chapter's nominees for the Sacramento State Buildings Competition Jury, Messrs. Maybeck and Schnaittacher had received the highest number of votes and therefore their names were sent to the State Board of Control.

NEW BUSINESS

The secretary was directed to thank the San Francisco Architectural Club for their very kind offer and to say that the Chapter was not in a position at the present time to take advantage of the same.

Relative to the communication from the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., the Chair stated that any member desiring to avail himself of the opportunity as expressed in the letter should communicate with Mr. Jackson in the First National Bank Building.

Announcement was made that Mr. Walter H. Parker, a member of this Chapter, was in France as a first lieutenant in the Aviation Section. This makes the twelfth member from this Chapter in the service.

Mr. Ernest A. Coxhead, as one of the Chapter's delegates to the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, submitted a report on the work of the convention, a summary of which follows:

Mr. W. B. Faville, as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, made a report on the work of the Institute and particularly the Board of Directors, a summary of which follows:

Mr. Fred H. Meyer, having made a suggestion that the method of holding our meetings and dinners be changed, and a general discussion having followed, Mr. Meyer was appointed a committee to arrange for the next Chapter meeting in the manner suggested.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Chapter adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1918.

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, *Vice-President, Acting Secretary.*

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## Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and seventeenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the Hollenbeck Hotel, Second and Spring Streets, Tuesday, May 14th.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary, Mr. H. F. Withey, at 8:00 p. m., the following members being present: A. L. Acker, Lyman Farwell, R. G. Hubby, A. C. Martin, O. W. Morgan, A. W. Rea, A. R. Walker, August Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.

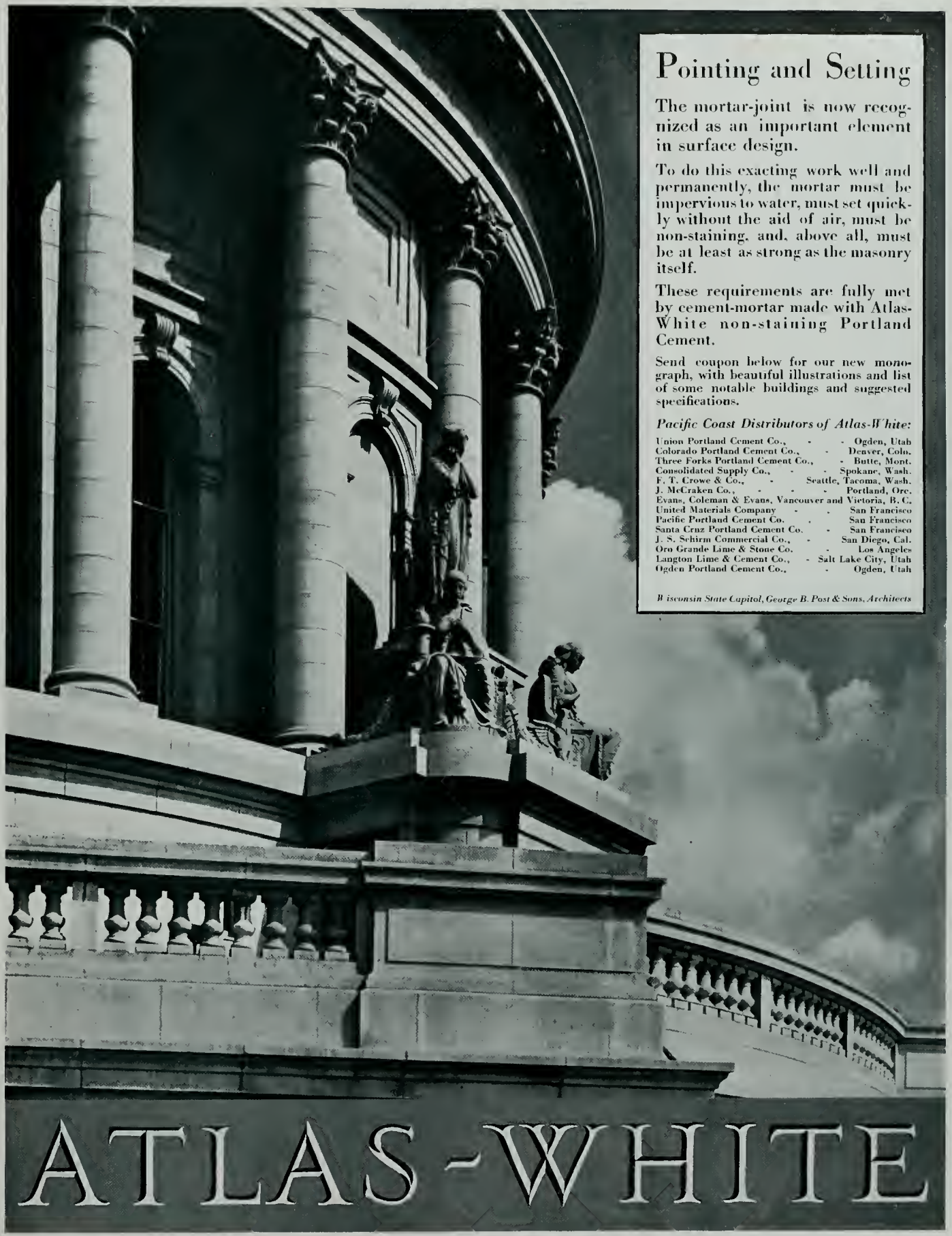
As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. W. Ross Campbell, Mr. R. C. Willis, Mr. T. R. Merchant, members of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and Mr. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Builder and Contractor.*

In the absence of the president, Mr. Martin was elected to preside as chairman of the meeting.

In compliment to the guests of the evening, the regular business was set aside to give them an opportunity to speak. By way of introducing the subject to be discussed, the secretary gave a report of a meeting of the Realty Board held on April 19th, attended by Messrs. J. E. Allison, A. R. Walker and H. F. Withey, representing the Chapter. At this meeting were discussed the professional ethics of both architects and realty brokers, the principal point being the dividing of commissions on the part of either the architect or broker, and whether this was right or just.

Following this report, Mr. Campbell was introduced and spoke at length on the matter of commissions and other subjects of interest to both organizations. Mr. Willis was next called upon and talked along the same lines, urging co-operation.

The discussion which followed was participated in by several members of the Chapter, and in conclusion it was unanimously decided that the division of commissions is in direct violation of the spirit of the Institute's Code of Ethics, and the practice, as it may prevail, is con-



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deemed. It was agreed that any violations on the part of either Chapter members or members of the Realty Board would be reported to each organization whenever they should occur, and each organization would investigate charges and deal with the violators as would be deemed proper.

A resolution was presented by the secretary, condemning the practice of dividing commissions, but action on the same was postponed until the next meeting, when a larger number of members could vote upon the same.

Minutes of the one hundred and sixteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

Under "Committee Reports," for the committee appointed at the last meeting to canvass the membership for Liberty Bonds, Mr. Martin reported as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter subscribers | 45 |
| Out-of-town members, unsolicited | 32 |
| Unable to subscribe | 5 |
| In Government service | 3 |
| Total membership | 85 |

Amount of subscription, $28,000; average of each subscriber, $622.22.

Amount subscribed by architects not affiliated with the Chapter, 24 in number, $2,350; average for each subscriber, $97.

The secretary announced that since the last meeting the vice-president, Mr. Patterson, appointed a committee of two, Messrs. A. R. Walker and H. F. Withey, to co-operate with the committee from the Architects and Engineers' Society in drafting a building ordinance for the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, cities which recently suffered considerable damage by earthquake. Mr. Walker reported that members of the joint committee had visited Hemet and San Jacinto and surveyed the conditions, after which the full committee worked upon the drafting of a building ordinance which in their judgment would give construction that would withstand earthquake shocks, as far as it is possible to do so. Mr. Walker stated further that the committee spent a large amount of time on this gratuitous service, all of which was given in the name of the Southern California Chapter, and the officials of the two cities had personally expressed to the committee their most hearty appreciation of the service rendered by the Chapter.

Under "Communications" the following letters were read:

From Mr. William Stanley Parker, secretary of the Institute, advising the Chapter of the formation of an organization of the Professional Classes War Relief of America, which organization is receiving the co-operation of the Institute and is represented on its Council. Mr. Parker urged that this Chapter co-operate with the officers of the society for the benefit of those who may properly receive its assistance. This letter was accompanied by a circular letter outlining the principles of the organization and signed by Mr. Carrington Phillips, secretary. Members were advised to communicate to the Chapter secretary for any war relief under their knowledge necessary for professional men within the Chapter's jurisdiction.

From the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., asking this Chapter's co-operation in recruiting men as Y. M. C. A. secretaries for service in France and Italy. Members interested were requested to communicate with the Chapter's secretary.

From Mr. Hector Alliot, chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the California Liberty Fair, suggesting that the Chapter members make a display of architectural drawings in connection with the exposition to be held in this city in September, 1918. The matter was referred to the Committee of Education for investigation and action.

From the Board of Education, acknowledging receipt of resolution adopted at the last meeting with reference to the East Seventh Street School.

The secretary made the announcement that the minutes of the Institute Convention at Philadelphia, as given in the April number of the *Journal*, reported the election of Mr. James E. Allison to a Fellowship in the Institute.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:40.

H. F. Withey, *Secretary.*

## Minutes of Washington State Chapter

Minutes of the 228th Special Meeting, held on May 23d at 6:30 p. m., at the Blue Bird Cafe.

Present: Messrs. Huntington, Josenhans, Mann, Siebrand, Park, Myers, Ziegler, Schack, Thomas, Willatzen, Stephen, Willcox, Richardson, Loveless, Field, and Mr. Fuller, of the Pacific Builders and Engineers.

The meeting was called to hear the report of the Institute Convention at Philadelphia by our delegate, Mr. Huntington. Mr. Huntington prepared a number of lantern slides of pictures taken in various cities which he visited on his Eastern trip.

The wives of the members were invited to the meeting and there were present Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Siebrand and Mrs. Josenhans.

Mr. Huntington made a very concise report of the proceedings of the convention from notes which he had prepared, copy of which is made a part of the records. Following the convention report, he made a most interesting talk on the slides which were shown. The meeting was of a very enjoyable character and Mr. Huntington was complimented highly for the interesting report and talk which he gave.

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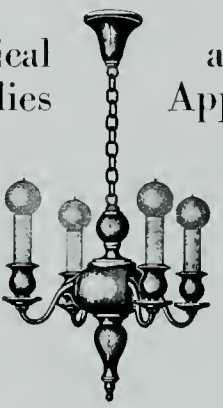

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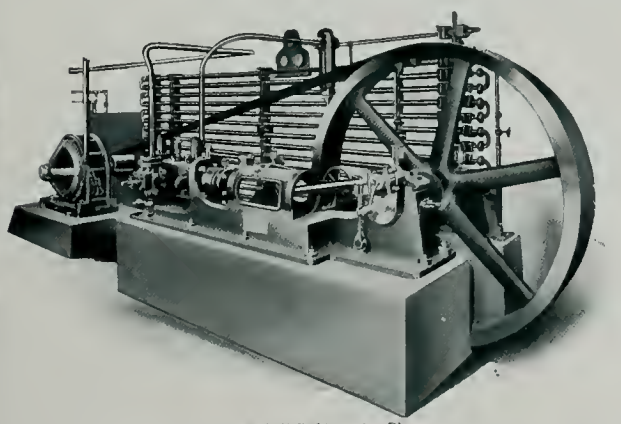

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Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

### BARS, REINFORCING

**Pacific Coast Steel Co.**, Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Square, round and corrugated.

### BRICK, ENAMELED

**Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co.**, Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
**United Materials Co.**, 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue on "Enameled Brick for Facing," illustrating and listing names of prominent buildings finished with Enameled Brick. 5x7½, 48 pp.

### BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES

**Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.**, Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
**Gladding, McBean & Company**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
**Los Angeles Office**, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
**Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co.**, Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
**United Materials Co.**, 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5x7, 54 pp.
**Simons Brick Company**, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

### BRICK, PRESSED

**Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.**, Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
**Gladding, McBean & Company**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
**Los Angeles Office**, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
**Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co.**, Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
**United Materials Co.**, 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Moulded and Ornamental Pressed Brick. General catalogue. 5x7, 54 pp.
**Simons Brick Company**, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

### BRICK, PAVING

**Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.**, Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.

### CEMENT, PORTLAND

**Atlas Portland Cement Company, The**, 30 Broad St., New York.
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Information for Home Builders. Addressed to owners. Booklet. 8½x10¾. With 8 insert plates.
**Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co.**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.
**Standard Portland Cement Co.**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

### CORK FLOOR

**Van Fleet-Freear Co.**, 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

### DECORATORS, INTERIOR

**O'Hara & Livermore**, 522 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
**O'Hara & Livermore**, 253 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, Cal.

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

**Keasbey & Mattison Co.**, Ambler, Pa.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½, 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.
**Walter Both**, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

### ELEVATORS

**Otis Elevator Co.**, Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
**Otis Elevator Co.**, 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

### ESCALATORS

**Otis Elevator Co.**, Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
**Otis Elevator Co.**, 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Escalators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 36 pp.

### FACTORY EQUIPMENT

**Manufacturing Equipment and Engineering Co.**, Framingham, Mass.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletins and various literature. "Sanitary Washbowls," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Metal Lockers," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Plumbing Fixtures," 6x8 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Stools and Chairs," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Storage Racks," 6x9 in., 16 pp.; "Bubbling Fountains," 6x9 in., 4 pp.

### GLASS

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Glass Samples.
**Keasbey & Mattison Co.**, Ambler, Pa.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

### INSULATED MATERIALS

**Van Fleet-Freear Co.**, 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

### IRONING BOARDS

**National Mill & Lumber Co.**, 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. 3½x6⅜ in. 4 pp.

### LABORATORY FURNITURE

**Leonard Peterson & Co.**, 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

### LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

**MacRorie-McLaren Co.**, 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

### LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

**The Reflectolyte Co.**, 914 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
**J. A. Drummond**, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Reflectolyte, containing specifications, illustrations and engineering data for superior indirect illumination. 7⅜x10½ in., 24 pp. Folder, 3½x6¼ in., illustrating the Junior Reflectolyte for inexpensive installation.
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### MANTEL BRICK

**Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.**, Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
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**Gladding, McBean & Company**, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
**Los Angeles Office**, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
**Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co.**, Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
**United Materials Co.**, 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrative of designs for mantel. 5x6 in. 54 pp.

### MILL WORK

**National Mill & Lumber Co.**, 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Moulding Columns, Doors and General Mill Work. 7x10. 94 pp.

### PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES

**Berry Bros.**, Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
**Berry Bros.**, 250 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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**Boston Varnish Co.**, Everett Station, Boston.
**San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr.**, 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete specifications. Booklet. 5x7 in. 20 pp.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directions. Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
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**R. N. Nason & Co.**, 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.
**Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.**, 139 Federal Street, Boston.
**San Francisco Office, James Hambly & Sons**, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
**Los Angeles Office**, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp. Color plates.
Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

### PLUMBING EQUIPMENT

**Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co.**, 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
**Northern Manager, H. L. Frank**, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.
**Southern Manager, C. B. Noyes**, 201 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
General catalogue "C." 6½x9 in. 176 pp. Indexed.
School Sanitation Book. 6x9. 32 pp.
**Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.**
**San Francisco** Warehouse, Display Rooms and Offices, Bluxome St.
**Los Angeles** Warehouse, Display Rooms, Offices, Mesquit St.
**Seattle**, 5300 Wallingford Ave.
General Catalogue "P." 9x12, 674 pp. General Catalogue "PF," 9x12, 329 pp. Factory Sanitation Catalogue, 9x12, 36 pp. Built-in Bath, 9x12, 37 pp. Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Earthenware, 9x12, 38 pp. Shower Booklet, 3½x6, 19 pp. Efficiency Kitchen Book — Modern Kitchen Equipment, 5x7, 15 pp. Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, 5x7¾, 63 pp.

### PIPE, WOOD

**Pacific Tank & Pipe Co.**, 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 4x8¾ in. 40 pp.

PORTABLE HOUSES
National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue Treatise on Portable House. Suitable for any location. Size 4x9. 12 pp.

POTTERY, GARDEN
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
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Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.

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Kroeschell Bros. Ice Machine Co., 472 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue descriptive of installation for various purposes and types of buildings, 6x9 in., 12 pp. "Hospital Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Marine Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 12 pp.

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J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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Catalogues and various literature.
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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
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Woods, Huddard & Gunn, 444 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, WOOD
Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue illustrative and descriptive of house and building tanks, towers and wood pipe for various purposes. 4x9. 40 pp.

TERRA COTTA, ARCHITECTURAL
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
"Standard Construction," published by the National Terra Cotta Society, containing details and plates for proper construction. Photographic albums of completed work.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Specifications for architectural terra cotta and details of construction.
Northern Clay Co., Auburn, Wash.
Photographic albums, catalogues and literature of various sizes.

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Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Hollow Tile Fireproofing. General catalogue. 5x7 in. 54 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

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J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

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Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
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Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Luxeberry cement coating color cards. 3¼x8⅞. 3 pp. Complete varnish specifications. 4¾x6½. 94 pp.
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Shade will not whip in or out. Shuts out dazzling sun's rays but lets in a flood of soft daylight.

Note the absolute privacy afforded without reducing light for the room. Note opportunity of strong light close to the window while at the same time the whole room is well lighted from overhead.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the President
St. Paul, Minnesota, May 10, 1916.

MR. W. S. SHAFT,
Perennial Shade Co., Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir: Referring to your recent letter asking as to my opinion of the Perrenial Shades installed in our general office building.

I wish to say that at the present time they have worked very satisfactorily and the special advantages and perfect operation of the shade makes it a very desirable facility for office buildings.

It has always been against my judgment to give testimonials such as this, but in this case I feel the installation has been so satisfactory that I would like to furnish you with this testimonial.

Very truly yours, J. M. HANNAFORD.

SHADE AT BOTTOM

SHADE ONLY WHERE NEEDED

SHADE PARTLY DOWN

## EXTRACT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR SHADES IN THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS

**Overhead light is the best light.** For this reason windows should come as near the ceiling as possible. Also the windows should not come below the eyes of the children when they are seated.

If the shades are hung at the top of the window, they shut out the best light. Yet if hung at the bottom so as to be drawn upward to exclude the rays of the sun, so much of the light is shut out that the children suffer.

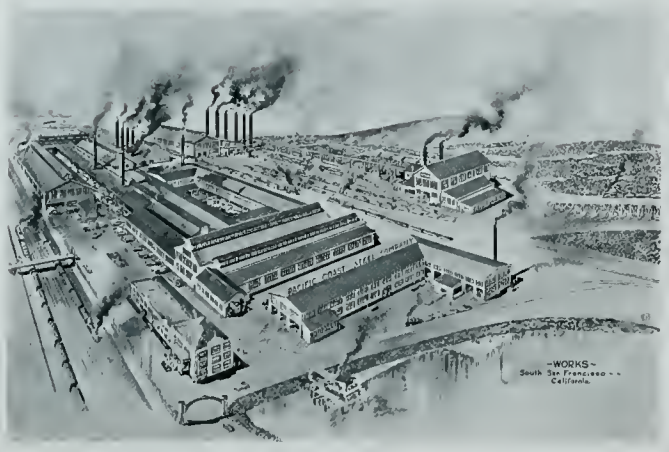
**A Shade which can be adjusted to any part of the window gives the best service.** If roller shades are used, the best arrangement is to have two rollers at a window. One of these should be hung at the bottom and the shade be long enough to reach the middle of the window.

The other should be hung at the middle of the window and be long enough to reach the top when unrolled. Both rollers may be hung at the middle of the window, one rolling the shades upward and the other downward. **White shades are strongly recommended.**

**Perennial Shades for schools can be adjusted to any part of the window. They are made of a light cream indestructible coutil cloth, which meets the requirements above called for. Perennial Shades are without question the best school shades on the market today.**

Perennial Shades are the best, most dependable, strongest made, longest lasting and simplest working adjustable shades made.

J. A. DRUMMOND, Pacific Coast Representative, 245 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.




## SHAPES MANUFACTURED

Bolt Rods, Rivet Rods, Wire Rods, Bands, Flats,
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Square and Round Corrugated Bars for Reinforcing
Angles—Equal and Unequal Legs
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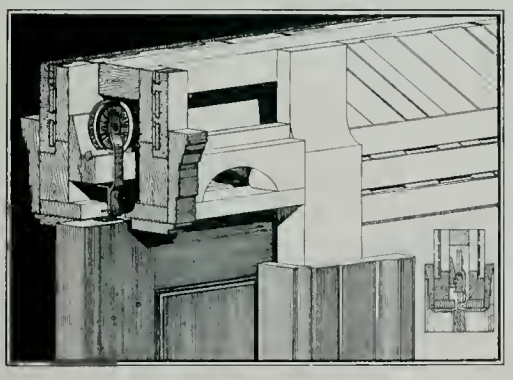
# Pitcher's Disappearing Doors

## INSTALLED THROUGHOUT

### A Noiseless, Smooth-Running, Sliding Door Helps to Make a Satisfied Owner

That's why so many architects specify and demand Pitcher's Hangers

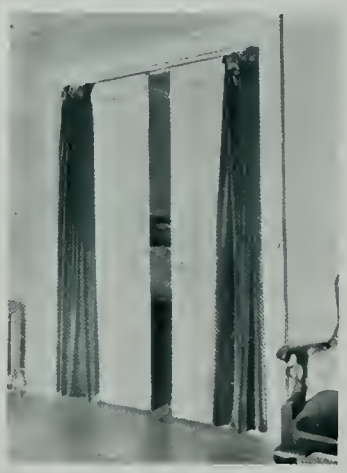


Joins with 3¾-in. Stud. Total Thickness of Wall 5½ in.

## NINE REASONS

Why Pitcher's Sliding Doors should be specified on every job.

1. Total Thickness of Wall 5½ inches.
2. Absolutely Draft Proof.
3. Cannot Jump the Track.
4. Easy and Noiseless Running.
5. Easy Access to Track and Hangers.
6. Strength of Hangers Fully Tested.
7. Frames are Air Tight.
8. Hangers and Track can be used without Frames
9. Best Materials throughout.



Pitcher's Sliding Doors Installed

Frames shipped nailed up complete, ready to set in position in wall. We manufacture in large quantities and can save money for the Contractor or Builder.

# National Mill & Lumber Company

*Manufacturers*

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# REFLECTOLYTE

## *Makes Day of Night*

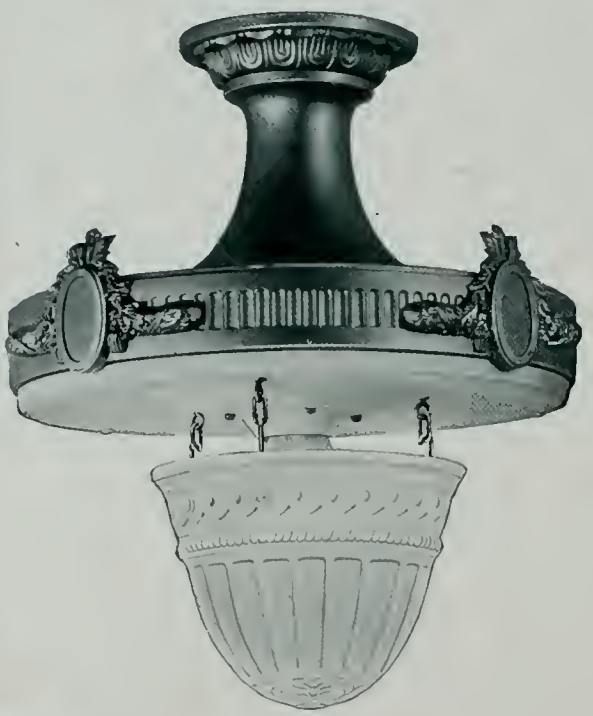
THE REFLECTOLYTE is a scientifically constructed and mechanically perfect lighting unit, designed to radiate and diffuse the brilliant light of modern high-intensity lamps.

Unlike the average lighting unit, the reflector of the Reflectolyte is not simply covered with white paint or enamel, but is "fired on" porcelain.

The result is a reflecting surface that is impervious to wear and which will remain white indefinitely after installation and use.

The sharp edge of a knife drawn along the surface of any reflector will determine its permanent quality. If a knife will remove the painted surface, the intense heat and the bleaching effect of the light must and will cause deterioration and final destruction of the reflecting surface.

Type P. F.
Band dull brass finish. Reflector, white porcelain enamel.



Type A. N.

The reflecting surface of the Reflectolyte will remain white forever. The sharpest knife cannot remove it, and it is not affected by alcohol, gasoline, boiling water or heat not in access of 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The body of the reflector is made of heavy enameling steel of the best quality. The rim or band is brass covered, especially treated so that it will not tarnish.

Type J. Metal parts, dull brass finish. Reflector, opal glass.

## THE REFLECTOLYTE CO.

*Manufacturers*

## J. A. DRUMMOND

*California Representative*

245 Mission Street San Francisco, Cal.

Catalogs and Information on Request

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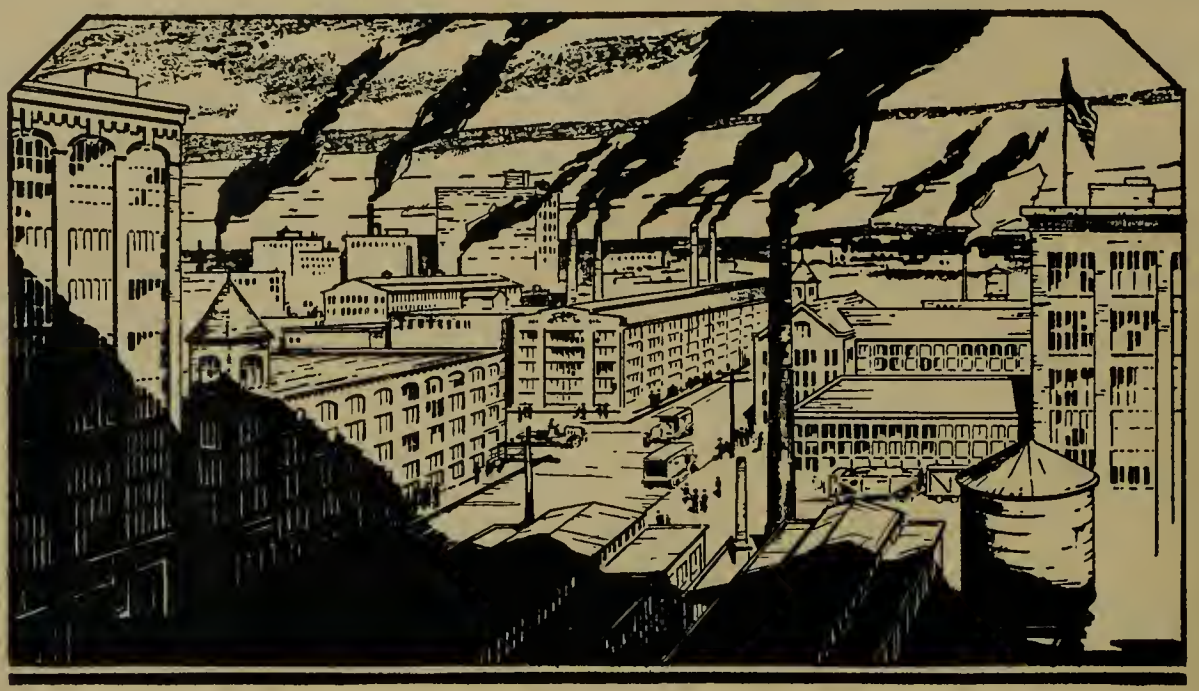

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# Otis Operatorless Elevators

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